

INITIA GRÆCA.—Part I.

FIRST GREEK COURSE.

COMPREHENDING

GRAMMAR, DELECTUS, AND EXERCISE-BOOK,

WITH VOCABULARIES.

ON THE PLAN OF THE PRINCIPIA LATINA.

By WILLIAM SMITH, D.C.L. LL.D.

For the use of the Lower Forms in Public and Private Schools.

~~ELEVENTH EDITION, THOROUGHLY REVISED.~~

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NOTICE.

THIS work has been prepared in consequence of the strong desire repeated by many Teachers, for an Introduction to the Greek Language, on the same plan as the Author's 'Principia Latina.' The great object of this work, as of the 'Principia Latina,' is to make the study of the language as easy and simple as possible, by giving the grammatical forms only as they are wanted, and by enabling the pupil to translate from Greek into English and from English into Greek as soon as he has learnt the Greek characters and the First Declension. For this purpose only a few new words are introduced in each Exercise, and these are constantly repeated, so that they cannot fail to be impressed upon the mind of the pupil.

The Greek Reading-Book, which forms the Second Part of the 'Initia Græca,' may be used with advantage in conjunction with the present work. Though consisting of connected passages of an interesting and instructive nature, they afford at the same time copious examples of the different grammatical forms arranged in a systematic progression.

As an Appendix to the present edition the Declension of Nouns and Adjectives is arranged in the order followed in the Public School Primer, for the convenience of those Teachers who prefer this order of the cases to that given in the body of the work.

W. S.

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INITIA GRÆCA.

I.—THE ALPHABET.

1. There are 24 letters in the Greek-alphabet:—

Large Character.	Small Character.	Name.	Pronunciation.
Α	α	Alpha	ă (short or long)
Β	β	Beta	b
Γ	γ	Gamma	g
Δ	δ	Delta	d
Ε	ε	Epsilon	ě (only short)
Ζ	ζ	Zeta	z
Η	η	Ēta	ē (only long)
Θ	θ	Thēta	th
Ι	ι	Iōta	ī (short or long)
Κ	κ	Kappa	k c
Λ	λ	Lambda	l
Μ	μ	Mu	m
Ν	ν	Nu	n
Ξ	ξ	Xi	x
Ο	ο	Omīcron	ō (only short)
Π	π	Pi	p
Ρ	ρ	Rho	r
Σ	σ s	Sigma	s
Τ	τ	Tau	t
Υ	υ	Upsilon	ŭ (short or long)
Φ	φ	Phi	ph
Χ	χ	Chi	ch
Ψ	ψ	Psi	ps
Ω	ω	Omēga	ō (only long)

2. The letter *Sigma* has two forms: σ at the beginning and in the middle of words; s at the end of words.

3. The letter *Gamma* before γ, κ, χ, or ξ, is pronounced like n; as τέγγω, pronounced *tengō*; συγκαλῶ, pronounced *sunkalō*; λόγγη pronounced *lonchē*; φόρμιγγς, pronounced *phorminx*.

4. The *Diphthongs* are :

ai pronounced like *ai* in *aisle*, as *αἶψα*
ei " " *ei* " *sleight* " *δεινός*
oi " " *oi* " *oil* " *κωϊός*
ui " " *ui* " *wine* " *υῖος*
au " " *au* " *laud* " *ναῦς*
eu and *ηυ* " " *eu* " *feudal* " *ἐπλευσα, ἡδύξον*
ou and *ου* " " *ou* " *sound* " *οὐρανός, ὠυτός* ;
 also *a*, *η* and *ω*, i.e. *ā*, *η* and *ω*, with an Iota subscriptum (that is, *written under*). These three diphthongs, which are called *improper* diphthongs, are pronounced like *a*, *η*, and *ω*, without an Iota subscriptum.

5. The *Consonants* are divided into three classes :I. *Mutes* :

	Hard.	Soft.	Aspirated.
Gutturals (throat-sounds)	κ	γ	χ
Dentals (teeth-sounds)	τ	δ	θ
Labials (lip-sounds)	π	β	φ

II. *Semivowels* :Liquids, *λ, μ, ν, ρ*.Sibilant, *σ (ς)*.III. *Double Consonants* :*ξ* from *κς, γς, χς*.*ψ* " *πς, βς, φς*.*ζ* " *σδ*.

6. The *Aspirate*. The sign *h*, placed over the initial vowel to which it belongs represents *h*: *ἧξ* is pronounced *hex*. This sign is called *spiritus asper*, "rough breathing."

Those initial vowels which have not this breathing are marked with the sign *l*. This sign is called the *spiritus lenis*, "gentle breathing." But this sign is not pronounced: hence *ἐκ* is *ek*; *ἄγω*, *ago*.

In diphthongs the breathing stands over the second vowel: οὔτος = *houtos*; εἶδον = *eidon*.

7. *Accents.* There are three accents:

1. The *acute* [´], the sharp or *raised* tone: as λόγος.
2. The *grave* [`], the *low* tone: ἀπὸ.
3. The *circumflex* [˘], so called from its shape: σκιᾶς.
It is a combination of the acute and grave accents, and is placed only over long vowels and diphthongs.

EXERCISE FOR READING.

A. γε. γη. και. χι. χει.—δε. δαι. δη. τα. τε. το. τω. τφ. του. ταυ. τη. θι. θει. λω. γαλα. νυ. νει. νειν. νη. ρω. ρα. ρει. ρειν. σα. συν. σενω.—βου. βουν. βητα. βαλλω. πι. που. πω. παν. φι. φερω. φεν. φνγη. μυ. μη. μοι.

B. λαμβδα. λαμβανω. μυ. μελος. μαλα. νυ. νυκτες. νυσσω. ρευσις. ριπτω. σιγμα. σενω. καππα. καινα. κοινον. γαρ. γραν. χθων.—τον. την. τοιν. τεμνω. τραυμα. δελτα. δεινοτης. θεα. θητα. θαυμα. θαυμασια.—παντα. πρωτα. ποιω. παυομεν. βητα. βαινω. βαλλω. βλαπτομεν. φευγω. φονεω. φειδομαι.—ψι. ψανω. ψαλλω. ψαλτηρ. ψυχη. ξι. ξενος. ξανθος. ξαινω. ζητα. ζητησις.

Γ. αλφα. αυξανω. αιθηρ. αιμα. εμον. εκων. ειτα. ειμα. ευρει. ευρισκω. ολιγον. οινου. οιον. οιον. ητα. ηυξον. ηκων. ιωτα. ινα. ιπποι. υπο. υιοι. ιωκη. αδω. ωδη.

Δ. γη. γυψ. μην. μυς. συς. σής. ψερ. ψήν. φως. φός. λās. νύξ. θήρ. θρίξ. σάρξ. φρήν. τρώς. δρύς. κλών. χθών. ναύς. νούς. βούς. πούς. παίς. δαίς. χείρ. κλείς. Ζεύς. γραύς.

II.—PARTS OF SPEECH.

THE ARTICLE—SUBSTANTIVES.

1. *Parts of Speech*.—There are nine parts of speech in the Greek language. 1. *Article*. 2. *Substantive*, or *Noun*. 3. *Adjective*. 4. *Pronoun*. 5. *Verb*. 6. *Adverb*. 7. *Preposition*. 8. *Conjunction*. 9. *Interjection*.

2. *Genders*.—There are three Genders: *Masculine*, *Feminine*, *Neuter*.

3. *Number and Case*.—There are three Numbers: *Singular* for one, *Dual* for two, *Plural* for several. There are five cases: *Nominative*, *Genitive*, *Dative*, *Accusative*, *Vocative*. They have the same English signs as in Latin. The Vocative often has *ô* prefixed.—NOTE. Greek has lost the Ablative, for which the Genitive serves in some meanings, the Dative in others.

4. The Definite Article is thus declined :

Singular.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	
<i>Nom.</i>	ὁ	ἡ	τό	<i>the</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	τοῦ	τῆς	τοῦ	<i>of the</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	τῷ	τῇ	τῷ	<i>to the</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	τόν	τήν	τό	<i>the</i>
Dual.				
<i>N. A.</i>	τώ	τά	τώ	<i>the</i>
<i>G. D.</i>	τοῖν	ταῖν	τοῖν	<i>of or to the</i>
Plural.				
<i>Nom.</i>	οἱ	αἱ	τά	<i>the</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	τῶν	τῶν	τῶν	<i>of the</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	τοῖς	ταῖς	τοῖς	<i>to the</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	τούς	τάς	τά	<i>the</i>

NOTE.—The Indefinite Article is usually not expressed in Greek ; but sometimes *tis, any*, is used as an Indefinite Article.

5. There are *Three Declensions*, distinguished by the final letter of the stem.

6. The *Stem* is that part of the word which remains after the changeable endings are taken away.

III.—THE FIRST DECLENSION.

The First Declension contains Masculine and Feminine Substantives, of which the Stems end in *a*. In certain cases this *a* becomes *η*. The terminations of the Nominative Singular are in the feminine *a*, *η*, in the masculine *ās*, *ης*.

1. *Feminines.*

Singular.			
Nom.	χώρᾱ Land.	γλῶσσᾱ Tongue.	τιμῆ Honour.
Gen.	χώρᾱς	γλῶσσης	τιμῆς
Dat.	χώρᾱ	γλῶσση	τιμῇ
Acc.	χώρᾱ-ν	γλῶσσᾱ-ν	τιμῇ-ν
Voc.	χώρᾱ	γλῶσσᾱ	τιμῆ
Dual.			
N. A. V.	χώρᾱ	γλῶσσᾱ	τιμᾶ
G. D.	χώραιν	γλῶσσαιν	τιμαῖν
Plural.			
Nom.	χώραι	γλῶσσαι	τιμαί
Gen.	χωρῶν	γλωσσῶν	τιμῶν
Dat.	χώραις	γλῶσσαις	τιμαῖς
Acc.	χώρᾱς	γλῶσσᾱς	τιμᾶς
Voc.	χώραι	γλῶσσαι	τιμαί

NOTE.—All nouns, of which the *Nom. Sing.* ends in *a* pure (that is, with a vowel or *ρ* before it), must be declined like *χώρα*. But all nouns, of which the *Nom. Sing.* ends in *a* not pure (that is, with any consonant but *ρ* before it), must be declined like *γλῶσσα*.

RULE 1.—The article agrees with the substantive in gender, number, and case: as, ἡ χώρα, *the land*.

RULE 2.—The article is often placed before proper names and abstract words: as ἡ Ἀθηνᾶ, *Athena (the goddess)*; ἡ δίκη, *justice*.

RULE 3.—Transitive verbs govern an Accusative case: as, ἡ Ἀθηνᾶ θαυμάζει τὴν δίκην, *Athena admires justice*.

EXERCISE I.

θαυμάζει (*he, she, it*) admires. θαυμάζουσι(*v*) (*they*) admire.

1. ἡ Ἀθηνᾶ θαυμάζει τὴν νύμφην. 2. ἡ Ἀθηνᾶ θαυμάζει τὰς νύμφας. 3. ἡ Μοῦσα θαυμάζει τὴν χώραν. 4. αἱ Μοῦσαι θαυμάζουσι τὰς χώρας. 5. ἡ βασιλεια θαυμάζει τὴν ἀλήθειαν. 6. αἱ βασιλειαὶ θαυμάζουσι τὴν ἀλήθειαν. 7. ἡ Ἀθηνᾶ θαυμάζει τὴν πηγὴν. 8. αἱ νύμφαι θαυμάζουσι τὰς πηγάς. 9. ἡ Ἀθηνᾶ θαυμάζει τὴν δίκην. 10. αἱ βασιλειαὶ θαυμάζουσι τὴν δίκην.

1. The bride admires the fountain. 2. The brides admire the country. 3. Athena admires truth. 4. The Muses admire truth. 5. The queen admires justice. 6. The queens admire the fountains. 7. The Muses admire the fountains. 8. The queen admires the brides. 9. Athena admires the brides. 10. The Muses admire the brides.

RULE 4.—When two Substantives are connected by the verb “to be,” they are put in the same case: as, ἡ γῆ σφαῖρά ἐστι, *the earth is a globe.*

RULE 5.—The latter of two Substantives, signifying different things, is put in the Genitive case: as, ἡ θεοσεβεία ἐστὶν ἀρχὴ τῆς σοφίας, *the fear-of-God is the beginning of wisdom.*

EXERCISE II.

ἐστί(*v*) (*he, she, it*) is. εἰσὶ(*v*) (*they*) are.

1. ἡ γῆ σφαῖρά ἐστι. 2. ἡ θεοσεβεία ἐστὶν ἀρχὴ τῆς σοφίας. 3. ἡ ἀρετὴ ἐστὶν ἀρχὴ τῆς φιλίας. 4. ἡ θεοσεβεία ἐστὶ πηγὴ τῆς σοφίας. 5. ἡ θεοσεβεία ἐστὶ ρίζα τῆς ἀρετῆς. 6. ἡ ἀρετὴ ἐστὶ τῆς ψυχῆς ῥώμη. 7. ἡ θεοσεβεία ἐστὶν ἀρχὴ τῶν ἀρετῶν. 8. ἡ θεοσεβεία ἐστὶν αἰτία τῶν ἀρετῶν. 9. ἡ ἀρετὴ ἐστὶ πηγὴ τῆς φιλίας. 10. ἡ ἐπιθυμία τῆς δόξης ἐστὶν αἰτία τῆς ἀρετῆς.

1. The fear-of-God is (the) root of wisdom. 2. The fear-of-God is (the) fountain of friendship. 3. The fear-of-God is (the) strength of the soul. 4. Virtue is (the) beginning of wisdom. 5. Virtue is (the) fountain of friendship. 6. Virtue is (the) root of friendship. 7. The desire of virtue is wisdom. 8. The desire of virtue is (the) beginning of wisdom. 9. The desire of virtue is (the) fountain of wisdom. 10. The desire of virtue is (the) strength of the soul.

2. *Masculines.*

Sing. Nom. Gen. Dat. Acc. Voc.	νεᾶνιά-s νεᾶνίου νεᾶνία νεᾶνιά-s νεᾶνία	Young- man.	πολίτης Citizen πολίτου πολίτῃ πολίτῃ-ν πολίτα	Ἑρμῆ-s Hermes Ἑρμοῦ (god). Ἑρμῇ Ἑρμῇ-ν Ἑρμῇ
Dual. N. A. V. G. D.	νεᾶνιά νεᾶνίων		πολίτᾱ πολίταιν	Ἑρμᾶ Statues of Ἑρμαῖν Hermes.
Plural. Nom. Gen. Dat. Acc. Voc.	νεᾶνίαι νεᾶνίων νεᾶνίαις νεᾶνίας νεᾶνίαι		πολίται πολίτων πολίταις πολίτας πολίται	Ἑρμαῖ Statues of Ἑρμών Hermes. Ἑρμαῖς Ἑρμᾶς Ἑρμαῖ

EXERCISE III.

ἦν (*he, she, it*) was. ἦσαν (*they*) were.

1. ὁ νεανίας θαυμάζει τὴν φιλίαν. 2. οἱ νεανίαι θαυμάζουσι τὴν τοῦ πολίτου φιλίαν. 3. οἱ Σκύθαι θαυμάζουσι τὴν Ὀρέστου φιλίαν. 4. Ἑρμῆς ἦν παλαίστρας εὐρετής. 5. ὁ Γοργίας ἦν μαθητὴς Τιτίου. 6. Εὐριπίδης ἦν μαθητὴς Ἀναξαγόρου. 7. Πρωταγόρας καὶ Γοργίας καὶ Ἰππίας σοφισταὶ ἦσαν. 8. οἱ Ἀναξαγόρου μαθηταὶ Εὐριπίδην θαυμάζουσι. 9. οἱ νεανίαι τὴν Ἀναξαγόρου σοφίαν θαυμάζουσι. 10. οἱ πολῖται τὴν Εὐριπίδου σοφίαν θαυμάζουσι.

1. The citizen admires the wisdom of the young-man. 2. The citizens admire the wisdom of the young-men. 3. The Scythian admires the friendship of Orestes. 4. The Scythians admire the friendship of Euripides. 5. The disciple of Anaxagoras admires the sophists. 6. The disciples of the sophists admire Euripides. 7. Euripides was a disciple of the sophists. 8. The young-man was a disciple of Gorgias. 9. The disciples of the sophists admire the wisdom of Euripides. 10. The disciples of Protagoras were young-men.

IV.—THE SECOND DECLENSION.

The Second Declension contains Masculine, Feminine, and Neuter Substantives, of which the Stems end in *ο* and a few, of which the Stems end in *ω*. The termination of the Masculines and Feminines in the Nominative Singular is *ο*-s, that of Neuters *ο*-ν.

Sing.	ὁ ἄνθρωπο-ς <i>Man.</i>	ἡ νῆσο-ς <i>Island.</i>	τὸ δῶρο-ν <i>Gift.</i>
Nom.	ἄνθρωπου	νῆσου	δώρου
Gen.	ἀνθρώπῳ	νῆσῳ	δώρῳ
Dat.	ἄνθρωπο-ν	νῆσο-ν	δώρο-ν
Acc.	ἄνθρωπε	νῆσε	δώρο-ν
Voc.			
Dual.			
N. A. V.	ἀνθρώπω	νῆσῳ	δώρῳ
G. D.	ἀνθρώποιν	νῆσῳιν	δώροιν
Plural.			
Nom.	ἄνθρωποι	νῆσοι	δῶρᾶ
Gen.	ἀνθρώπων	νῆσων	δώρων
Dat.	ἀνθρώποις	νῆσοις	δώροις
Acc.	ἄνθρώπους	νῆσους	δῶρᾶ
Voc.	ἄνθρωποι	νῆσοι	δῶρᾶ

NOTE.—The Feminine Substantives of this Declension are few in number.

RULE 6.—The Dative indicates the person who gains or loses anything: as, ὁ ὕπνος θησαυρός ἐστὶ τοῖς ἀνθρώποις, *sleep is a treasure for (or to) men.*

EXERCISE IV.

1. Masculine and Feminine Substantives.

1. οἱ νεανίαὶ θαυμάζουσι τὰς νῆσους. 2. ὁ τῶν θεῶν σίτος ἢ ἀμβροσία. 3. ὁ ὕπνος θανάτου ἀδελφός ἐστι. 4. ὕπνος καὶ θάνατος εἰσιν ἀδελφά. 5. ὁ ὕπνος θησαυρός ἐστὶ τῷ ἀνθρώπῳ. 6. ὁ ὕπνος θησαυρός ἐστὶ τῷ νεανίᾳ. 7. ὁ χρυσὸς δόλος ἐστὶν ἀνθρώποις. 8. Διόνυσος τῆς ἀμπέλου εὐρετὴς ἦν. 9. ὁ χρυσὸς κακίας ὑπηρέτης ἐστίν. 10. ὁ ἄργυρος βάσανός ἐστὶ τῶν τοῦ ἀνθρώπου τρόπων.

1. Gold is a treasure of the island. 2. Gold and silver are treasures of the island. 3. The gods admire the treasures of the island. 4. Gold is a test of the character (*plural*) of the man.

5. Silver is a guile to men. 6. Gold and silver are a guile to men. 7. Men admire the discoverer of the vine. 8. The vine is a treasure to men. 9. Gold and silver are the ministers of vice. 10. Men admire the food of the gods.

EXERCISE V.

2. *Neuter Substantives.*

1. δῶρον Διονύσου ἐστὶν ὁ οἶνος.* 2. ψυχῆς φάρμακόν ἐστιν ὁ λόγος. 3. ὁ ἵππος τῆς νόσου φάρμακόν ἐστι. 4. ὁ λόγος τῆς ψυχῆς εἰδωλόν ἐστι. 5. ὁ ἄνθρωπος θαυμάζει τὰ ῥόδα καὶ τὰ ἴα. 6. ὁ νεανίας θαυμάζει τὰ δένδρα. 7. αἱ νύμφαι θαυμάζουσι τὰ φύλλα. 8. στέφανοί εἰσιν ἀρετῆς σημεῖον. 9. τῶν θεῶν οἰκητήριόν ἐστιν ὁ Ὀλυμπος. 10. ὁ νεανίας θαυμάζει τὰ δῶρα.

1. The vine is the gift of Dionysus. 2. Food* is the gift of the gods. 3. The bride admires the trees and the leaves. 4. The young-man admires the rose and the violet. 5. The citizen admires the roses and the violets. 6. The Muses admire* the habitation of the gods. 7. The man admires the remedy of the disease. 8. The fear-of-God is a remedy against (say of) vice. 9. The men admire the trees of the island. 10. The men admire the roses of the islands.

The substantive with the article is the subject, and the one without the article the predicate.

Attic Second Declension containing Stems ending in ω.

Sing. N. V. Gen. Dat. Acc.	ὁ νεώ-ς <i>Temple.</i> νεώ νεῶ νεῶ-ν	τὸ ἀνώγεω-ν <i>Upper-room.</i> ἀνώγεω ἀνώγεω ἀνώγεω-ν
Dual. N. A. V. G. D.	νεώ νεῶν	ἀνώγεω ἀνώγεων
Plural. N. V. Gen. Dat. Acc.	νεῶ νεῶν νεῶς νεῶς	ἀνώγεω ἀνώγεων ἀνώγεως ἀνώγεω

NOTE.—The few adjectives of the Attic Second Declension have the same form for the Masculine and Feminine : as, Masc. and Fem. *Δεως*, Neut. *Δεων*, *propitious*.

EXERCISE VI.

ἔχει (*he, she, it*) **has*. ἔχουσι(ν) (*they*) *have*.
οὔτε, *neither*. . . . οὔτε, *nor*.

1. οἱ Σάμιοι ταῦς ἔχουσι. 2. ὁ νεανίας ἔχει ἀνώγειον. 3. αἱ νύμφαι ἔχουσιν ἀνώγειον. 4. οἱ Σκύθαι οὔτε βωμοὺς οὔτε νεῶς ἔχουσι.
5. Ἀνδρόγεως ἦν Μίνω υἱός. 6. ὁ πολίτης λαγῶν ἔχει.

1. The young-man was the son of Minos. *2. The bride has an upper room. 3. The young-man has a peacock. 4. The citizens have neither altars nor temples. 5. The young-men were the sons of Androgeos. 6. The men have hares.

V.—ADJECTIVES OF THE FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSIONS.

1. ADJECTIVES OF THREE TERMINATIONS.—Adjectives in *ος, η (or α), ου*, are declined in the Masculine and Neuter like Substantives of the Second Declension, and in the Feminine like Substantives of the First Declension.

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Sing.			
Nom.	ἀγαθός	ἀγαθή	ἀγαθόν
Gen.	ἀγαθοῦ	ἀγαθῆς	ἀγαθοῦ
Dat.	ἀγαθῷ	ἀγαθῇ	ἀγαθῷ
Acc.	ἀγαθόν	ἀγαθήν	ἀγαθόν
Voc.	ἀγαθέ	ἀγαθή	ἀγαθόν
Dual.			
N. A. V.	ἀγαθῷ	ἀγαθαῖ	ἀγαθῷ
G. D.	ἀγαθοῖν	ἀγαθαῖν	ἀγαθοῖν
Plural.			
N. V.	ἀγαθοί	ἀγαθαί	ἀγαθᾶ
Gen.	ἀγαθῶν	ἀγαθῶν	ἀγαθῶν
Dat.	ἀγαθοῖς	ἀγαθαῖς	ἀγαθοῖς
Acc.	ἀγαθοὺς	ἀγαθάς	ἀγαθᾶ
Sing.			
Nom.	φίλος	φιλία	φίλιον
Gen.	φιλίου	φιλίας	φιλίου
Dat.	φιλίῳ	φιλίᾳ	φιλίῳ
Acc.	φίλιον	φιλίαν	φίλιον
Voc.	φίλιε	φιλία	φίλιον

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Dual.			
N. A. V.	φίλιω	φιλιά	φίλιω
G. D.	φιλίων	φιλίαν	φιλίων
Plural.			
N. V.	φίλιοι	φίλιαι	φίλιᾱ
Gen.	φιλίων	φιλίων	φιλίων
Dat.	φίλοις	φιλίαις	φίλοις
Acc.	φίλους	φιλίας	φίλιᾱ

2. ADJECTIVES OF TWO TERMINATIONS.—Compound Adjectives in *ος*, *ον*, have the same terminations for the Feminine as the Masculine: as

Masc. and Fem.

ἀ-θάνατος

Neut.

ἀ-θάνατον, *immortal*.

RULE 7.—Adjectives agree with their Substantives in gender, number and case.

RULE 8.—The Nominative Plural of Neuter Substantives has the verb in the singular: as τὰ ρόδα ἐστὶ καλὰ, *the roses are beautiful*.

EXERCISE VII.

A.—1. ὁ ἄνθρωπος ἐστὶν ἀγαθός. 2. ἡ βασιλεία ἐστὶν ἀγαθή. 3. τὰ δῶρόν ἐστιν ἀγαθόν. 4. οἱ ἄνθρωποι εἰσιν ἀγαθοί. 5. αἱ βασιλειαὶ εἰσιν ἀγαθαί. 6. τὰ δῶρά ἐστιν ἀγαθὰ. 7. ὁ ἀδελφὸς ἦν φίλιος τοῖς μαθηταῖς. 8. ἡ βασιλεια ἦν φιλία ταῖς νύμφαις. 9. οἱ ἀδελφοί ἦσαν φίλοι τοῖς μαθηταῖς. 10. ὕπνος καὶ θάνατός εἰσι διδύμοι ἀδελφά.

1. The god is good. 2. The Muse is good. 3. The tree is good. 4. The gods are good. 5. The Muses are good. 6. The trees are good. 7. The young-man was friendly to the sophists. 8. The Muse was friendly to Euripides. 9. The gods were friendly to the disciples. 10. The Muses were friendly to Euripides.

B.—1. ἡ νῆσος ἔχει καλὰ ρόδα. 2. ἡ νῆσος ἔχει καλὰ ρόδα καὶ ἱα. 3. αἱ νύμφαι θαυμάζουσι τὰ καλὰ ρόδα καὶ ἱα. 4. τὰ δῶρα Διονύσου ἐστὶ καλὰ. 5. καλὸν δῶρον Διονύσου ἐστὶν ὁ οἶνος. 6. ὁ νεανίας

θανμάζει τὴν καλὴν νύμφην. 7. Διόνυσος τῆς καλῆς ἀμπέλου εὐρετὴς ἦν. 8. σοφὸς ἐστὶν ὁ θεός. 9. οἱ Ἀναξαγόρου μαθηταὶ ἦσαν σοφοί. 10. Ἀναξαγόρας ἦν φίλος τοῖς σοφοῖς μαθηταῖς.

1. The beautiful queen admires the roses and the violets. 2. The roses and the violets are beautiful. 3. The gifts of the god are beautiful. 4. The gifts of the god are friendly to virtue. 5. The citizens admire the beautiful queen. 6. The wise brothers are the disciples of Anaxagoras. 7. Sleep and death are twin-brothers. 8. Euripides was friendly to the wise disciples of Anaxagoras. 9. The men admire the beautiful gifts of the god. 10. The wise disciples of Anaxagoras were friendly to Euripides.

VI.—CONTRACTED SECOND DECLENSION OF SUBSTANTIVES, AND CONTRACTED ADJECTIVES OF THE FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSIONS.

1. Contracted Substantives.

Sing.	ὁ νόος <i>Mind.</i> νοῦς		τὸ ὀστέον <i>Bone.</i> ὀστοῦν	
Nom.	νόου		ὀστέου	
Gen.	νόῳ		ὀστοῦ	
Dat.	νόῳ		ὀστέῳ	
Acc.	νόον		ὀστέον	
Voc.	νόε		ὀστέον	
Dual.				
N. A. V.	νόῳ		ὀστέῳ	
G. D.	νόῳ		ὀστέῳ	
Plural.				
Nom.	νόοι		ὀστέα	
Gen.	νόων		ὀστέων	
Dat.	νόοις		ὀστέοις	
Acc.	νόους		ὀστέα	
Voc.	νόοι		ὀστέα	

2. *Contracted Adjectives.*

1. ADJECTIVES OF THREE TERMINATIONS, εος, εα, εον, and -ρος, οη, οον, are contracted into ους, η(α), ουν: as χρύσεος, *golden*; ἀργύρεος, *silver*; ἀπλός, *simple*.

ἀπλός ἀπλόη ἀπλόον
ἀπλοῦς ἀπλή ἀπλοῦν

is contracted as χρύσεος, χρυσοῦς. But the *uncontracted* form of the Feminine Singular retains η throughout: as ἀπλόη, ἀπλόης, ἀπλόη, ἀπλόην.

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Singular.			
Nom.	χρύσεος <i>Golden.</i>	χρυσῆα	χρύσειον
Gen.	χρυσοῦς χρυσοῦ	χρυσῇ χρυσέας	χρυσοῦν χρυσέου
Dat.	χρυσέῳ χρυσῷ	χρυσῇ χρυσῇ	χρυσέῳ χρυσῷ
Acc.	χρύσειον χρυσοῦν	χρυσέαν χρυσήν	χρύσειον χρυσοῦν
Dual.			
N. A.	χρυσέω χρυσῶ	χρυσέα χρυσᾶ	χρυσέω χρυσῶ
G. D.	χρυσέοιν χρυσοῖν	χρυσέαιν χρυσαιν	χρυσέοιν χρυσοῖν
Plural.			
Nom.	χρύσειοι χρυσοῖ	χρύσειαι χρυσαῖ	χρύσειᾶ χρυσᾶ
Gen.	χρυσέων χρυσῶν	χρυσέων χρυσῶν	χρυσέων χρυσῶν
Dat.	χρυσέοις χρυσοῖς	χρυσέαις χρυσαῖς	χρυσέοις χρυσοῖς
Acc.	χρυσέους χρυσοῦς	χρυσέας χρυσᾶς	χρύσειᾶ χρυσᾶ

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Singular.			
Nom.	ἄργυρεος, <i>of silver.</i>	ἄργυρέᾱ	ἄργυρεον
Gen.	ἄργυροῦς ἄργυρέου ἄργυροῦ	ἄργυρᾱ ἄργυρέας ἄργυρᾱς	ἄργυροῦν ἄργυρέου ἄργυροῦ
Dat.	ἄργυρέῳ ἄργυρῷ	ἄργυρέᾳ ἄργυρᾷ	ἄργυρέῳ ἄργυρῷ
Acc.	ἄργυρεον ἄργυροῦν	ἄργυρέᾱν ἄργυρᾶν	ἄργυρεον ἄργυροῦν
Dual.			
N. A.	ἄργυρέω ἄργυρῶ	ἄργυρέᾱ ἄργυρᾱ	ἄργυρέω ἄργυρῶ
G. D.	ἄργυρέοιν ἄργυροῖν	ἄργυρέαιν ἄργυραῖν	ἄργυρέοιν ἄργυροῖν
Plural.			
Nom.	ἄργυρεοι ἄργυροῖ	ἄργυρεαι ἄργυραι	ἄργυρεᾶ ἄργυρᾶ
Gen.	ἄργυρέων ἄργυρῶν	ἄργυρέων ἄργυρῶν	ἄργυρέων ἄργυρῶν
Dat.	ἄργυρέοις ἄργυροῖς	ἄργυρέαις ἄργυραις	ἄργυρέοις ἄργυροῖς
Acc.	ἄργυρέους ἄργυροῦς	ἄργυρέας ἄργυρᾶς	ἄργυρεᾶ ἄργυρᾶ

2. ADJECTIVES OF TWO TERMINATIONS.—Compound Adjectives in εος εον, οος οον (ους ουν), have the same termination for the Feminine as the Masculine (see p. 11): as

Masc. and Fem.

εὖ-νους

Neut.

εὖ-νουν, *well disposed.*

Adjectives in ως, ων, uncontracted, have also only two terminations, and are declined like νεός and ἀνώγειων (see p. 9): as,

Masc. and Fem.

ἱλεως

Neut.

ἱλεων, *propitious.*

EXERCISE VIII.

1. ὁ λόγος ἐστὶ τὸ τοῦ νοῦ κάτοπτρον. 2. οἱ μαθηταὶ πιστὸν νοῦν ἔχουσι. 3. ὁ πλοῦς ἐστὶν ἀπλοῦς. 4. οἱ ἀγαθοὶ τοῖς ἀγαθοῖς εὐνοοῖσιν. 5. ψυχῆς χαλινὸς ἀνθρώποις ὁ νοῦς ἐστίν. 6. ὁ θάνατός ἐστι χρυσοῦς ὕμνος. 7. οἱ θεοὶ εἰσιν ἰλεοὶ τοῖς ἀνθρώποις. 8. ὁ τάφος ἔχει τὰ Εὐριπίδου ὀστέα. 9. χρυσοῦς στέφανός ἐστιν ἀρετῆς σημεῖον. 10. οἱ σοφισταὶ εἰσιν ἔνοι πολῖται.

1. The mind of the disciples is faithful. 2. The young-men have a faithful mind. 3. The god is propitious to the man. 4. The citizens have golden crowns. 5. The brother was well-disposed to the sophists. 6. The brothers were well-disposed to the disciples. 7. The tomb has the bones of Anaxagoras. 8. The citizens were well-disposed to the young-men. 9. Golden crowns are a sign of valour. 10. The citizens have simple minds.

VII.—THE THIRD DECLENSION.

The Third Declension contains Masculine, Feminine, and Neuter Substantives, of which the Stems end in consonants and the vowels *ι* and *υ*, with a few in *ο* and *ω*.

NOTE.—The Stem is best learnt from the Genitive Singular: thus, Nom. φίλαξ, Gen. φίλακ-ος, Stem φίλακ.

The endings of this declension are:

	<i>Masculines and Feminines.</i>	<i>Neuters.</i>
Singular.		
Nom.	s or long vowel in compensation	no ending
Gen.	ος	ος
Dat.	ϊ	ϊ
Acc.	ᾱ or υ	no ending
Voc.	no ending or as in the Nom.	”
Dual.		
N. A. V.	ε	ε
G. D.	οιν	οιν
Plural.		
Nom.	ες	ᾶ
Gen.	ων	ων
Dat.	σι(ν)	σι(ν)
Acc.	ᾶς	ᾶ -
Voc.=Nom.	ες	ᾶ

A. Masculine and Feminine Substantives.

1. Substantives of which the Stems end in the Gut-
tural and Labial Mutes, κ, γ, χ, and π, β, φ.

Singular.		
Nom. Voc.	ὁ φύλαξ Guard.	ἡ φλέψ Vein.
Gen.	φύλακ-ος	φλεβ-ός
Dat.	φύλακ-ι	φλεβ-ι
Acc.	φύλακ-ᾱ	φλεβ-ᾱ
Dual.		
N. A. Voc.	φύλακ-ε	φλεβ-ε
G. D.	φύλακ-οιν	φλεβ-οῖν
Plural.		
Nom. Voc.	φύλακ-ες	φλεβ-ες
Gen.	φύλακ-ων	φλεβ-ων
Dat.	φύλαξι(ν)	φλεβί(ν)
Acc.	φύλακ-ᾱς	φλεβ-ᾱς

NOTE.—κs, γs, χs are contracted into ξ; πs, βs, φs are contracted into ψ. See p. 2.

RULE 9.—The article is generally placed before whole classes: as οἱ γυῖπες, *vultures*.

EXERCISE IX.

1. οἱ τῆς βασιλείας φύλακές εἰσι πιστοί. 2. ἡ βασιλεῖα ἔχει πιστοὺς φύλακας. 3. ἡ χώρα ἔχει φλέβας ἀργύρου. 4. οἱ Ἄραβες καλοὺς ἵππους ἔχουσι. 5. ὁ κήρυξ τῷ ἀδελφῷ ἐστὶν εὖνους. 6. οἱ πολῖται τοῖς κήρυξιν εἰσιν εὖνοι. 7. μυρμήκων βίος πολὺπότης ἐστίν. 8. μυρμήκων καὶ ὀρνύγων βίος πολὺπότης ἐστίν. 9. οἱ γυῖπες ἔχουσι τοὺς ὄνυχας ἰσχυροὺς. 10. τὸ φάρμακόν ἐστι τοῖς γυῖπιν αἰτία θανάτου.

1. The guard of the queen is faithful. 2. The faithful guards are well-disposed to the citizens. 3. The veins of silver are beautiful. 4. The horses of the Arabs are beautiful. 5. The brothers of the herald are well-disposed to the guards. 6. The guards are well-disposed to the heralds. 7. The island has ants and quails. 8. The talons of vultures are strong. 9. The brothers of the guards are strong. 10. The medicine is a cause of death to the guards.

2. Substantives of which the Stems end in the Dental Mutes, τ, δ, θ.

Singular. <i>Nom. V.</i> <i>Gen.</i> <i>Dat.</i> <i>Acc.</i>	ἡ λαμπᾶ-s Torch. λαμπᾶδ-ος λαμπᾶδ-ι λαμπᾶδ-ᾱ	δ, ἡ ὄρνις Bird. ὄρνιθ-ος ὄρνιθ-ι ὄρνι-ν
Dual. <i>N. A. V.</i> <i>G. D.</i>	λαμπᾶδ-ε λαμπᾶδ-ων	ὄρνιθ-ε ὄρνιθ-ων
Plural. <i>Nom. V.</i> <i>Gen.</i> <i>Dat.</i> <i>Acc.</i>	λαμπᾶδ-ες λαμπᾶδ-ων λαμπᾶ-σι(ν) λαμπᾶδ-ᾱς	ὄρνιθ-ες ὄρνιθ-ων ὄρνι-σι(ν) ὄρνιθ-ᾱς

NOTE.—The dentals are dropped before *s*: hence *Nom. Sing.* λαμπᾶ-s, not λαμπᾶδ-s; *Dat. Pl.* λαμπᾶ-σι, not λαμπᾶδ-σι.

EXERCISE X.

1. ὁ παῖς λαμπάδα ἔχει. 2. οἱ παῖδες χρυσᾶς λαμπάδας ἔχουσι.
3. ἡ νῆσος ἔχει ὄρνιθας. 4. οἱ τῶν ὄρνιθων ὀνυχές εἰσιν ἰσχυροί.
5. ὁ ἄνθρωπος ἦν προδότης τῆς πατρίδος. 6. αἱ χρυσαὶ ἀσπίδες ἦσαν μακραί. 7. οἱ φύλακες ἐλπίδας ἀγαθὰς ἔχουσι. 8. οἱ κήρυκες εἰσιν εὖνοι τοῖς παισί. 9. αἱ χρυσαὶ ἀσπίδες ἦσαν ἀρετῆς σημεῖον. 10. τὸ φάρμακόν ἐστιν ὄρνησιν αἰτία θανάτου.

1. The torches of the boy were beautiful. 2. The birds of the island were beautiful. 3. The talons of the birds were strong. 4. The men were betrayers of their native land. 5. The boys have good hopes. 6. The herald was friendly to the beautiful boy. 7. The life of the boys is laborious. 8. The hopes of the boys were golden. 9. The golden torches are a sign of valour. 10. The medicine is a cause of death to the boys.

3. Substantives of which the Stems end in *αντ, οντ*.

Sing. <i>Nom.</i>	ὁ γίγας Giant.	ὁ ὀδούς Tooth.	ὁ λέων Lion.
<i>Gen.</i>	γίγαντ-ος	ὀδόντ-ος	λέοντ-ος
<i>Dat.</i>	γίγαντ-ι	ὀδόντ-ι	λέοντ-ι
<i>Acc.</i>	γίγαντ-ᾶ	ὀδόντ-ᾶ	λέοντ-ᾶ
<i>Voc.</i>	γίγαν	ὀδού-ς	λέον
Dual. <i>N. A. V.</i>	γίγαντ-ε	ὀδόντ-ε	λέοντ-ε
<i>G. D.</i>	γίγαντ-οιν	ὀδόντ-οιν	λέοντ-οιν
Plural. <i>N. V.</i>	γίγαντ-ες	ὀδόντ-ες	λέοντ-ες
<i>Gen.</i>	γίγαντ-ων	ὀδόντ-ων	λέοντ-ων
<i>Dat.</i>	γίγᾱ-σι(ν)	ὀδοῦ-σι(ν)	λέου-σι(ν)
<i>Acc.</i>	γίγαντ-ας	ὀδόντ-ας	λέοντ-ας

NOTE 1.—*ντ* are dropped before *s*, and *ᾶ* is lengthened into *ᾱ*, *ο* into *ου*: hence *Nom. Sing.* γίγας-*s*, not γίγαντ-*s*; *Dat. Pl.* γίγᾱ-σι, not γίγαντ-σι; *Nom. Sing.* ὀδού-*s*, not ὀδόντ-*s*; *Dat. Pl.* ὀδοῦ-σι, not ὀδόντ-σι.

NOTE 2.—Most Stems in *οντ* are declined like λέων, not like ὀδούς. In λέων the *τ* is dropped in the *Nom. Sing.*, and the vowel lengthened into *ω*; but in the *Dat. Pl.* the *ο* is lengthened into *ου* before *s*, as λέου-σι, ὀδοῦ-σι.

NOTE 3.—In νίξ, νυκτ-ός, *night*, the *τ* in the *Nom. Sing.* and *Dat. Pl.* is dropped before *s*, and *κs* are contracted into *ξ*; hence *Nom. Sing.* νίξ = νυκ-*s* = νυκτ-*s*; *Dat. Pl.* νυξι = νυκ-σι = νυκτ-σι.

EXERCISE XI.

1. οἱ ὄνυχες τοῦ λέοντός εἰσιν ἰσχυροί. 2. οἱ γίγαντές εἰσιν ἰσχυροί. 3. οἱ παῖδες εἰσι φίλοι τοῖς γέρονσι. 4. οἱ ὀδόντες τῶν λεόντων ἰσχυροί εἰσι. 5. οἱ τοῦ γέροντος φύλακες πιστοί εἰσι. 6. ἀρχὼν ἀγαθός ἐστιν εὖνους τοῖς πολίταις. 7. ἀγαθοὶ πολῖται τῷ ἀρχοντι εὐνοί εἰσι. 8. ὁ τοῦ Ποίαντος παῖς ἦν Φιλοκτήτης. 9. αἱ νύκτες ἦσαν μακραί. 10. τὸ φάρμακόν ἐστι λέουσιν αἰτία θανάτου.

1. The claws and teeth of lions are strong. 2. Lions have strong teeth and claws. 3. The children of the giants are strong. 4. The children of Poas were beautiful. 5. The old-men are friendly to the young-men. 6. The children of the old-man are friendly to the sophists. 7. The old-men are well-disposed to the rulers. 8. The

teeth of the bride are beautiful. 9. The beginning of the night is beautiful. 10. The medicine is the cause of death to the old men.

4. Substantives of which the Stems end in the liquids λ, μ, ν, ρ.

Sing. Nom. Gen. Dat. Acc. Voc.	ὁ ἅλ-ς Salt. ἅλ-ός ἅλ-ί ἅλ-α ἅλ-ς	ὁ Ἑλλήν- Greek. Ἑλλήν-ος Ἑλλήν-ι Ἑλλήν-α Ἑλλήν	ὁ θήρ Wild-beast. θήρ-ός θήρ-ί θήρ-α θήρ
Dual. N. A. V. G. D.	ἅλ-ε ἅλ-οῖν	Ἑλλήν-ε Ἑλλήν-οιν	θήρ-ε θήρ-οῖν
Plural. N. V. Gen. Dat. Acc.	ἅλ-ες ἅλ-ων ἅλ-σι(ν) ἅλ-ας	Ἑλλήν-ες Ἑλλήν-ων Ἑλλήν-σι(ν) Ἑλλήν-ας	θήρ-ες θήρ-ων θήρ-σι(ν) θήρ-ας
Sing. Nom. Gen. Dat. Acc. Voc.	ὁ ἡγεμόν- Leader ἡγεμόν-ος ἡγεμόν-ι ἡγεμόν-α ἡγεμόν	ὁ ῥήτορ Orator. ῥήτορ-ος ῥήτορ-ι ῥήτορ-α ῥήτορ	ἡ μήτηρ Mother. μήτηρ-ός μήτηρ-ί μήτηρ-α μήτηρ
Dual. N. A. V. G. D.	ἡγεμόν-ε ἡγεμόν-οιν	ῥήτορ-ε ῥήτορ-οιν	μήτηρ-ε μήτηρ-οιν
Plural. N. V. Gen. Dat. Acc.	ἡγεμόν-ες ἡγεμόν-ων ἡγεμό-σι(ν) ἡγεμόν-ας	ῥήτορ-ες ῥήτορ-ων ῥήτορ-σι(ν) ῥήτορ-ας	μήτηρ-ες μήτηρ-ων μήτρᾱ-σι(ν) μήτηρ-ας

NOTE 1.—Stems ending in any liquid except λ do not add *s* to form the *Nom. Sing.*, but the preceding vowel, if not already long, is lengthened in compensation.

NOTE 2.—πατήρ, father, μήτηρ, mother, θυγάτηρ, daughter, drop *c* in *Gen.* and *Dat. Sing.* and end the *Dat. Pl.* in *αι*.

RULE 10.—The answer to the question *when?* is put in the Genitive: as, *χειμῶνος αἱ νύκτες μακραί εἰσιν*, *in the winter the nights are long.*

EXERCISE XII.

1. αἱ ἀσπίδες τῶν Ἑλλήνων μακραί ἦσαν. 2. ἡ μήτηρ ἦν φίλια τῇ θυγατρὶ. 3. ὁ πατὴρ ἦν φίλος ταῖς θυγατράσι. 4. οἱ πολῖται ἦσαν φίλοι τοῖς ῥήτοσι. 5. οἱ θῆρες ἦσαν φοβεροὶ τοῖς ἡγεμόσιν. 6. ὁ ἡγεμὼν ἐστὶν εἰνους τοῖς Ἕλλησι. 7. ἡ χώρα καλοῦς λιμένας ἔχει. 8. χειμῶνος οἱ θῆρες φοβεροὶ εἰσι. 9. νυκτὸς οἱ θῆρες φοβεροὶ εἰσι. 10. τὸ φάρμακόν ἐστι θηρσὶν αἰτία θανάτου.

1. The children of the Greeks are beautiful. 2. The daughter of the beautiful mother is good. 3. The boy of the wise father is good. 4. The boys of the orator are well-disposed. 5. The Greeks are well-disposed to the leaders. 6. The Greeks were well-disposed to the orators. 7. The island has a beautiful harbour. 8. The leader is friendly to the father of the boy. 9. The mother of the daughter is beautiful. 10. The medicine is the cause of death to the fathers and mothers.

5. Substantives of which the Stems end in the vowels *ι* and *υ*.

Sing.	ἡ πόλις <i>City.</i>	ἡ σὺς <i>Sow.</i>	ὁ πῆχυς <i>Cubit.</i>
Nom.	πόλις	σὺς	πῆχυς
Gen.	πόλε-ως	σὺ-ός	πήχε-ως
Dat.	(πόλε-ι) πόλει	σὺ-ί	(πήχε-ι) πήχει
Acc.	πόλι-ν	σὺ-ν	πῆχυ-ν
Voc.	πόλι	σὺς	πῆχyu
Dual			
N. A. V.	πόλε-ε	σὺ-ε	πήχε-ε
G. D.	πολέ-οιν	σὺ-οῖν	πηχέ-οιν
Plural			
N. V.	(πόλε-ες) πόλεις	σὺ-ες	(πήχε-ες) πήχεις
Gen.	πόλε-ων	σὺ-ῶν	πήχε-ων
Dat.	πόλε-σι(ν)	σὺ-σί(ν)	πήχε-σι(ν)
Acc.	(πόλε-ας) πόλεις	σὺ-ας or σὺς	(πήχε-ας) πήχεις

RULE 11.—The Dative indicates the means or instrument by which a thing is done, or the cause from which

an action proceeds: as *ἄνθρωπος φύσει πολιτικόν*, *man (is) by nature (a creature) fitted-for-the state*. When thus used, it is called the *Instrumental Dative*, corresponding to the Ablative in Latin.

EXERCISE XIII.

1. ἡ πόλις ἔχει πύργους. 2. οἱ τῆς πόλεως πύργοι ἦσαν ἰσχυροί.
 3. ἡ χώρα ἔχει σῆς. 4. οἱ κροκόδειλοι ἔχουσιν ὀφθαλμοὺς σῆς.
 5. Ἀναξαγόρας συνέσει διάφορος ἦν. 6. Μένων ἀνδρεία καὶ συνέσει
 διάφορος ἦν. 7. ἡ φρόνησις ἐστὶ τῆς ψυχῆς ἰσχύς. 8. στάσεων
 αἰτία ἐστὶν ἡ ἀδικία. 9. φύσεως κακῆς σημείον ἐστὶν ὁ φθόνος.
 10. ὁ πολίτης θαυμάζει τὰς τοῦ ἀδελφοῦ πράξεις.

1. The citizens admire the towers of the city. 2. The factions of the city are fearful. 3. By nature crocodiles have the eyes of a sow. 4. Euripides was distinguished by intelligence. 5. Lions are distinguished by strength. 6. The disciples were distinguished by prudence. 7. Envy is the cause of factions. 8. The fear-of-God is the fountain of intelligence. 9. The fear-of-God is the cause of the action. 10. The mother admires the actions of the beautiful daughter.

6. Substantives of which the Stems end in the diphthongs *eu, au, ou*.

Sing. Nom.	ὁ βασιλεύ-ς King.	ἡ γραῦ-ς	ὁ & ἡ βοῦ-ς
Gen.	βασιλέ-ως	γραῖ-ός	βο-ός
Dat.	(βασιλέ-ϊ) βασιλεῖ	γραῖ-ϊ	βο-ϊ
Acc.	βασιλέ-α	γραῦ-ν	βοῦ-ν
Voc.	βασιλεῦ	γραῦ	βοῦ
Dual. N. A. V.	βασιλέ-ε	γραῖ-ε	βό-ε
G. D.	βασιλέ-ων	γραῖ-οῖν	βο-οῖν
Plural. N. V.	(βασιλέ-ες) βασιλῆς or βασιλεῖς	γραῖ-ες	βό-ες
Gen.	βασιλέ-ων	γραῖ-ων	βο-ων
Dat.	βασιλεῦ-σι(ν)	γραυ-σί(ν)	βου-σί(ν)
Acc.	βασιλέ-ας	γραῦ-ς	βοῦ-ς

RULE 12.—When two Substantives refer to the same person or thing, they are put in the same case by *Apposition*: as, Κύρος, ὁ τῶν Περσῶν βασιλεὺς, *Cyrus, the king of the Persians.*

EXERCISE XIV.

1. οἱ ἄνθρωποι θαυμάζουσι Κύρον, τὸν τῶν Περσῶν βασιλέα.
2. Λυκοῦργος, ὁ Δρύαντος παῖς, ἦν βασιλεὺς Μακεδόνων. 3. οἱ βασιλεῖς ἐπιμέλειαν ἔχουσι τῶν πολιτῶν. 4. Κύρος παῖς ἦν ἀγαθῶν γονέων. 5. Τηλέμαχος ἦν Ὀδυσσεὺς υἱός. 6. αἱ γυναῖκες ἦσαν πολὺ-λογοί. 7. Πάτροκλος φίλος ἦν Ἀχιλλέως. 8. οἱ βότες χρηστοὶ εἰσιν ἀνθρώποις. 9. ῥί τῶν πόλεων βασιλεῖς ἀγαθοὶ εἰσιν. 10. Ἀτρεὺς παῖδες Μενέλαος καὶ Ἀγαμέμνων ἦσαν.

1. Cyrus was king of the Persians. 2. Cyrus, the king of the Persians, was distinguished by intelligence. 3. Patroclus, the friend of Achilles, was distinguished by bravery. 4. The Persians were well-disposed to the king. 5. The brothers were friendly to the talkative old-women. 6. The Greeks were useful to Cyrus, the king of the Persians. 7. Ulysses was the father of Telemachus. 8. Atreus was the father of Menelaus and Agamemnon. 9. The king was well-disposed to the parents of the boy. 10. The king was a friend of Ulysses.

7. Substantives of which the Stems end in ο and ω.

Sing.			Plural.
Nom.	ἡ πειθῶ Persuasion.	ὁ ἥρω-s Hero	ἥρω-ες
Gen.	(πειθό-ος) πειθοῦς	ἥρω-ος	ἥρώ-ων
Dat.	(πειθό-ϊ) πειθοῖ	ἥρω-ι	ἥρω-σι(ν)
Acc.	(πειθό-α) πειθῶ	ἥρω-α ἥρω	ἥρω-ας or
Voc.	πειθοῖ	ἥρω-s	ἥρω-s
Dual and Plural of πειθῶ are formed as in the second declension.		Dual ἥρω-ε ἥρώ-οιν	

EXERCISE XV.

1. ὁ βασιλεὺς θαυμάζει τὴν τῶν ἡρώων ἀρετὴν. 2. Ἀπόλλων καὶ Ἄρτεμις ἦσαν παῖδες Διτοῦς. 3. ὁ τῶν δμῶν βίος λυπηρὸς ἐστίν. 4. οἱ γονεῖς αἰδοῦς ἄξιοι εἰσι. 5. ὁ τάφος ἔχει τὰ τῶν ἡρώων ὄσπρ. 6. αἱ Γοργόνες θυγατέρες ἦσαν Φύρκου καὶ Κητοῦς. 7. Εὐκλείω καὶ Ἐρατὼ Μοῦσαι εἰσιν. 8. οἱ ἱστοριογράφοι θαυμάζουσι τὴν Κλειῶ. 9. οἱ λυρικοὶ ποιηταὶ θαυμάζουσι τὴν Ἐρατῶ. 10. οἱ τῶν ἡρώων τάφοι καλοὶ εἰσι.

1. The heroes have golden crowns. 2. The citizens are well-disposed to the heroes. 3. Leto was the mother of Apollo and Artemis. 4. The life of the slave is painful. 5. The disciple was friendly to the slaves. 6. The father is worthy of reverence. 7. Ceto was the mother of the Gorgons. 8. The Muse Clio admires the historians. 9. The Muse Erato admires the lyric poets. 10. The children of the heroes are worthy of reverence.

8. Substantives of which the Stems end in *ς*.

Nom. (Ἡρακλέης) Ἡρακλῆς, *Hercules*.

Gen. (Ἡρακλέε-ος) Ἡρακλέους.

Dat. (Ἡρακλέε-ϊ, Ἡρακλέει) Ἡρακλεῖ.

Acc. (Ἡρακλέε-α) Ἡρακλέα.

Voc. (Ἡράκλεες) Ἡράκλεις.

NOTE 1.—The Stem appears in the Vocative. In the Nominative *ες* is lengthened into *ης*. In the other cases the *σ* disappears between two vowels.

NOTE 2.—In Substantives, only proper names end in *ης*; but in Adjectives *ης* is a common termination.

EXERCISE XVI.

1. αἱ τοῦ Σοφοκλέους τραγῳδίαὶ καλά εἰσιν. 2. οἱ πολῖται τὴν Περικλέους σοφίαν θαυμάζουσι. 3. Ἀναξαγόρας ὁ σοφιστὴς διδάσκαλος ἦν τοῦ Περικλέους. 4. οἱ Λακεδαιμονίων βασιλεῖς Ἡρακλέους ἔκγονοι ἦσαν. 5. ἡ Μανδάνη Ἀστυάγου ἦν θυγάτηρ, τοῦ Μήδων βασιλέως.

1. The Muses admire the tragedies of Sophocles. 2. The young-men admire Mandane, the daughter of Astyages. 3. The citizens were well-disposed to Pericles. 4. The poets were well-disposed to Sophocles. 5. The gods were friendly to the descendants of Hercules.

B. *Neuter Substantives.*

1. Stems ending in a consonant, which is dropped in the Nom. Acc. and Voc. Sing.

Sing. N. & V. Gen. Dat. Acc.	τὸ σῶμα <i>Body.</i> σώματ-ος σώματ-ι σῶμα	τὸ γόνυ <i>Knee.</i> γόνατ-ος γόνατ-ι γόνυ	τὸ γάλα <i>Milk.</i> γάλακτ-ος γάλακτ-ι γάλα
Dual. N. A. V. G. D.	σώματ-ε σώματ-οιν	γόνατ-ε γονάτ-οιν	γάλακτ-ε γαλάκτ-οιν
Plural. N. & V. Gen. Dat. Acc.	σώματ-ᾶ σώματ-ων σώμα-σι(ν) σώματ-ᾶ	γόνατ-ᾶ γονάτ-ων γόνα-σι(ν) γόνατ-ᾶ	γάλακτ-ᾶ γαλάκτ-ων γάλαξι(ν) γάλακτ-ᾶ

2. Stems ending in τ, which is changed into ς in the Nom. Acc. and Voc. Sing.

Sing. N. & V. Gen. Dat. Acc.	τὸ τέρας <i>Wonder.</i> τέρατ-ος τέρατ-ι τέρας	τὸ οὖς <i>Ear.</i> ὠτ-ός ὠτ-ί οὖς
Dual. N. A. V. G. D.	τέρατ-ε τεράτ-οιν	ὠτ-ε *ὠτ-οιν
Plural. N. and V. Gen. Dat. Acc.	τέρατ-ᾶ τεράτ-ων τέρα-σι(ν) τέρατ-ᾶ	ὠτ-ᾶ ὠτ-ων ὠ-σί(ν) ὠτ-ᾶ

Singular. N. A. V. Gen. Dat.	τὸ κέρασ Horn. κέρᾱτ-ος (κέραος) κέρως κέρᾱτ-ι (κέραϊ) κέρα	τὸ κρέας Meat. (κρέας) κρέως (κρέαϊ) κρέα
Dual. N. A. V. G. D.	κέρᾱτ-ε (κέραε) κέρᾱ κέρᾱτ-οιν (κέραοι) κερῶν	
Plural. N. A. V. Gen. Dat.	κέρᾱτ-ᾶ (κέραᾶ) κέρᾱ κέρᾱτ-ων (κέραων) κερῶν κέρα-σι(ν)	(κρέαᾶ) κρέᾶ (κρέαων) κρεῶν κρέᾶ-σι(ν)

3. Stems ending in *s*, which is dropped in all the cases, except the Nom. Acc. and Voc. Sing.

Singular. N. and V. Gen. Dat. Acc.	τὸ γένος Race, kind. (γένε-ος) γένους (γένε-ϊ) γένει γένος	τὸ κλέος Glory. (κλέε-ος) κλέους (κλέε-ϊ) κλέει κλέος
Dual. N. A. V. G. D.	(γένε-ε) γένη (γενέ-οιν) γενοῖν	(κλέε-ε) κλέη (κλέέ-οιν) κλεοῖν
Plural. N. V. Gen. Dat. Acc.	(γένε-ᾶ) γένη (γενέ-ων) γενῶν γένε-σι(ν) (γένε-ᾶ) γένη	(κλέε-ᾶ) κλέᾶ (κλεέ-ων) κλεῶν κλέε-σι(ν) (κλέε-ᾶ) κλέᾶ

4. Stems ending in *ι* and *υ*.

Singular. N. V. Gen. Dat. Acc.	τὸ σινάπι <i>Mustard</i> . σινάπε-ος (rarely σινάπεως) (σινάπε-ι) σινάπει σινάπι	τὸ ἄστυ <i>City</i> . ἄστε-ος (rarely ἄστε-ως) (ἄστε-ι) ἄσται ἄστυ
Dual. N. A. V. G. D.	(σινάπε-ε) σινάπη σινάπέ-ων	(ἄστε-ε) ἄστη ἄστέ-ων
Plural. N. V. Gen. Dat. Acc.	(σινάπε-ᾱ) σινάπη σινάπέ-ων σινάπε-σι(ν) (σινάπε-ᾱ) σινάπη	(ἄστε-ᾱ) ἄστη ἄστέ-ων ἄστε-σι(ν) (ἄστε-ᾱ) ἄστη

EXERCISE XVII.

A.—1. τὸ σῶμα καλὸν ἐστιν. 2. ἡ τοῦ σώματος ἰσχὺς μικρά ἐστι. 3. τὰ πράγματα χαλεπά ἐστι. 4. ὁ θάνατός ἐστι χωρισμὸς τῆς ψυχῆς καὶ τοῦ σώματος. 5. ὁ παῖς θανμάζει τοὺς γάλακτος κρατήρας. 6. τὰ τοῦ θηρὸς ὄντα μακρά ἐστι. 7. ὁ ἡγεμὼν θυνμάζει τὰ δόρατα. 8. τὰ τοῦ καμήλου γόνατα μακρά ἐστι. 9. τὰ τέρατα θαυμαστά ἐστι. 10. τὸ γῆρας βίου χειμῶν ἐστι.

1. The bodies are beautiful. 2. Strength is useful to the bodies. 3. The soul is useful to the body. 4. Prudence is useful to the affairs of the young-man. 5. The boy has a bowl of milk. 6. Old-age is troublesome. 7. Prudence is useful to old-age. 8. The spears of the leader are long. 9. The knees of the oxen are strong. 10. The wild beasts have long ears.

B.—1. τὸ τῶν ἵππων γένος χρηστὸν ἐστιν ἀνθρώποις. 2. τὰ πονηρὰ κέρδη ἡδονὰς ἔχει μικράς. 3. ἐλπίς κακοῦ κέρδους ἀρχὴ ἐστὶ ζημίας. 4. τὰ μακρὰ τεῖχη ἦν ἰσχυρά. 5. ἀπλᾶ ἐστὶ τὰ τῆς ἀληθείας ἔπη. 6. τὰ κέρα ἐστὶ τῶν βοῶν ὀπλα. 7. οἱ πολῖται θαυμάζονσι τὰ τοῦ ἡγεμόνος κλέα. 8. οἱ τοῦ ἄστεος πύργοι καλοὶ εἰσιν. 9. οἱ πύργοι τῷ ἄστει κόσμος εἰσίν. 10. τὰ ἄσθη τεῖχη ἔχει.

1. The pleasure of base gain is small. 2. The walls of the city are strong. 3. The long walls are useful to the city. 4. The race of oxen is useful to men. 5. The hope of base gain is the beginning of vice. 6. The historian admires the words of truth. 7. The words of the lyric poets are wise. 8. The city has long walls. 9. The renown of the leader is useful to the citizens. 10. The horns of the oxen are strong.

VIII.—ADJECTIVES OF THE THIRD DECLENSION.

1. *Adjectives of Three Terminations.*1. Stems in *v*. Nom. Sing. -*us*, -*eia*, -*v*.

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Singular.			
Nom.	ἡδύς <i>Sweet.</i>	ἡδεῖα	ἡδύ
Gen.	ἡδέος	ἡδείας	ἡδέος
Dat.	ἡδεῖ	ἡδείᾳ	ἡδεῖ
Acc.	ἡδύν	ἡδείην	ἡδύ
Voc.	ἡδύ	ἡδεῖα	ἡδύ
Dual.			
N. A. V.	ἡδέε	ἡδείᾱ	ἡδέε
G. D.	ἡδέου	ἡδείαιν	ἡδέου
Plural.			
N. V.	ἡδεῖς	ἡδεῖαι	ἡδέα
Gen.	ἡδέων	ἡδείων	ἡδέων
Dat.	ἡδέσι(ν)	ἡδείαις	ἡδέσι(ν)
Acc.	ἡδεῖς	ἡδείας	ἡδέα

2. Stems in *v*. Nom. Sing. -*as*, -*aina*, -*av*.

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Singular.			
Nom.	μέλᾱς <i>Black.</i>	μέλαινα	μέλᾱν
Gen.	μελάνος	μελαίνης	μελάνος
Dat.	μέλανι	μελαίνῃ	μέλανι
Acc.	μέλανα	μελαινάν	μέλαν
Voc.	μέλαν	μελαίνα	μέλᾱν
Dual.			
N. A. V.	μέλανε	μελαίνα	μέλανε
G. D.	μελάνοι	μελαιναιν	μελάνοι
Plural.			
N. V.	μέλᾱνες	μελαιναι	μέλᾱνα
Gen.	μελάνων	μελαινῶν	μελάνων
Dat.	μέλασι(ν)	μελαίναις	μέλασι(ν)
Acc.	μέλᾱνας	μελαινάς	μέλᾱνα

3. Stems in *αντ*. Nom. Sing. -ας, -ασα, -αν.

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Sing.			
N. V.	πᾶς <i>All, every.</i>	πάσα	πᾶν
Gen.	παντός	πάσης	παντός
Dat.	παντί	πάσῃ	παντί
Acc.	πάντα	πάσαν	πᾶν
Dual.			
N. A. V.	πάντε	πάσᾱ	πάντε
G. D.	πάντου	πάσαιν	πάντου
Plural.			
N. V.	πάντες	πάσαι	πάντα
Gen.	πάντων	πασῶν	πάντων
Dat.	πᾶσι(ν)	πάσαις	πᾶσι(ν)
Acc.	πάντας	πάσας	πάντα

4. Stems in *εντ*. Nom. Sing. -εις, -εσσα, -εν.

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Sing.			
N. V.	χαρίεις <i>Pleasing,</i>	χαρίεσσα	χαρίεν
Gen.	χαρίεντος <i>graceful.</i>	χαρίεσσης	χαρίεντος
Dat.	χαρίεντι	χαρίεσση	χαρίεντι
Acc.	χαρίεντα	χαρίεσσαν	χαρίεν
Voc.	χαρίεν	χαρίεσσα	χαρίεν
Dual.			
N. A. V.	χαρίεντε	χαρίεσσᾱ	χαρίεντε
G. D.	χαρίέντου	χαρίεσσαίν	χαρίέντου
Plural.			
N. V.	χαρίεντες	χαρίεσσαι	χαρίεντα
Gen.	χαρίέντων	χαρίεσσῶν	χαρίέντων
Dat.	χαρίεσι(ν)	χαρίεσσαίς	χαρίεσι(ν)
Acc.	χαρίέντας	χαρίεσσας	χαρίεντα

5. Stems in *οντ*. Nom. Sing. -ων, -ουσα, -ον.

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Sing.			
N. V.	ἐκὼν <i>Willing.</i>	ἐκούσα	ἐκόν
Gen.	ἐκόντος	ἐκούσης	ἐκόντος
Dat.	ἐκόντι	ἐκούσῃ	ἐκόντι
Acc.	ἐκόντα	ἐκούσαν	ἐκόν
Dual.			
N. A. V.	ἐκόντε	ἐκούσα	ἐκόντε
G. D.	ἐκόντων	ἐκούσων	ἐκόντων
Plural.			
N. V.	ἐκόντες	ἐκούσαι	ἐκόντα
Gen.	ἐκόντων	ἐκουσῶν	ἐκόντων
Dat.	ἐκούσι(ν)	ἐκούσαις	ἐκούσι(ν)
Acc.	ἐκόντας	ἐκούσας	ἐκόντα

RULE 13.—The Dative case is used with the 3rd person of the verb "To be," to signify the *possessor*: as τῷ πολίτῃ φίλοι εἰσίν, *the citizen has friends*.

EXERCISE XVIII.

μέν δέ contrast two words, or two sentences. They are always placed after the words which they contrast, unless the contrasted words have an article. Μέν and δέ in that case are placed after the article. Μέν is not translated, δέ is translated by *but*.

A.—1. ὁ μὲν βίος βραχύς, ἡ δὲ τέχνη μακρά.* 2. γλυκεῖά ἐστι πατρίς. 3. γλυκεῖά ἐστιν ἡ κολάκων φωνή. 4. τοῖς ὀρτυξίν ἐστιν ἡδεῖα φωνή. 5. τὰ κρέα τῶν ὀπίδων ἡδεῖα ἐστίν. 6. πᾶσα φυγὴ ἐστι τάλανα. 7. τὸ χωρίον ἦν μέλαν. 8. ὁ ἄνθρωπος ἔχει μέλανα ἱμάτια. 9. βραχεῖά ἐστι τέρψις ἡδονῆς κακῆς. 10. Ἀτλας οὐρανὸν εὐρὺν ἔχει.

1. Life is sweet, but art difficult (*use μὲν δέ*). 2. Flatterers have a sweet voice (*say (there) is to flatterers a sweet voice*). 3. The men are wretched. 4. The brides are wretched. 5. The garment of the man is black. 6. All the citizens are wretched. 7. The place is broad. 8. The flight of the citizens was wretched.

ἐστί is frequently omitted.

9. The bride has a sweet voice (*say* (there) is to the bride a sweet voice). 10. The garments of the queen are black.

B.—1. ὕνυχες λεόντων εἰσὶν ὀξεῖς. 2. πάντες νέκυες εἰσιν ἴσοι. 3. λύπης πάσης ἰατρός ἐστὶν ὁ χρόνος. 4. πασῶν τῶν ἀρετῶν ἡγεμὼν ἐστὶν ἡ εὐσέβεια. 5. χάριεν πράγμα ἐστὶν ἡ φιλοσοφία. 6. πάντα τὰγαθὰ* ὠφέλιμα ἐστὶν. 7. νόμος ὁ πάντων βασιλεὺς. 8. θεῶν ἔργα χαριεντά ἐσσι. 9. τὰ ἔχνη τοῦ λάγω τοῦ μὲν χειμῶνος † μακρά ἐσσι, τοῦ δὲ θέρους † βραχέα. 10. οἱ πολῖται χώραν τραχείαν ἔχουσι.

1. The island is rough. 2. The place is rough. 3. Every sorrow is wretched. 4. The fear-of-God is the beginning of all the virtues. 5. The bride is graceful. 6. The mother of the graceful daughter is beautiful. 7. All the brides are graceful. 8. The talons of the bird are sharp. 9. The garments of the bride are graceful. 10. The nights in the winter are long, but in the summer short. (See Greek sentence above, No. 9.)

τὰ ἀγαθὰ, *good things*.

† See Rule 10, p. 20.

2. ADJECTIVES OF TWO TERMINATIONS.

1. Stems in *ς*. Nom. Sing. -ης, -ες.

Sing.	Masc. and Fem.		Neut.
<i>Nom.</i>	ἀληθής <i>true</i>		ἀληθές
<i>Gen.</i>	(ἀληθέος)	ἀληθοῦς	
<i>Dat.</i>	(ἀληθεί)	ἀληθεῖ	
<i>Acc.</i>	(ἀληθέα)	ἀληθῇ	ἀληθές
<i>Voc.</i>	ἀληθές		ἀληθές
Dual.			
<i>N.A.V.</i>	(ἀληθέε)	ἀληθῇ	
<i>G.D.</i>	(ἀληθέοιν)	ἀληθοῖν	
Plur.			
<i>N.V.</i>	(ἀληθέες)	ἀληθεῖς	(ἀληθέα) ἀληθῇ
<i>Gen.</i>	(ἀληθέων)	ἀληθῶν	
<i>Dat.</i>	ἀληθέσι(ν)		
<i>Acc.</i>	(ἀληθέας)	ἀληθεῖς	(ἀληθέα) ἀληθῇ

2. Stems in *ον*. Nom. Sing. -ων, -ον.

Sing.	Masc. and Fem.		Neut.
<i>Nom.</i>	σώφρων	<i>prudent</i>	σώφρον
<i>Gen.</i>	σώφρονος		

Sing.	Masc. and Fem.	Neut.
<i>Dat.</i>	σώφρονι	
<i>Acc.</i>	σώφρονα	σῶφρον
<i>Voc.</i>	σῶφρον	σῶφρον
Dual.		
<i>N.A.V.</i>	σώφρονε	
<i>G.D.</i>	σωφρόνοιν	
Plural.		
<i>N.V.</i>	σώφρονες	σώφρονα
<i>Gen.</i>	σωφρόνων	
<i>Dat.</i>	σώφροσι(ν)	
<i>Acc.</i>	σώφρονας	σώφρονα

3. Stems in *ιτ*. Nom. Sing. *-ις, -ι*.

Sing.	Masc. and Fem.	Neut.
<i>Nom.</i>	εὐχαρις graceful	εὐχαρι
<i>Gen.</i>	εὐχάριτος	
<i>Dat.</i>	εὐχάριτι	
<i>Acc.</i>	εὐχαριν	εὐχαρι
<i>Voc.</i>	εὐχαρι	εὐχαρι
Dual.		
<i>N.A.V.</i>	εὐχάριτε	
<i>G.D.</i>	εὐχαρίτοι	
Plural.		
<i>N.V.</i>	εὐχάριτες	εὐχάριτα
<i>Gen.</i>	εὐχαρίτων	
<i>Dat.</i>	εὐχάρισι(ν)	
<i>Acc.</i>	εὐχάριτας	εὐχάριτα

4. Stems in *εν*. Nom. Sing. *-ην, -εν*.

Sing.	Masc. and Fem.	Neut.
<i>Nom.</i>	ἄρσιν male	ἄρσεν
<i>Gen.</i>	ἄρσενος	
<i>Dat.</i>	ἄρσινι	
<i>Acc.</i>	ἄρσενα	ἄρσεν
<i>Voc.</i>	ἄρσεν	ἄρσεν

Dual.	Masc. and Fem.	Neut.
<i>N.A.V.</i>	ἄρσενε	
<i>G.D.</i>	ἄρσένοιν	
Plural.		
<i>N.V.</i>	ἄρσενες	ἄρσενᾱ
<i>Gen.</i>	ἄρσένων	
<i>Dat.</i>	ἄρσεσι(ν)	
<i>Acc.</i>	ἄρσενας	ἄρσενᾱ

5. Compound Stems in *υ*. Nom. Sing. -*υς*, -*υ*.

Sing.	Masc. and Fem.	Neut.
<i>Nom.</i>	δίπηχυς <i>of-two-cubits.</i>	δίπηχυ
<i>Gen.</i>	διπήχεος (διπήχους)	
<i>Dat.</i>	διπήχει (διπήχει)	
<i>Acc.</i>	δίπηχυν	δίπηχυ
<i>Voc.</i>	δίπηχυ	δίπηχυ
Dual.		
<i>N.A.V.</i>	διπήχες (διπήχη)	
<i>G.D.</i>	διπήχέοιν (διπήχοϊν)	
Plur.		
<i>N.V.</i>	διπήχες (διπήχεις)	διπήχεα (διπήχη)
<i>Gen.</i>	διπήχέων	
<i>Dat.</i>	διπήχεσι(ν)	
<i>Acc.</i>	διπήχας (διπήχεις)	διπήχεα (διπήχη)

EXERCISE XIX.

A.—1. οἱ λόγοι ἦσαν ἀληθεῖς. 2. οἱ ἄνθρωποι ἦσαν εὐσεβεῖς. 3. οἱ πολῖται ἦσαν ἀσεβεῖς. 4. τὸ γῆρας ἀσθενές ἐστιν. 5. οἱ σώφρονες, ἐλεύθεροί εἰσιν. 6. οἱ ἀκρατεῖς ἀνελεύθεροί εἰσιν. 7. τῷ νέῳ κόσμος ἀσφαλὴς ἢ σιωπῇ. 8. παιδεία τοῖς μὲν εὐτυχέσι κόσμος ἐστί, τοῖς δὲ δυστυχέσι καταφυγή. 9. οἱ μὲν σώφρονες εἰσιν εὐχεῖς, οἱ δὲ ἀκρατεῖς ἀνυχεῖς. 10. Θεὸς ἀνθρώποις σώφροσι νόμος.

1. The words of the king are true. 2. The fathers were pious. 3. The sons were impious. 4. The fathers were pious, but the sons were impious (*use μέν . . . δέ*). 5. The prudent (men) are free, but the intemperate not-free (*use μέν . . . δέ*). 6. Silence is a safe refuge for the young. 7. Golden crowns are an ornament to the fortunate. 8. The king is well-disposed to the unfortunate boy. 9. The sons of prudent fathers are fortunate. 10. The children of the weak mother are unfortunate.

D.—1. ἄφρων ἐστὶν ἡ μεγαληγορία. 2. ἄφρονές εἰσιν οἱ μεγαληγοροὶ. 3. ὁ Ζεὺς κολαστὴς τῶν ὑπερφρόνων. 4. ὁ μὲν δίκαιος ἐνδαίμων, ὁ δὲ ἄδικος ἄθλιος. 5. στῦλος οἴκου παιδὲς εἰσιν ἄρσενες. 6. ἦν ὁ λόγος τοῦ Περικλοῦς εὐχαρις. 7. ἦν ὁ λόγος τοῦ ῥήτορος ἄχαρις. 8. τὰ τῶν Σκυθῶν τοξεύματα ἦν διπλήχη. 9. οἱ τοῦ μάντεως λόγοι ἦσαν ψευδεῖς. 10. οἱ εἰγενεῖς ἦσαν εὖνοι τοῖς δυστύχεσι.

1. The boastful (man) is senseless. 2. The intemperate (men) are senseless. 3. Zeus is the chastiser of the impious (men). 4. The gods are the chastisers of the boastful (men). 5. Male children are an ornament of the house. 6. The male children are well-born. 7. The words of the orator were graceful. 8. The gift of the queen was not-graceful. 9. The bow of the young man was two-cubits-long. 10. The gods are propitious to the pious (men).

3. ADJECTIVES OF ONE TERMINATION.

Sing.	M. and F.	N.
Nom.	πένης	poor.
Gen.	πένητος	
Dat.	πένητι	
Acc.	πένητα	πένης
Voc.	πένης	πένης
Dual.		
N.A.V.	πένητε	
G.D.	πενήτοιιν	
Plural.		
N.V.	πένητες	πένητα
Gen.	πενήτων	
Dat.	πένησι(ν)	
Acc.	πένητας	πένητα

EXERCISE XX.

τέ καί, both and; τέ is placed after the word, like *que* in Latin.

1. Πλάτων ὁ φιλόσοφος πένης ἦν. 2. οἱ θεοὶ εἰσιν ἄφρων τοῖς πένησι. 3. ὁ τῶν ὀρνίθων φθόγγος ἀγνώστος ἐστίν. 4. οἱ λέοντες εἰσιν ἄρπαγες. 5. ὁ θάνατος ἀπασιν κοινός ἐστι, πένησί τε καὶ βασιλεῦσιν.

1. The philosophers were poor. 2. The birds are rapacious.
3. The voices of the men are unknown. 4. Death is common to all,
both to the unknown and to the well-born. 5. The gods are propi-
tious both to the pious and to the poor.

IX.—SOME IRREGULAR SUBSTANTIVES.

Sing.	-	
Nom.	*Ἀρης, the god Ares (Mars).	Zeús, the god Zeus (Jupiter).
Gen.	*Ἀρεως, Ἀρεος	Διός
Dat.	*Ἀρει	Δαί
Acc.	*Ἀρην, Ἀρη	Δία
Voc.	*Ἀρες	Ζεῦ

Sing.	ὁ ἀνὴρ Man.	ἡ γυνή	ἡ θρίξ } Παῖρ.	ἡ κλείς } Ήρ.	ὁ & ἡ κύων } Dog.
Nom.	ἀνδρός	γυναικός	τριχός	κλειδός	κύνος
Gen.	ἀνδρός	γυναικί	τριχί	κλειδί	κύνι
Dat.	ἀνδρί	γυναικί	τρίχα	(κλειδα)	κύνα
Acc.	ἄνδρα	γυναῖκα	θρίξ	κλείν	κύον
Voc.	ἄνερ	γύναι		κλείς	
Dual.					
N.A.V.	ἄνδρε	γυναικε	τρίχε	κλειδε	κύνε
G.D.	ἀνδροῖν	γυναικοῖν	τριχοῖν	κλειδοῖν	κυνοῖν
Plural.					
N.V.	ἄνδρες	γυναῖκες	τρίχες	(κλειδες) *κλείς	κύνες
Gen.	ἀνδρῶν	γυναικῶν	τριχῶν	κλειδῶν	κυνῶν
Dat.	ἀνδράσι(ν)	γυναίξι(ν)	θρίξι(ν)	κλεισί(ν)	κύσι(ν)
Acc.	ἄνδρας	γυναῖκας	τρίχας	κλειδας (κλείς)	κύνας

Sing.					
Nom.	ὁ λίθος <i>Stone.</i>	ὁ μάρτυς	ἡ ναὺς	ἡ χεὶρ	τὸ ὕδωρ
Gen.	λίθος	μάρτυρος	νεώς	χειρός	ὑδατος
Dat.	λίθῳ	μάρτυρι	νηΐ	χειρί	ὑδατι
Acc.	λίαν, λίαν	μάρτυρα	ναῦν	χεῖρα	ὑδωρ
Voc.	λίς	μάρτυς	ναῦς	χεῖρ	ὑδωρ
Dual.					
N.A.V.	λίε	μάρτυρε		χείρε	ὑδατε
G.D.	λίαιν	μαρτύραιν	νεοῖν	χεροῖν	ὑδάτοιιν
Plural.					
N.V.	λίες	μάρτυρες	νήες	χεῖρες	ὑδατα
Gen.	λίων	μαρτύρων	νεῶν	χειρῶν	ὑδάτων
Dat.	λίεσσιν(ν)	μαρτῦσιν(ν)	ναυσί(ν)	χερσί(ν)	ὑδασιν(ν)
	λίεσι				
Acc.	λίας	μάρτυρας	ναῦς	χεῖρας	ὑδατα

EXERCISE XXI.

οὐ, οὐκ, οὐχ, *not*. οὐκ is used before vowels, οὐχ before an aspirate, οὐ before consonants.

A.—1. αἱ γυναῖκες εἰσι καλαί. 2. ἱστοί εἰσι γυναικῶν ἔργα. 3. γυναιξὶ κόσμος ἐστὶν ἡ σιγή. 4. γυναικὶ πάση κόσμος ἐστὶν ἡ σιγή. 5. οἱ ἄνδρες εἰσὶν ἀγαθοί. 6. οἱ θεοὶ εἰσιν ἡλεφ τοῖς ἀνδράσιν. 7. Μαῖας καὶ Διὸς υἱὸς ἦν Ἑρμῆς. 8. Ἀρμονία, ἡ Κέδμου γυνή, ἦν θυγάτηρ Ἀφροδίτης καὶ Ἄρεος. 9. αἱ Ἀμαζόνες γυναῖκες ἦσαν ἀνδρείαι. 10. οἱ ἀγαθοὶ ἄνδρες θεῶν εἰκόνες εἰσὶν.

1. The daughter of the woman is beautiful. 2. The daughters of the women are beautiful. 3. Hercules was the son of Zeus. 4. A good man is an image of God. 5. The citizens admire the prudent man. 6. Aphrodite and Ares admire Harmonia, the wife of Cadmus. 7. Ares is propitious to the Amazonian women. 8. Silence is an ornament to prudent women. 9. Bravery is an ornament to every man. 10. The gods admire Hermes, the son of Maia and Zeus.

B.—1. οἱ κῖνες τοῖς ἀνθρώποις ὠφέλεια καὶ ἡδονὴ εἰσιν. 2. αἱ τῶν μαρτύρων μαρτυρίαι ἱπποστοί εἰσιν. 3. ὁ παῖς ἔχει τὴν τῆς κίστης

κλείν. 4. οἱ γέροντες ὀλίγας τρίχας ἔχουσιν. 5. ὁ Αἰακὸς τὰς τοῦ Ἀΐδου κλείς ἔχει. 6. Κάστωρ καὶ Πολυδεύκης τῶν νεῶν σωτῆρες ἦσαν. 7. αἱ νῆες εἰσιν ἀνδρῶν* κεναί. 8. μακροὶ τῶν βασιλέων αἱ χεῖρες. 9. τὸ ὕδωρ ἐστὶ ψυχρόν. 10. τὰ ὕδατα τῆς ἀλὸς οὐκ ἔστι πότιμα.

1. The dogs of the man are beautiful. 2. The citizens admire the dogs of the leader. 3. Aphrodite is not friendly to dogs. 4. The sophists are not friendly to the witnesses. 5. The woman has the keys of the chest. 6. The keys of the chest are golden. 7. The old-women have few hairs. 8. Virtue is an ornament to the hairs of an old-man. 9. The ships of the Greeks are black. 10. Castor and Pollux admire the ships of the Greeks.

Depends upon κεναί.

X.—SOME IRREGULAR ADJECTIVES.

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Singular.			
<i>Nom.</i>	μέγας <i>Great.</i>	μεγάλη	μέγα
<i>Gen.</i>	μεγάλου	μεγάλης	μεγάλου
<i>Dat.</i>	μεγάλῳ	μεγάλῃ	μεγάλῳ
<i>Acc.</i>	μέγαν	μεγάλην	μέγα
<i>Voc.</i>	μέγα	μεγάλη	μέγα
Dual.			
<i>N. A. V.</i>	μεγάλῳ	μεγάλῃ	μεγάλῳ
<i>G. D.</i>	μεγάλου	μεγάλαι	μεγάλου
Plural.			
<i>Nom.</i>	μεγάλοι	μεγάλαι	μεγάλα
<i>Gen.</i>	μεγάλων	μεγάλων	μεγάλων
<i>Dat.</i>	μεγάλοις	μεγάλαις	μεγάλοις
<i>Acc.</i>	μεγάλους	μεγάλας	μεγάλα
Singular.			
<i>Nom.</i>	πολύς <i>Many, much.</i>	πολλή	πολύ
<i>Gen.</i>	πολλοῦ	πολλῆς	πολλοῦ
<i>Dat.</i>	πολλῷ	πολλῇ	πολλῷ
<i>Acc.</i>	πολύν	πολλήν	πολύ
<i>Voc.</i>	πολύ	πολλή	πολύ

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Plural.			
N. V.	πολλοί	πολλαί	πολλά
Gen.	πολλῶν	πολλῶν	πολλῶν
Dat.	πολλοῖς	πολλαῖς	πολλοῖς
Acc.	πολλούς	πολλάς	πολλά
Sing.			
Nom.	πρᾶος, <i>Mild, gentle,</i> or πρᾶῖς <i>tame.</i>	πραεῖα	πρᾶον, or πρᾶῖ
Gen.	πρᾶου	πραεῖας	πρᾶου
Dat.	πρᾶῳ	πραεῖᾳ	πρᾶῳ
Acc.	πρᾶον, or πρᾶν	πραεῖαν	πρᾶον, or πρᾶῖ
Plural.			
N. V.	πρᾶοι, or πραεῖς	πραεῖαι	πραέα
Gen.	πραέων	πραεῶν	πραέων
Dat.	πρᾶοις, or πραέσσι(ν)	πραεῖαις	πρᾶοις, or πραέσσι(ν)
Acc.	πρᾶους, or πραεῖς	πραεῖας	πραέα

EXERCISE XXXI.

The Preposition *ἐν, in*, governs the Dative case.

1. Οἱ βασιλεῖς μεγάλας προσόδους ἔχουσιν. 2. Ἐν Αἰγύπτῳ πολλή σίτου ἀφθονία ἦν. 3. Ἡ θάλαττα μεγάλη ἐστίν. 4. Κροῖσφ ἦν πολὺς πλοῦτος. 5. Τὰ μεγάλα ὄωρα τῆς τίχης ἔχει φόβον. 6. Πολλῶν ἀνθρώπων ἔβη ἐστὶ πραέα. 7. Οἱ παῖδες πραεῖς (πρᾶους) πατέρας καὶ πραεῖας μητέρας ἔχουσιν. 8. Αἱ γυναῖκες πραεῖαι εἰσιν. 9. Ἐν τῇ Λυδίᾳ πολὺς μὲν οἶνός ἐστι, πολλὰ δὲ σῦκα, πολὺ δὲ ἔλαιον. 10. Ὁ ποταμὸς πλήρης ἦν ἰχθύων μεγάλων καὶ πραέων.

1. To kings (there) are great revenues. 2. In the country (there) is great abundance of corn. 3. The countries are great. 4. To Croesus (there) was much wealth. 5. In Lydia (there) is great abundance of figs. 6. The rivers are full of great and tame fish (*plural*). 7. In the rivers (there) are great and tame fish (*plural*). 8. The manners of the woman are gentle. 9. The country is full of many and great wild-beasts. 10. The boys admire the gentle fathers and gentle mothers.

XI.—COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.

I.—In *τερος, τatos*. The usual way of forming the Comparatives and Superlatives of Adjectives is by adding *-τερος* and *-τατος* to the masculine Stem of the Positive, as,

Positive.	Comparative.	Superlative.
κούφος, <i>ligh</i> (κουφο)	κουφό-τερος, α, ον	κουφό-τατος, η, ο
σοφός, <i>wise</i> (σοφο)	σοφώ-τερος	σοφώ-τατος
γλυκς, <i>sweet</i> (γλυκυ)	γλυκύ-τερος	γλυκύ-τατος
μέλας, <i>black</i> (μελαν)	μελάν-τερος	μελάν-τατος
μάκαρ, <i>blessed</i> (μακαρ)	μακάρ-τερος	μακάρ-τατος
σαφής, <i>clear</i> (σαφες)	σαφές-τερος	σαφές-τατος
χαρίεις, <i>pleasing</i> (χαριεντ)	χαριέσ-τερος	χαριέσ-τατος
πένης, <i>poor</i> (πενητ)	πενέσ-τερος	πενέσ-τατος

Obs. 1.—The final *ο* of the Positive is left unchanged in the Comparative and Superlative when the preceding syllable is long, but is lengthened into *ω* in the Comparative and Superlative when the preceding syllable is short.

Obs. 2. The following adjectives in *αιος* drop the *ο* before the Comparative and Superlative: as,

Positive.	Comparative.	Superlative.
γεραίος, <i>old</i>	γεραί-τερος	γεραί-τατος
παιλιός, <i>ancient</i>	παιλί-τερος	παιλί-τατος.

Obs. 3.—The terminations *αι-τερος*, *αι-τατος*, occur with *εἶδιος*, *calm*, *ἡσυχος*, *quiet*, *ἴδιος*, *own*, *ἴσος*, *equal*, *μέσος*, *middle*, *ὄρθριος*, *early*, *ὄψιμος*, *late*, *πρώτιος*, *in the morning*: as,

Positive.	Comparative.	Superlative.
μέσος, <i>middle</i>	μεσ-αίτερος	μεσ-αίτατος

NOTE.—*φίλος*, *dear*, has three different forms: *φιλότερος*, *φιλάτατος*; *φίλτερος*, *φίλτατος*; *φιλαίτερος*, *φιλαίτατος*.

Obs. 4.—The terminations *εσ-τερος*, *εσ-τατος*, are applied:

1. To adjectives in *ων* (Stem *ον*): as,

Positive.	Comparative.	Superlative.
σώφρων, <i>prudent</i> (<i>σωφρον</i>)	σωφρον-έστερος	σωφρον-έστατος.

2. To the adjectives *ἄκρατος*, *unmixed*; *ἐρρωμένος*, *strong*; *ἄσμενος*, *willing*: as,

Positive.	Comparative.	Superlative.
ἄκρατος, <i>unmixed</i>	ἄκρατ-έστερος	ἄκρατ-έστατος

3. To some contracted adjectives in *-οος*, *ους*: as,

Positive.	Comparative.	Superlative.
ἁπλός, <i>simple</i>	ἁπλούστερος for ἁπλο-έστερος	ἁπλούστατος for ἁπλο-έστατος

Obs. 5.—The terminations *ισ-τερος*, *ισ-τατος*, occur with *λάλος*, *talkative*; *πτωχός*, *beggarly*; *ὀψοφάγος*, *dainty*; *μονοφάγος*, *eating alone*; and some adjectives in *ης*, as *κλέπτης*, *thievish*; *ψευδής*, *false*.

Positive.	Comparative.	Superlative.
λάλος, <i>talkative</i>	λαλ-ίστερος	λαλ-ίστατος.

RULE 14.—The Comparative governs the Genitive case: as, *σοφία πλούτου κτῆμα τιμιώτερόν ἐστιν*, *wisdom is a possession more valuable than wealth*.

EXERCISE XXIII.

A.—1. Ἀριστείδης ἦν δικαιοτάτος. 2. Οἱ Κίκλωπες βιαιότατοι ἦσαν. 3. Καλλίας πλουσιώτατος ἦν Ἀθηναίων. 4. Τὸ γῆρας βαρύν-

τερόν ἐστιν Αἴτης. 5. Ὁ θάνατος τῷ βαθυτάτῳ ὕπνῳ παραπλήσιός ἐστιν. 6. Φιλίας δικαίας κτῆσις ἐστιν ἀσφαλεστάτη. 7. Ἡ μεσότης ἐν πᾶσιν ἀσφαλεστέρα ἐστίν. 8. Οἱ γέροντες ἀσθενέστεροί εἰσι τῶν νέων. 9. Οἱ κόρακες μέλαντατοί εἰσιν. 10. ὁ πατήρ ἐστὶ σοφώτερος τοῦ παιδός. 11. Ἡ Ἀφροδίτη ἦν χαριεστάτη πασῶν τῶν θεῶν.

1. God is wiser than men. 2. Wisdom is the most valuable possession. 3. The fear-of-God is a possession more valuable than wealth. 4. Old-age is very troublesome. 5. Moderation is the safest. 6. The women are very graceful. 7. The daughters are more graceful than the mothers. 8. The sons are richer than the fathers. 9. The fathers are weaker than the sons. 10. The birds are very black.

B.—1. Ἡ Λακεδαιμονίων διαίτα ἦν ἀπλουστάτη. 2. Οἱ γεραίτεροί εἰσι σοφώτεροι τῶν νέων. 3. Οἱ Ἴνδοι παλαιάτατον ἔθνος εἰσί. 4. Οἱ Σπαρτιατικοὶ νεανῖαι ἐβρώμενέστεροι ἦσαν τῶν Ἀθηναίων. 5. Πολλοὶ τῶν χελιδόνων εἰσὶ κλιίστεροι. 6. Οἱ δοῦλοι ψευδίστατοι καὶ κλεπτίστατοί εἰσιν. 7. Οἱ εὖσεβέστατοι εὐδαιμονέστατοί εἰσιν. 8. Σωκράτης ἐγκρατέστατος ἦν καὶ σωφρονέστατος. 9. Ἐν ταῖς ἀτυχίαις οἱ ἄνθρωποι σωφρονέστεροί εἰσιν ἢ ἐν ταῖς εὐτυχίαις. 10. Κριτίας ἦν ἀρπαγίστατος.

1. The mode-of-life of the Athenians was not very simple. 2. The most ancient nations are the wisest. 3. Old women are very loquacious. 4. The raven is very thievish. 5. The eldest are the wisest. 6. The Lacedæmonians were very strong. 7. The pious are happier than the impious. 8. In misfortunes women are more prudent than men. 9. The boys are stronger than the old-men. 10. The philosopher was more moderate and more prudent than the young man.

II.—In *ων, ιστος*. The second and less usual way of forming the Comparatives and Superlatives of Adjectives is by adding *-ων, -ιστος* to the Positive. The final vowel of the Stem of the Positive is dropped : as,

Positive.	Comparative.	Superlative.
ἡδύς(ἡδυ) <i>pleasant</i>	ἡδ-ίων, <i>ον</i>	ἡδ-ιστος, <i>η, ον</i>
ταχύς(ταχυ) <i>swift</i>	θάσσων, <i>ον</i> , or θάττων, <i>ον</i> (from <i>ταχίων</i>)	τάχ-ιστος, <i>η, ον</i>

In the following the further suppression of ρ takes place:

ἐχθρός, *hostile* ἐχθ-ίων, ου Superl. ἐχθ-ιστος
 αἰσχρός, *disgraceful* αἰσχ-ίων, ου „ αἰσχ-ιστος

EXERCISE XXIV.

οὐδέν (Nom. Sing. Neut.), *nothing*.

1. Ὁ βαθύτατος ὕπνος ἡδιστός ἐστιν. 2. Οὐδὲν βάπτόν ἐστι τῆς ἡθης. 3. Οὐδὲν αἰσχίον ἐστι τῆς κακίας. 4. Οἱ ὄφεις τοῖς λοιποῖς ζώοις ἐχθιστοὶ εἰσιν. 5. Βουλῆς οὐδὲν ἐστὶν ἐχθιον κακῆς.

1. Nothing is more pleasant than a very deep sleep. 2. The horses are very swift. 3. The philosophers are most hostile to the sophists. 4. Nothing is more pleasant than wisdom. 5. Nothing is more hostile than bad advice.

III. IRREGULAR COMPARISON.

Positive.	Comparative.	Superlative.
ἀγαθός, <i>good</i> ,	ἀμείνων	ἄριστος
	βελτίων	βέλτιστος
	κρείσσων οἱ κρείττων	κράτιστος
	λῶων	λῶστος
κακός, <i>bad</i> ,	κακίων	κάκιστος
	χειρόων	χείριστος
	ἥσσων, οἱ ἥττων (<i>inferior</i>)	ἥκιστος
καλός, <i>beautiful</i> ,	καλλίων	κάλλιστος
μακρός, <i>long</i> ,	{ μακρότερος	{ μακρότατος
	{ μᾶσσων	{ μῆκιστος
μικρός, <i>little</i> ,	μικρότερος οἱ μείων	μικρότατος
ὀλίγος, <i>little</i> ,	ἥσσων	ὀλίγιστος
few,	ἐλάσσων	ἐλάχιστος
μέγας, <i>great</i> ,	μείζων	μέγιστος
πολύς, <i>much</i> ,	πλείων οἱ πλέων	πλείστος
ῥάδιος, <i>easy</i> ,	ῥάων	ῥᾶστος
ἀλγυνός, <i>painful</i> , ἀλγίων		ἀλγιστος

EXERCISE XXV.

1. Ταῖς γυναῖξιν ἡ σωφροσύνη καλλίστη ἀρετὴ ἐστίν. 2. Οὐκ ἔστι κτῆμα κάλλιον φίλου. 3. Ἡ δουλεία τῷ εὐεutherῷ ἀλγίστη ἐστίν. 4. Ἡ γῆ ἐλάττων ἐστὶ τοῦ ἡλίου. 5. Ὀλίγιστοι ἄνθρωποι εὐδαίμονες εἰσιν. 6. Ἀναρχίας μείζων οὐκ ἔστι κακόν. 7. Ἐμφυτός ἐστι τοῖς

ἀνθρώποις ἢ τοῦ πλείονος ἐπιθυμία. 8. ἡ ἀρετῆς κτήσις πλοῦτοι κρείττων ἐστίν. 9. πλεονεξία μέγιστον ἀνθρώποις κακόν.* 10. ἡ φιλία μέγιστον ἀγαθόν* καὶ ἡδιστον ἀνθρώποις ἐστίν.

1. Nothing is worse than avarice. 2. Nothing is a greater good to men than friendship. 3. The daughter is more beautiful than the mother. 4. To a free man nothing is more painful than slavery. 5. The island is very small. 6. Most men are well-disposed to the poor. 7. Anarchy is a very great evil. 8. The best-men are few. 9. Nothing is better to men than friendship. 10. The fear-of-God is a better possession than wealth.

Used as substantives *evil* and *good*.

In the declension of Comparatives in *ων*, the following contractions take place: *ονα* into *ω*, and *ονες*, *ονας*, into *ους*: hence *μείζων*, *greater*, is thus declined:

Singular. N. V. Gen. Dat. Acc.	M. and F. μείζων μείζον-ος μείζον-ι μείζον-α [μείζοα] μείζω	N. μείζον μείζον
Dual. N. A. V. G. D.	μείζον-ε μειζόν-οιν	
Plural. N. V. Gen. Dat. Acc.	μείζον-ες [μειζοες] μείζους μειζόν-ων μείζο-σι(ν) μείζον-ας [μειζοας] μείζους	μείζονα [μειζοα] μείζω μείζονα [μειζοα] μείζω

EXERCISE XXVI.

Mixed Examples.

1. Ἐσθλὼν κακίους ἐνίος' εὐτυχέστεροι. 2. Ἄριστον ἀνθρώπῳ ἡ ἐγκράτειά ἐστιν. 3. Καιρὸς ἐστὶ τῶν νόμων κρείττων. 4. Πλούτος πλείστην δύναμιν πᾶσιν ἔχει. 5. Σωφροσύνη δῶρημα κάλλιστον θεῶν ἐστίν. 6. Ὁμόνοια μέγιστον ἀγαθὸν ταῖς πόλεσιν ἐστίν. 7. Ἡ ἀρετὴ ἡδίων καὶ ἰσχυροτέρα τῆς κακίας. 8. Ἡ μεγίστη τῶν ἐν ἀνθρώ-

ποις νόσων πασῶν ἐστὶν ἀναίδεια. 9. Πάντων κτημάτων κράτιστός ἐστι φίλος σαφῆς καὶ ἀγαθός. 10. Κριτίας κλεπτίστατός τε καὶ βιαιότατος καὶ φονικώτατος ἦν. 11. Ἀλκιβιάδης ἀκρατέστατός τε καὶ ὑβριστότατος καὶ βιαιότατος ἦν.

1. The good are happier than the bad. 2. The fear-of-God is the best of all possessions. 3. Nothing is better for a man than self-control. 4. Nothing is a greater good to citizens than harmony. 5. Critias was more thievish, and more violent, and more bloody than the other citizens. 6. Alcibiades was more intemperate, and more insolent, and more violent than the other citizens. 7. The island has better citizens. 8. Self-control is the most beautiful gift of the gods. 9. In the island the women are better than the men. 10. In the country the men are worse than the women.

FORMATION OF ADVERBS.

ADVERBS may be formed from adjectives by changing the last syllable of the Genitive case singular into -ως: as,

σοφός, <i>wise</i> ,	Gen. σοφοῦ	Adv. σοφῶς
σώφρων, <i>sober</i> ,	„ σώφρονος	„ σωφρόνως
εὐμενής, <i>kindly</i> ,	„ εὐμενοῦς	„ εὐμενῶς
ταχύς, <i>swift</i> ,	„ ταχέος	„ τάχως

COMPARISON OF ADVERBS.

For the Comparative degree the neuter *singular* of the comparative adjective is used, and for the Superlative the neuter *plural* of the superlative adjective: as,

σοφῶς, <i>wisely</i>	σοφώτερον	σοφώτατα
σωφρόνως, <i>soberly</i>	σωφρονέστερον	σωφρονέστατα
εὐμενῶς, <i>kindly</i>	εὐμενέστερον	εὐμενέστατα
τάχως, <i>swiftly</i>	θάσσον	τάχιστα.

XII.—THE NUMERALS.

The *Cardinal*, *Ordinal*, and *Adverbial* Numerals, with their value and signs, are:—

1	α'	εἰς, μία, ἓν, one	ὁ πρῶτος, the first	ἅπαξ, once
2	β'	δύο	δευτερος	δὶς
3	γ'	τρεῖς, τρία	τρίτος	τρίς
4	δ'	τέσσαρες, τέσσε- σάρα, or τέττα- ρες, τέτταρα	τέταρτος	τετράκις
5	ε'	πέντε	πέμπτος	πεντάκις
6	ς'	ἕξ	ἕκτος	ἑξάκις
7	ζ'	ἐπτά	ἑβδομος	ἐπτάκις
8	η'	ὀκτώ	ὀγδοος	ὀκτάκις
9	θ'	ἐννέα	ἑνῆς (ἐννατος)	ἐνάκις (ἐννάκις)
10	ι'	δέκα	δέκατος	δεκάκις
11	ια'	ένδεκα	ένδέκατος	ένδεκάκις
12	ιβ'	δώδεκα	δωδέκατος	δωδεκάκις
13	ιγ'	τρискаίδεκα	τρискаιδέκατος	
14	ιδ'	(τεσσαρεςκαίδεκα) (τεσσαρακαίδεκα)	τεσσαρακαιδέκατος	
15	ιε'	πεντεκαίδεκα	πεντεκαδέκατος	
16	ισ'	έκκαίδεκα	έκκαδέκατος	
17	ιζ'	έπτακαίδεκα	έπτακαιδέκατος	
18	ιη'	ὀκτωκαίδεκα	ὀκτωκαιδέκατος	
19	ιθ'	έννεακαίδεκα	έννεακαιδέκατος	
20	κ'	εἴκοσι (ν)	εἰκοστός	εἰκοσάκις
30	λ'	τριᾶκοντα	τριᾶκοστός	τριᾶκοντάκις
40	μ'	τεσσαράκοντα	τεσσαράκοστός	τεσσαράκοντάκις
50	ν'	πεντήκοντα	πεντηκοστός	πεντηκοντάκις
60	ξ'	έξήκοντα	έξηκοστός	έξηκοντάκις
70	ς'	έβδομήκοντα	έβδομηκοστός	έβδομηκοντάκις
80	π'	ὀγδοήκοντα	ὀγδοηκοστός	ὀγδοηκοντάκις
90	Ϟ'	ένενήκοντα	ένενηκοστός	ένενηκοντάκις
100	ρ'	έκατόν	έκατοστός	έκατοντάκις
200	ς'	διακόσιοι, αι, α	διακοσιοστός	διακοσιάκις
300	τ'	τριακόσιοι, αι, α	τριακοσιοστός	
400	υ'	τετρακόσιοι, αι, α	τετρακοσιοστός	
500	φ'	πεντάκοσιοι, αι, α	πεντακοσιοστός	
600	χ'	έξακόσιοι, αι, α	έξακοσιοστός	
700	ψ'	έπτάκόσιοι, αι, α	έπτακοσιοστός	
800	ω'	ὀκτακόσιοι, αι, α	ὀκτακοσιοστός	
900	Ϟ	(ένάκόσιοι, αι, α έννᾶκόσιοι, αι, α)	έννακοσιοστός	
1000	α	χίλιοι, αι, α	χιλιοστός	χιλιάκις
2000	β	δισχίλιοι, αι, α	δισχιλιοστός	
3000	γ	τρισχίλιοι, αι, α	τρισχιλιοστός	
10000	ι	μύριοι, αι, α	μυριοστός	μυριάκις

The Cardinal Numbers 1 to 4 are thus declined:—

	One.			Two.
	M.	F.	N.	
Nom.	εἷς	μία	έν	N. A. δύο
Gen.	ένός	μίας	ένός	G. D. δυοῖν
Dat.	ένί	μιά	ένί	
Acc.	εἷα	μίαν	έν	

	Three.			Four.	
	M.	F.	N.	M. F.	N.
Nom.	τρεις		τρία	τέσσαρες,	τέσσαρα
Gen.	τριῶν			οἱ τέτταρες, &c.	
Dat.	τρισί(ν)			τεσσάρων	
Acc.	τρεῖς		τρία	τέσσαρσι(ν)	τέσσαρα

οὐδεῖς, οὐδεμία, οὐδέν, and μηδεῖς, *no one*, are declined like εἷς.

The Numerals 5 to 199 are indeclinable.

The Cardinal Numerals from 200 are, like the Ordinal, regular adjectives of three terminations: *διακόσιοι, αι, α, two hundred*.

EXERCISE XXVII.

A.—1. Εἷς τῶν Κρίτωνος φίλων Ἀρχέδημος ἦν. 2. Σεμέλη μία ἦν τῶν Κάδμου θυγατέρων. 3. Θνητῶν οὐδεῖς ἐστὶν εὐδαίμων ἀνὴρ. 4. Εἰσὶν Ἀθηναίων δέκα φυλαί. 5. Τῶν ἐπτὰ σοφώτατος ἦν Σόλων. 6. Δαναὸς ἦν ὁ πεντήκοντα θυγατέρων πατήρ. 7. ὁ Εὐφράτης ποταμός ἐστὶ τὸ εὖρος τεττάρων σταδίων. 8. Τὸ στάδιον ἔχει πέντε καὶ εἴκοσι καὶ ἑκατὸν βήματα ἢ πέντε καὶ εἴκοσι καὶ ἑξακοσίους πόδας. 9. Τοῦ Σάρου, Κιλικίας ποταμοῦ, τὸ εὖρος ἦν τρία πλέθρα. 10. Τὸ πλεθρον ἔχει τέτταρες καὶ ἑκατὸν πόδας.

1. Euripides was one of the friends of Socrates. 2. The bride is one of the daughters of the philosopher. 3. The citizen was the father of three daughters. 4. The four daughters were very beautiful. 5. The river is the breadth of 300 feet. 6. The measure (τὸ μέτρον) has 200 stadia. 7. The measure has 533 feet. 8. (There) were 5000 men. 9. (There) were 4425 men. 10. The measure has 10,000 feet.

B.—1. ἦσαν ἑξακισχίλιοι ἵππεῖς καὶ διακόσια ἄρματα. 2. Ὁ παρα-
 σάγγης, Περσικὸν μέτρον, ἔχει τριάκοντα στάδια ἢ πεντήκοντα καὶ
 ἑπτακοσίους καὶ ὀκτακισχιλίους καὶ μυρίους πόδας. 3. Αριθμὸς τῆς
 ὁδοῦ ἦν σταθμοὶ διακόσιοι δεκαπέντε, παρασάγγαι χίλιοι ἑκατὸν
 πενήκοντα πέντε, στάδια τρισμύρια τετρακισχίλια ἑξακόσια πενή-
 κοντα. 4. Τοῦ στρατεύματος ἦν ἀριθμὸς ὀπλίται μύριοι καὶ τετρα-
 κόσιοι. 5. Τῶν ἐπὶ τὰ νήσων, Σικελία ἐστὶ μεγίστη, δευτέρα Σαρδῶ,
 τρίτη Κύρνος, τετάρτη Κρήτη, πέμπτη Εὐβοία, ἕκτη Κύπρος, Δέσβος
 δὲ τὰς ἐξ ἑβδόμην ἔχει.

I. (There) were 7000 horsemen, and 300 chariots. 2. (There)
 were 10,000 horsemen and 500 chariots. 3. The extent (*say*
 number) of the way was 115 stages, 623 parasangs, 18,600 stadia.
 4. The number of the army was 9939 heavy-armed-men. 5. Of
 the seven islands Sardinia holds the second rank.

XIII.—THE PRONOUNS.

1. PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

Sing.	1st Person.	2nd Person.	3rd Person.
<i>Nom.</i>	ἐγώ I.	σύ Thou.	
<i>Gen.</i>	ἐμοῦ, μου	σου	οὗ of himself.
<i>Dat.</i>	ἐμοί, μοί	σοί	οἱ
<i>Acc.</i>	ἐμέ, μέ	σέ	ἐ
Dual.			
<i>N. A.</i>	(νῶι) νώ	(σφῶι) σφώ	(σφῶε) They two.
<i>G. D.</i>	(νῶιν) νῶν } <i>We two.</i>	(σφῶιν) σφῶν } <i>You two.</i>	(σφῶιν)
Plural.			
<i>Nom.</i>	ἡμεῖς We.	ὑμεῖς You.	σφεῖς They. N. σφέα
<i>Gen.</i>	ἡμῶν	ὑμῶν	σφῶν
<i>Dat.</i>	ἡμῖν	ὑμῖν	σφί-σι(ν)
<i>Acc.</i>	ἡμᾶς	ὑμᾶς	σφᾶς N. σφέα

2. THE REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS.

	Singular.		Plural.	
	Masc.	Fem.	Masc.	Fem.
Gen.	ἐμαυτοῦ	ἡς, of myself.	ἡμῶν αὐτῶν, of ourselves.	
Dat.	ἐμαυτῷ	ἡ	ἡμῖν αὐτοῖς	αἷς
Acc.	ἐμαυτόν	ἡν	ἡμᾶς αὐτούς	ᾤς
Gen.	σεαυτοῦ, ἡς, of thyself.		ὑμῶν αὐτῶν, of yourselves.	
Dat.	σεαυτῷ, ἡ		ὑμῖν αὐτοῖς	αἷς
Acc.	σεαυτόν, ἡν		ὑμᾶς αὐτούς	ᾤς
Gen.	ἐαυτοῦ, ἡς, of himself,		σφῶν αὐτῶν, of themselves.	
Dat.	οἱ σεαυτοῦ ἡς		σφῖν αὐτοῖς	αἷς
Acc.	ἐαυτόν, ἡν		σφᾶς αὐτούς	ᾤς
Gen.	ἐαυτοῦ, ἡς, of himself,		σφῶν αὐτῶν, of themselves.	
Dat.	οἱ αὐτοῦ ἡς herself,		σφῖσιν αὐτοῖς	αἷς
Acc.	ἐαυτόν, ἡν		σφᾶς αὐτούς	ᾤς
Gen.	ἐαυτοῦ, ἡς, of himself,		σφῶν αὐτῶν, of themselves.	
Dat.	οἱ αὐτοῦ ἡς herself,		σφῖσιν αὐτοῖς	αἷς
Acc.	ἐαυτόν, ἡν		σφᾶς αὐτούς	ᾤς
Gen.	ἐαυτοῦ, ἡς, of himself,		σφῶν αὐτῶν, of themselves.	
Dat.	οἱ αὐτοῦ ἡς herself,		σφῖσιν αὐτοῖς	αἷς
Acc.	ἐαυτόν, ἡν		σφᾶς αὐτούς	ᾤς
Gen.	ἐαυτοῦ, ἡς, of himself,		σφῶν αὐτῶν, of themselves.	
Dat.	οἱ αὐτοῦ ἡς herself,		σφῖσιν αὐτοῖς	αἷς
Acc.	ἐαυτόν, ἡν		σφᾶς αὐτούς	ᾤς

NOTE.—ἐαυτοῦ has also the compound form of the plural :

Gen. ἐαυτῶν, or αὐτῶν

Dat. ἐαυτοῖς, αἷς, or αὐτοῖς, αἷς

Acc. ἐαυτούς, ᾤς, ᾤς, or αὐτούς, ᾤς, ᾤς.

3. THE RECIPROCAL PRONOUN.

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Dual.			
G. D.	ἄλλήλων One another.	ἄλλήλων	ἄλλήλων
Acc.	ἄλλήλων	ἄλλήλων	ἄλλήλων
Plural.			
Gen.	ἄλλήλων	ἄλλήλων	ἄλλήλων
Dat.	ἄλλήλοις	ἄλλήλοις	ἄλλήλοις
Acc.	ἄλλήλους	ἄλλήλους	ἄλλήλους

EXERCISE XXVIII.

1. ὁ πατήρ μοι φίλτατός ἐστιν. 2. ὁ παῖς ἐρρώμενέστερός ἐστι
 σου. 3. νῶν ἦν κακὴ νόσος. 4. οἱ πολῖται θαυμάζουσιν ὑμᾶς.
 5. οἱ ἀκρατεῖς ἑαυτοῖς οὐκ ὠφέλιμοί εἰσιν. 6. οὐτ' ἐμοὶ πατρίς οὐτ'
 οἴκός ἐστιν. 7. ὁ Ἡρακλῆς ἡμέρος ἦν τοῖς ἑαυτοῦ πολεμείοις. 8. ὕπνος
 πολλὸς οὔτε τοῖς σώμασιν οὔτε ταῖς ψυχαῖς ὑμῶν ὠφέλιμός ἐστιν.
 9. οἱ ποιητοὶ ἀλλήλοις ἐχθροὶ εἰσιν. 10. οἱ θεοὶ εἰσιν ἴλεφ ἡμῖν.

1. The daughter is very dear to us. 2. The boy is very dear
 to you. 3. The giant is stronger than we-two. 4. Neither to me
 nor to you is (there) a native land. 5. To us (there) is not a
 home. 6. The intemperate are enemies to one another. 7. To both-
 of-you (there) was a very bad illness (*κακόν*). 8. To both-of-us
 (there) was a very faithful friend. 9. The slave is useful both to
 me and to thee. 10. The slaves are useful both to us and to you.

4. THE POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

ἐμός,	ἐμή,	ἐμόν, <i>mine</i> .
σός,	σή,	σόν, <i>thine</i> .
ὅς,	ἥ,	ὅν, <i>his, her</i> .
ἡμέτερος,	ἡμετέρα,	ἡμέτερον, <i>our</i> .
ὑμέτερος,	ὑμετέρα,	ὑμέτερον, <i>yours</i> .
σφέτερος,	σφετέρα,	σφέτερον, <i>their</i> .

Instead of ὅς and σφέτερος, the Attic writers use
 ἑαυτοῦ and ἑαυτῶν.

RULE 15.—The possessive pronouns are only used
 when they are emphatic. When they are not emphatic,
 their place is supplied by the article, as ἡ μήτηρ θαυμάζει
 τὴν θυγατέρα, *the mother admires HER daughter*.

EXERCISE XXIX.

1. ὁ ἐμός πατήρ ἀγαθός ἐστιν. 2. ἡ ἐμή μήτηρ ἀγαθὴ ἐστιν.
 3. οἱ ἡμέτεροι πατέρες ἀγαθοὶ εἰσιν. 4. ὁ σὸς παῖς σπουδαῖός ἐστιν.
 5. οἱ ὑμέτεροι παῖδες σπουδαῖοί εἰσιν. 6. ὁ μὲν ἐμός παῖς σπου-
 δαῖός ἐστιν, ὁ δὲ σὸς μεθήμενος. 7. ὁ πατήρ θαυμάζει τὸν σπουδαῖον
 παῖδα. 8. ἡ μήτηρ θαυμάζει τὴν καλὴν θυγατέρα. 9. ὁ πατήρ θαυμάζει
 τὸν ἑαυτοῦ υἱόν. 10. οἱ πατέρες θαυμάζουσι τοὺς ἑαυτῶν υἱούς.

1. *My* boy is beautiful. 2. *My* daughter is beautiful. 3. *Our*
 boys are beautiful. 4. *Our* daughters are beautiful. 5. *Thy* father

is good. 6. *Your* fathers are good. 7. *Our* boys are diligent, but *yours* (boys) are idle. 8. The fathers admire their diligent boys. 9. The mothers admire their beautiful daughters. 10. The mothers admire *their own* daughters.

5. THE DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.

1. ὅδε, ἥδε, τόδε, *this (hic)*.
2. οὗτος, αὕτη, τοῦτο, *this (hic)*.
3. ἐκεῖνος, ἐκεῖνη, ἐκεῖνο, *that, yonder (ille)*.

Singular.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Nom.	ὅδε	ἥδε	τόδε
Gen.	τοῦδε	τῆςδε	τοῦδε
Dat.	τῷδε	τῇδε	τῷδε
Acc.	τόνδε	τήνδε	τόδε
Dual.			
N. A.	τώδε	τάδε	τώδε
G. D.	τοίνδε	ταίνδε	τοίνδε
Plural.			
Nom.	οἷδε	αἷδε	τάδε
Gen.	τῶνδε	τῶνδε	τῶνδε
Dat.	τοῖςδε	ταῖςδε	τοῖςδε
Acc.	τούςδε	τάςδε	τάδε
Singular.			
Nom.	οὗτος	αὕτη	τοῦτο
Gen.	τούτου	ταύτης	ταύτου
Dat.	τούτῳ	ταύτῃ	τούτῳ
Acc.	τούτον	ταύτην	τούτο
Dual.			
N. A.	τούτῳ	ταῦτα	τούτῳ
G. D.	τούτων	ταύτων	τούτων
Plural.			
Nom.	οὗτοι	αὗται	ταῦτα
Gen.	τούτων	τουτῶν	τούτων
Dat.	τούτοις	ταύταις	τούτοις
Acc.	τούτους	ταύτας	ταῦτα

Like οὗτος are declined :—

τοσοῦτος	τοσαύτη	τοσοῦτο	οἱ τοσοῦτον, so great (tantus)
τοιούτος	τοιαύτη	τοιούτο	οἱ τοιοῦτον, such (talis)
τηλικούτος	τηλικαύτη	τηλικούτο	οἱ τηλικούτον, so old.

ἐκεῖνος, ἐκείνη, ἐκεῖνο, is declined like an adjective in -ος, -η, -ον, except that the Neuter in the Nom. Acc. and Voc. Sing. has no ν.

EXERCISE XXX.

Observe the position of the pronoun.

1. 'Ο ἀνὴρ οὗτος (οἱ οὗτος ὁ ἀνὴρ) ἀγαθός ἐστιν. 2. Ἡ γνώμη αὕτη οἱ αὕτη ἡ γνώμη δικαία ἐστίν. 3. Ἡ γυνὴ ἥδε οἱ ἥδε ἡ γυνὴ καλή ἐστίν. 4. 'Ο ἀνὴρ ἐκεῖνος οἱ ἐκεῖνος ὁ ἀνὴρ βασιλεὺς ἐστίν. 5. ταῦτα τὰ ῥόδα καλά ἐστίν οἱ τὰ ῥόδα ταῦτα καλά ἐστίν.

1. These men are good. 2. These opinions are just. 3. These women are beautiful. 4. Those men are kings. 5. This rose is beautiful.

6. THE DETERMINATIVE PRONOUNS.

αὐτός, αὐτή, αὐτό, is declined like an adjective in -ος, -η, -ον, except that the Neuter in the Nom. Acc. and Voc. Sing. has no ν. It has three meanings:

1. It means *self*, used without the article, when it agrees with a noun or pronoun, as ὁ βασιλεὺς αὐτός, οἱ αὐτοὶ βασιλεῖς, *the king himself*.

2. It means *the same*, when used with the article: as, ὁ αὐτὸς βασιλεὺς, *the same king*.

The neuter τὸ αὐτό is contracted into ταὐτό, frequently written ταῖτόν, and τὰ αὐτά into ταῖτά.

3. It is the Third Personal Pronoun, *him, her, it*, in the oblique cases (Gen., Dat., Acc.) not agreeing with any noun.

EXERCISE XXXI.

1. ὁ βασιλεὺς αὐτὸς ἢ αὐτοὶ ὁ βασιλεὺς στρατηγός ἐστιν. 2. ὁ αὐτὸς βασιλεὺς στρατηγός ἐστιν. 3. ὁ ἀνὴρ αὐτὸς βασιλεὺς ἐστιν. 4. ὁ αὐτὸς ἀνὴρ βασιλεὺς ἐστιν. 5. τὰ αὐτὰ ῥόδα καλὰ ἐστίν. 6. οἱ πολῖται οὐ ταῦτα θαυμάζουσι. 7. οἱ πολῖται *τῆς αὐτῆς ἡμέρας οὐ ταῦτα θαυμάζουσι. 8. αἱ τοῦ μηνὸς ἡμέραι οὐχ† αἱ αὐταὶ εἰσιν. 9. πάντες ἄνθρωποι τῷ αὐτῷ τρόπῳ ἀγαθοὶ εἰσιν. 10. ὁ παῖς αὐτοῦ ἀγαθός ἐστιν.

1. The kings themselves are generals. 2. The same kings are generals. 3. The men themselves are kings. 4. The same men are kings. 5. The same rose is beautiful. 6. The man himself (does) not admire the same-things. 7. The same man does not admire the same-things on the same days. 8. The days in the same month are not the same. 9. Her (*Gen. of αὐτός*) daughter is very beautiful. 10. The daughters of the same mother are loquacious.

Genitive answering to the question *whence*? See Rule 10.

† οὐκ before an aspirate is written οὐχ. See p. 35.

7. THE RELATIVE, INTERROGATIVE, AND INDEFINITE PRONOUN.

1. Relative, *ὅς, ἥ, ὅ, who, which*.

	Singular.			Plural.			Dual.		
	Mas.	Fem.	Neut.	Mas.	Fem.	Neut.	Mas.	Fem.	Neut.
Nom.	ὅς, <i>who</i>	ἥ	ὅ	οἱ	αἱ	ἃ	N.A. ὁ	ἡ	ὅ
Gen.	οὗ	ἥς	οὗ	οἶ	αῖν	ἃν	G.D. οἷν	αἷν	ὅν
Dat.	ὧ	ἥ	ὧ	οῖς	αῖς	οῖς			
Acc.	ὃν	ἣν	ὃ	οὓς	ἃς	ἃ			

2. Interrogative, *τίς, τί, who, what?*

3. Indefinite, *τις, τι, any one, some one, anything, something.*

NOTE.—The Indefinite is distinguished from the Interrogative only by the accent. The Indefinite is enclitic, that is, it is pronounced with the preceding word, upon which it throws its accent.

	Interrogative.	Indefinite.
	Singular.	Singular.
Nom.	τίς τί	τις τι
Gen.	τίνος	τινός
Dat.	τίνι	τινί
Acc.	τίνα τί	τινά τι
	Dual.	Dual.
Nom. Acc.	τίνε	τινέ
Gen. Dat.	τίνων	τινῶν
	Plural.	Plural.
Nom.	τίνες τίνα	τινές τινά (ἅττα)
Gen.	τίνων	τινῶν
Dat.	τίσι(ν)	τισί(ν)
Acc.	τίνας τίνα	τινάς τινά (ἅττα)

τοῦ, τῷ are often used for τίνος, τίνι, and for τινός, τινί; and when employed as indefinites, they are enclitic.

4. ὅστις, ἥτις, ὃ τι, *whosoever, whatsoever*, is a relative pronoun, compounded of ὅς and τίς.

Singular.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Nom.	ὅς-τις	ἥ-τις	ὃ-τι
Gen.	οὗ-τινος οἱ-του	ἣς-τινος οἷ-του	οὗ-τινος οἱ-του
Dat.	ᾧ-τίνι οἱ-τω	ἣ-τίνι οἷ-τω	ᾧ-τίνι οἱ-τω
Acc.	ὃν-τίνα	ἣν-τίνα	ὃ-τι
Dual.			
N. A. V.	ὧ-τινε	ᾧ-τινε	ὧ-τινε
G. D.	οἷν-τινῶν οἱ-των	αἷν-τινῶν οἱ-των	οἷν-τινῶν οἱ-των
Plural.			
Nom.	οἱ-τινες	αἱ-τινες	ᾧ-τίνα ἅττα
Gen.	ᾧν-τινῶν οἱ-των	ᾧν-τινῶν οἱ-των	ᾧν-τινῶν οἱ-των
Dat.	οἷς-τισι(ν) οἱ-τοις	αἷς-τισι(ν) οἱ-τοις	οἷς-τισι(ν) οἱ-τοις
Acc.	οὓς-τίνας	αἷς-τίνας	ᾧ-τίνα ἅττα

RULE 19.—The Relative Pronoun agrees with the Antecedent in Gender, Number, and Person, but not in Case: as, ὁλβιος ὁ στρατηγός, ὃν οἱ πολῖται θαυμάζουσι, *happy (is) the general whom the citizens admire.*

EXERCISE XXXII.

1. ὁλβιος ὃ παῖδες φίλοι εἰσίν. 2. ἐκεῖνος ὁλβιώτατος, ὅφ' μὴδὲν κακόν ἐστιν. 3. τίνα ὁ πατήρ θαυμάζει;* θαυμάζει τὸν καλὸν παῖδα. 4. τίς ἦδε χώρα; 5. Πατὴρ τίνος ἐστὶ καὶ μητὴρ ὁ Ἔρως; 6. τί ἐστὶ πολεμιώτατον ἀνθρώποις; αὐτοὶ ἑαυτοῖς. 7. τὸ τῆς Σφιγγὸς αἶνγμα ἦν τόδε· † τί ἐστὶ τὸ αὐτὸ τετράπουν καὶ δίπουν καὶ τρίπουν; 8. Ἐν Ἑρκεῖ Ἀφροδίτης νεώς ἐστίν, ἐν ᾗ πολὺ πλῆθος περιστερῶν ἐστίν. 9. Περσεὺς Ἀργεῖος μὲν ἦν, ἀδόξον δὲ τίνος υἱός. 10. Ὀλβιος, ὅστις οὐσίαν καὶ νοῦν ἔχει.

1. Happy (are those) to whom children are friends. 2. Whom does the mother admire? She admires her (*esp* the) most beautiful daughter. 3. Of what father and mother is the bride? 4. Who are the sons of Pericles? 5. What is more hostile to men than vice? 6. In the city (there are) temples, in which (there) is a multitude of crowns. 7. The men were Argives, but the sons of some obscure persons. 8. Happy (are those) whosoever have property and intelligence. 9. What was this enigma? The same-thing is four-footed, and two-footed, and three-footed. 10. Who are the fathers of these good boys?

In Greek the sign of the interrogative is the same which in English or Latin marks the semicolon.

† In Greek the colon or semicolon is marked by a point in the upper part of the line.

XIV.—THE VERB.

Greek Verbs have:

1. THREE NUMBERS: *Singular, Dual, and Plural.*

2. THREE VOICES:

Active: ἔτυψα, *I struck.*

Passive: ἐτύφην, *I was struck.*

Middle: ἐτυψάμην, *I struck myself.*

3. TWO CLASSES OF TENSES:

A.—*Principal*:

1. *Present*: τύπτω, *I strike.*

2. *Perfect*: τέτυφα, *I have struck.*

3. *Future*: τύψω, *I shall strike.*

B.—*Historical*:

1. *Imperfect*: ἔτυπτον, *I was striking.*

2. *Pluperfect*: ἐτετύφειν, *I had struck.*

3. *Aorist*: ἔτυψα, *I struck.*

4. FOUR MOODS:

Finite Verb.	{	1. <i>Indicative</i> : τύπτω, <i>I strike.</i>
		2. <i>Subjunctive</i> : τύπτω, <i>I may strike.</i>
		3. <i>Optative</i> : τύπτοιμι, <i>I might strike.</i>
		4. <i>Imperative</i> : τύπτε, <i>strike.</i>

5. THREE VERBAL NOUNS:

1. *Infinitive*: τύπτειν, *to strike.*

2. *Participle*: τύπτων, *striking.*

3. *Verbal Adjective*: τυπτός, *to be struck.*

6. TWO CONJUGATIONS:

1. *Verbs in ω*: τύπτ-ω, *I strike.*

2. *Verbs in μι*: δίδω-μι, *I give.*

Αόριστος, *Aorist*, means “indefinite,” from α, “not,” and ὅρος, “a boundary.”

XV.—THE AUXILIARY VERB εἰμί, *I am*.

Moods.	Numbers. Persons.	Present.	Imperfect.	Futura.
Indicative.	S. 1	εἰμί, <i>I am</i>	ἦν or ἦ, <i>I was</i>	ἔσομαι, <i>I shall be</i>
	2	εἶ	ἦσθα	ἔσῃ or ἔσει
	3	ἐστί(ν)	ἦν	ἐσται
	D. 1			ἐσόμεθον
	2	ἐστόν	ἦστον or ἦτον	ἔσεσθον
	3	ἐστόν	ἦστων or ἦτην	ἔσεσθον
	P. 1	ἐσμέν	ἦμεν	ἐσόμεθα
	2	ἐστέ	ἦστε or ἦτε	ἔσεσθε
	3	εἰσί(ν)	ἦσαν	ἔσονται
Imperative.	S. 2	ἴσθι, <i>be thou.</i>		
	3	ἔστω		
	D. 2	ἔστον		
	3	ἔστων		
	P. 2	ἐστέ		
	3	ἔστωσαν or ἔστων		
Subjunctive.	S. 1	ᾤ, <i>I may be.</i>		
	2	ᾗς		
	3	ᾗ		
	D. 2	ᾗτον		
	3	ᾗτον		
	P. 1	ᾤμεν		
	2	ᾗτε		
	3	ᾤσι		
Optative.	S. 1	εἴην, <i>I might be.</i>		ἐσόμεν, <i>I might</i>
	2	εἴης		ἔσοιο [<i>be about</i>
	3	εἴη		ἔσοιτο <i>to be.</i>
	D. 1			ἐσόμεθον
	2	εἴητον or εἶτον		ἔσοισθον
	3	εἴητον or εἶτην		ἔσοισθην
	P. 1	εἴημεν or εἶμεν		ἐσόμεθα
	2	εἴητε or εἶτε		ἔσοισθε
	3	εἴησαν or εἶεν		ἔσονται
Infinitive.		εἶναι, <i>to be.</i>		ἔσεσθαι, <i>to be</i> [<i>about to be.</i>
Participle.		ὄν, <i>being.</i> Gen. ὄντος οὔσα οὔσης ὄν ὄντος		ἐσόμενος, <i>about</i> ἐσόμενη [<i>to be.</i> ἐσόμενον

EXERCISE XXXIII.

Indicative Mood.

1. Φίλιππε, ἄνθρωπος εἶ. 2. θεοῖς ὅμοιοι ἔσμεν εὐεργεσίᾳ.
 3. παῖδιον εἰμι καὶ ἔτι ἄφρων. 4. ἐμοὶ φίλοι οὐποτε ἔσονται.
 5. Δύο παῖδες ἦσθην τῷ Περικλεῖ, Πάραλός τε καὶ Ξάνθιππος. 6. ἐγὼ
 καὶ ὁ σὸς πατήρ ἑταίρω τε καὶ φίλῳ ἤμεν. 7. Ἔσεσθε ἄνδρες
 ἄξιοι τῆς ἐλευθερίας. 8. Πολύγνωτος καὶ Διονύσιος γραφέε ἦσθην.
 9. ἀρετῇ ἔσμεν ἀγαθοί. 10. ἡμεῖς βροτοὶ ἔσμεν.

1. O kings, ye are men. 2. Ye are like to the gods in good-doing. 3. We are little-children and still senseless. 4. By virtue ye are good. 5. They will never be friends to me. 6. I am mortal. 7. The king had two sons, (*say* there were two sons to the king). 8. I and your brother were companions and friends. 9. They will be men worthy of freedom. 10. The two-painters were wise.

Imperative and Optative Moods, and Participle.

RULE 17.—The Optative Mood, when it is not dependent on some other verb, expresses a wish, whence its name: as, εὐδαίμων εἶην, *may I be happy*.

EXERCISE XXXIV.

μή, *not*, is always used with the Imperative, Subjunctive, or Optative Mood, not οὐ.

1. Πολλοὶ ὄντες εὐγενεῖς εἰσι κακοί. 2. Εὐδαίμων εἶην καὶ θεοῖς ἀθανάτοις φίλος. 3. Ἔργοις φιλόπονος ἴσθι, μὴ λόγοις μόνον. 4. Μή μοι ἀνὴρ εἴη γλώσση φίλος, ἀλλὰ ἔργῳ. 5. Δύσμοιρος ἴσθι μᾶλλον ἢ κακῆγορος. 6. Οὐκ ἀγαθὸν πολυκοιρανίῃ, εἰς κοίρανος ἔστω, εἰς βασιλεὺς. 7. Τοιοῦτος ὁ συγγραφεὺς ἔστω, ἀληθείας φίλος. 8. Ὑμῖν γὰρ δίκαια φίλ' (= φίλα) ἔστω. 9. γέλῳς μὴ πολὺς ἔστω. 10. Ἀρεσ-
 ρείδης πτωχότατος ὢν πάντων Ἀθηναίων ἐντιμώτατος ἦν.

1. Many-persons who-are (*say* being) noble-born are good. 2. The woman who-is (*say* being) noble-born is wicked. 3. May-we-be happy and dear to the gods. 4. May-ye-be happy and dear to the gods. 5. In deeds be-ye laborious, not in words only. 6. Be-ye unfortunate rather than slanderers. 7. Let the historians be fond of truth. 8. The historians who-are (*say* being) fond of truth are worthy of praise. 9. May-I-be unfortunate rather than wicked. 10. May-we-be unfortunate rather than wicked.

XVI.—FIRST CONJUGATION, OR VERBS IN 'Ω.

Verbs in -ω are divided into five classes according to the final letter of the Stem :—

1. Labial Stems π, β, φ
2. Guttural Stems κ, γ, χ
3. Dental Stems τ, δ, θ
4. Liquid Stems λ, μ, ν, ρ
5. Pure Stems, that is, ending in a vowel.

First Class.

	Present.	Future.	Perf. Act.	Perf. Pass.
Labials.	π. <i>τέρπω, I delight</i>	τέρψω	τέτερφα	τέτερμαι
	β. <i>λείβω, I pour</i>	λείψω	λέλειφα	λέλειμαι
	φ. <i>γράφω, I write</i>	γράψω	γέγραφα	γέγραμαι
	π. <i>τύπτω, I strike</i>	τύψω	τέτυφα	τέτυμαι

Second Class.

Gutturals.	κ. <i>πλέκω, I weave</i>	πλέξω	πέπλεχα	πέπλεγμαι
	γ. <i>λέγω, I say</i>	λέξω	λέλεχα	λέλεγμαι
	χ. <i>βρέχω, I wet</i>	βρέξω	βέβρεχα	βέβρεγμαι
	γ. <i>τάσσω, τάπτω, I arrange</i>	τάξω	τέταχα	τέταγμαι

Third Class.

Dentals.	τ. <i>ἀνύτω, I accomplish</i>	ἀνύσω	ἤνυκα	ἤνυσμαι
	δ. <i>ἐρείδω, I make to lean</i>	ἐρείσω	ἤρεικα	ἤρεισμαι
	θ. <i>πείθω, I persuade</i>	πείσω	πέπεικα	πέπεισμαι
	δ. <i>φράζω, I explain</i>	φράσω	πέφρακα	πέφρασμαι

Fourth Class.

Liquids.	λ. <i>ἀγγέλλω, I announce</i>	ἀγγελῶ	ἤγγελκα	ἤγγελμαι
	μ. <i>νέμω, I distribute</i>	νεμῶ	νενέμηκα	νενέμημαι
	ν. <i>κρίνω, I distinguish</i>	κρινῶ	κέκρικα	κέκριμαι
	ρ. <i>σπείρω, I sow</i>	σπερῶ	ἔσπαρκα	ἔσπαρμαι

Fifth Class.

Vowels.	λύω, <i>I loose</i>	λύσω	λέλυκα	λέλυμαι
	τιμάω, <i>I honour</i>	τιμήσω	τετίμηκα	τετίμημαι
	ποιέω, <i>I make</i>	ποιήσω	πεποίηκα	πεποίημαι
	δουλώω, <i>I enslave</i>	δουλώσω	δεδούλωκα	δεδούλωμαι

Obs.—The terminations of the Tenses are best seen in the Pure Verbs, but as they contain no Second Perfect or Second Aorist Active, the conjugation of *τύπτω* is given as the example.

XVII.—CONJUGATION OF THE ACTIVE VOICE.

I.—INDICATIVE MOOD.

1. Present Tense, *I strike.*

<i>Sing.</i> τύπτ-ω	τύπτ-εις	τύπτ-ει
<i>Dual.</i>	τύπτ-ετον	τύπτ-ετον
<i>Plur.</i> τύπτ-ομεν	τύπτ-ετε	τύπτ-ουσι(ν)

2. Imperfect Tense, *I was striking.*

<i>Sing.</i> ἔτυπτ-ον	ἔτυπτ-ες	ἔτυπτ-ε(ν)
<i>Dual.</i>	ἔτύπτ-ετον	ἔτυπτ-έτην
<i>Plur.</i> ἐτύπτ-ομεν	ἐτύπτ-ετε	ἐτυπ्ट-ον

3. Future Tense, *I shall strike.*

<i>Sing.</i> τύψω	τύψεις	τύψει
<i>Dual.</i>	τύψετον	τύψετον
<i>Plur.</i> τύψομεν	τύψετε	τύψουσι(ν)

4. First Aorist Tense, *I struck.*

<i>Sing.</i> ἔτυψα	ἔτυψας	ἔτυψε(ν)
<i>Dual.</i>	ἐτύψατον	ἐτυψάτην
<i>Plur.</i> ἐτύψαμεν	ἐτύψατε	ἐτυψαν

5. First Perfect Tense, *I have struck.*

<i>Sing.</i> τέτυφα	τέτυφας	τέτυφε(ν)
<i>Dual.</i>	τετύφᾱτον	τετύφᾱτον
<i>Plur.</i> τετύφᾱμεν	τετύφᾱτε	τετύφᾱσι(ν)

6. First Pluperfect Tense, *I had struck.*

<i>Sing.</i> ἐτετύφειν	ἐτετύφεις	ἐτετύφει
<i>Dual.</i>	ἐτετύφειτον	ἐτετυφέιτην
<i>Plur.</i> ἐτετύφειμεν	ἐτετύφειτε	ἐτετύφεισαν, or ἐτετύφεσαν

7. Second Perfect Tense, *I have struck.*

<i>Sing.</i>	τέτυπα	τέτυπας	τέτυπε(ν)
<i>Dual.</i>		τετύπᾱτον	τετύπᾱτον
<i>Plur.</i>	τετυπᾶμεν	τετύπατε	τετύπασι(ν)

8. Second Pluperfect Tense, *I had struck.*

<i>Sing.</i>	ἐτετύπειν	ἐτετύπεις	ἐτετύπει
<i>Dual.</i>		ἐτετύπειτον	ἐτετυπείτην
<i>Plur.</i>	ἐτετύπειμεν	ἐτετύπετε	ἐτετύπεισαν, or ἐτετύπεσαν

9. Second Aorist Tense, *I struck.*

<i>Sing.</i>	ἔτυπον	ἔτυπες	ἔτυπε(ν)
<i>Dual.</i>		ἐτύπετον	ἐτυπέτην
<i>Plur.</i>	ἐτύπομεν	ἐτύπετε	ἔτυπον

II.—IMPERATIVE MOOD.

1. Present Tense.

<i>Sing.</i>	τύπτε	τυπτέτω
<i>Dual.</i>	τύπτετον	τυπτέτων
<i>Plur.</i>	τύπτετε	τυπτέτωσαν, or τυπτόντων

2. First Aorist Tense.

<i>Sing.</i>	τύψον	τυψάτω
<i>Dual.</i>	τύψατον	τυψάτων
<i>Plur.</i>	τύψατε	τυψάτωσαν or τυψάντων

3. First Perfect Tense.

<i>Sing.</i>	τέτυφε	τετυφέτω
<i>Dual.</i>	τετύφετον	τετυφέτων
<i>Plur.</i>	τετύφετε	τετυφέτωσαν, or τετυφόντων

4. Second Perfect Tense.

<i>Sing.</i>	τέτυπε	τετυπέτω
<i>Dual.</i>	τετύπετον	τετυπέτων
<i>Plur.</i>	τετύπετε	τετυπέτωσαν, or τετυπόντων

5. Second Aorist Tense.

<i>Sing.</i>	τύπε	τυπέτω
<i>Dual.</i>	τύπετον	τυπέτων
<i>Plur.</i>	τύπετε	τυπέτωσαν, or τυπόντων

III.—SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

1. Present Tense.

<i>Sing.</i>	τύπτω	τύπτῃς	τύπτῃ
<i>Dual.</i>		τύπτητον	τύπτητον
<i>Plur.</i>	τύπτωμεν	τύπτῃτε	τύπτωσι(ν)

2. First Aorist Tense.

<i>Sing.</i>	τύψω	τύψῃς	τύψῃ
<i>Dual.</i>		τύψητον	τύψητον
<i>Plur.</i>	τύψωμεν	τύψῃτε	τύψωσι(ν)

3. First Perfect Tense.

<i>Sing.</i>	τετύφω	τετύφῃς	τετύφῃ
<i>Dual.</i>		τετύφητον	τετύφητον
<i>Plur.</i>	τετύφωμεν	τετύφῃτε	τετύφωσι(ν)

4. Second Perfect Tense.

<i>Sing.</i>	τετύπω	τετύπῃς	τετύπῃ
<i>Dual.</i>		τετύπητον	τετύπητον
<i>Plur.</i>	τετύπωμεν	τετύπῃτε	τετύπωσι(ν)

5. Second Aorist Tense.

<i>Sing.</i>	τύπω	τύπῃς	τύπῃ
<i>Dual.</i>		τύπητον	τύπητον
<i>Plur.</i>	τύπωμεν	τύπῃτε	τύπωσι(ν)

IV.—OPTATIVE MOOD.

1. Present and Imperfect Tense.

<i>Sing.</i>	τύπτοιμι	τύπτοις	τύπτοι
<i>Dual.</i>		τύπτουτον	τυπτούτην
<i>Plur.</i>	τύπτοιμεν	τύπτοιτε	τύπτοιεν

2. Future Tense.

<i>Sing.</i> τύποιμι	τύποις	τύποι
<i>Dual.</i>	τύποιτον	τύποιήτην
<i>Plur.</i> τύπομεν	τύποιτε	τύποιεν

3. First Aorist Tense.

<i>Sing.</i> τύψαιμι	τύψαις, or τύψειας	τύψαι, or τύψει(ν)
<i>Dual.</i>	τύψαιτον	τύψαίτην
<i>Plur.</i> τύψαιμεν	τύψαιτε	τύψαιεν, or τύψαιαν

4. First Perfect and Pluperfect Tense.

<i>Sing.</i> τετύποιμι	τετύποις	τετύποι
<i>Dual.</i>	τετύποιτον	τετυφοίτην
<i>Plur.</i> τετύποιμεν	τετύποιτε	τετύποιεν

5. Second Perfect and Pluperfect Tense.

<i>Sing.</i> τετύποιμι	τετύποις	τετύποι
<i>Dual.</i>	τετύποιτον	τετυποίτην
<i>Plur.</i> τετύποιμεν	τετύποιτε	τετύποιεν

6. Second Aorist Tense.

<i>Sing.</i> τύποιμι	τύποις	τύποι
<i>Dual.</i>	τύποιτον	τυποίτην
<i>Plur.</i> τύποιμεν	τύποιτε	τύποιεν

V.—INFINITIVE MOOD.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|
| 1. Present and Imperf. | τύπτειν |
| 2. Future | τύψειν |
| 3. First Aorist | τύψαι |
| 4. First Perfect and Pluperf. . . | τετυφέναι |
| 5. Second Perfect and Pluperf. . | τετυπέναι |
| 3. Second Aorist | τυπέειν |

VI.—PARTICIPLES.

1. Present, *striking*.

Sing.	Mas.	Fem.	Neut.
N. V.	τύπτων	τύπτουσα	τύπτον
Gen.	τύπτοντος	τυπτούσης	τύπτοντος
Dat.	τύπτοντι	τυπτούση	τύπτοντι
Acc.	τύπτοντα	τύπτουσαν	τύπτον
Dual.			
N. A. V.	τύπτοντε	τυπτούσα	τύπτοντε
G. D.	τυπτόντων	τυπτούσαιν	τυπτόντων
Plural.			
N. V.	τύπτοντες	τύπτουσαι	τύπτοντα
Gen.	τυπτόντων	τυπτούσων	τυπτόντων
Dat.	τύπτουσι(ν)	τυπτούσαις	τύπτουσι(ν)
Acc.	τύπτοντας	τυπτούσας	τύπτοντα

2. Future, *about to strike*.

Sing. N. V.	τύψων	τύψουσα	τύψον
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Like the Present.

3. First Aorist, *having struck*.

Sing.			
N. V.	τύψᾱς	τύψᾱσᾱ	τύψᾱν
Gen.	τύψαντος	τυψάσης	τύψαντος
Dat.	τύψαντι	τυψάση	τύψαντι
Acc.	τύψαντα	τύψασᾱν	τύψᾱν
Dual.			
N. A. V.	τύψαντε	τυψάσα	τύψαντε
G. D.	τυψάντων	τυψάσαιν	τυψάντων
Plural.			
N. V.	τύψαντες	τύψασαι	τύψαντα
Gen.	τυψάντων	τυψασών	τυψάντων
Dat.	τύψᾱσι(ν)	τυψάσαις	τύψᾱσι(ν)
Acc.	τύψαντας	τυψάσας	τύψαντα

4. First Perfect, *having struck*.

Sing.	Mas.	Fem.	Neut.
<i>N. V.</i>	τετυφώς	τετυφυῖᾱ	τετυφός
<i>Gen.</i>	τετυφότης	τετυφυῖᾱς	τετυφότης
<i>Dat.</i>	τετυφότη	τετυφυῖᾱ	τετυφότη
<i>Acc.</i>	τετυφότα	τετυφυῖᾱν	τετυφός
Dual.			
<i>N.A.V.</i>	τετυφότε	τετυφυῖᾱ	τετυφότε
<i>G. D.</i>	τετυφότοι	τετυφυῖαι	τετυφότοι
Plural.			
<i>N. V.</i>	τετυφότες	τετυφυῖαι	τετυφότα
<i>Gen.</i>	τετυφότων	τετυφυῖῶν	τετυφότων
<i>Dat.</i>	τετυφόσι(ν)	τετυφυῖαις	τετυφόσι(ν)
<i>Acc.</i>	τετυφότας	τετυφυῖᾱς	τετυφότα

5. Second Perfect, *having struck*.

τετυπώς	τετυπυῖᾱ	τετυπός
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Like the First Perfect.

6. Second Aorist, *having struck*.

<i>Sing. N. V.</i>	τυπών	τυποῦσα	τυπών
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Like the Present.



XVIII.—CONJUGATION OF THE PASSIVE VOICE.

I.—INDICATIVE MOOD.

1. Present Tense, *I am struck* (action continued).

<i>Sing.</i>	τύπτομαι	τύπτῃ (or -ει)	τύπτεται
<i>Dial.</i>	τυπτόμεθον	τύπτεσθον	τύπτεσθον
<i>Plur.</i>	τυπτόμεθα	τύπτεσθε	τύπτονται

2. Imperfect Tense, *I was struck* (action continued).

<i>Sing.</i>	ἐτύπτόμην	ἐτύπτο	ἐτύπτετο
<i>Dual.</i>	ἐτυπτόμεθον	ἐτύπτεσθον	ἐτυπτέσθην
<i>Plur.</i>	ἐτυπτόμεθα	ἐτύπτεσθε	ἐτύπτοντο

3. Perfect Tense, *I have been struck*.

<i>Sing.</i>	τέτυμμαι	τέτυψαι	τέτυπται
<i>Dual.</i>	τετύμμεθον	τέτυφθον	τέτυφθον
<i>Plur.</i>	τετύμμεθα	τέτυφθε	τετυμμένοι εἰσὶ

4. Pluperfect Tense, *I had been struck*.

<i>Sing.</i>	ἐτετύμμην	ἐτέτυψο	ἐτέτυπτο
<i>Dual.</i>	ἐτετύμμεθον	ἐτέτυφθον	ἐτετύφθην
<i>Plur.</i>	ἐτετύμμεθα	ἐτέτυφθε	τετυμμένοι ἦσαν

5. First Future Tense, *I shall be struck*.

<i>Sing.</i>	τυφθήσομαι	τυφθήσῃ (or -ει)	τυφθήσεται
<i>Dual.</i>	τυφθῆσόμεθον	τυφθήσεσθον	τυφθήσεσθον
<i>Plur.</i>	τυφθῆσόμεθα	τυφθήσεσθε	τυφθήσονται

6. Second Future Tense, *I shall be struck*.

<i>Sing.</i>	τυπήσομαι	τυπήσῃ (or -ει)	τυπήσεται
<i>Dual.</i>	τυπήσόμεθον	τυπήσεσθον	τυπήσεσθον
<i>Plur.</i>	τυπήσόμεθα	τυπήσεσθε	τυπήσονται

7. Third Future or Future Perfect Tense, *I shall have been struck.*

<i>Sing.</i>	τετύψομαι	τετύψῃ (or -ει)	τετύψεται
<i>Dual.</i>	τετυψόμεθον	τετύψεσθον	τετύψεσθον
<i>Plur.</i>	τετυψόμεθα	τετύψεσθε	τετύψονται

8. First Aorist Tense, *I was struck.*

<i>Sing.</i>	ἐτύφθην	ἐτύφθης	ἐτίφθη
<i>Dual.</i>		ἐτύφθητον	ἐτυφθήτην
<i>Plur.</i>	ἐτύφθημεν	ἐτύφθητε	ἐτύφθησαν

9. Second Aorist Tense, *I was struck.*

<i>Sing.</i>	ἐτύπην	ἐτύπης	ἐτύπη
<i>Dual.</i>		ἐτύπητον	ἐτυπήτην
<i>Plur.</i>	ἐτύπημεν	ἐτύπητε	ἐτύπησαν

II.—IMPERATIVE MOOD.

1. Present Tense.

<i>Sing.</i>	τύπτου	τυπτέσθω
<i>Dual.</i>	τύπτεσθον	τυπτέσθων
<i>Plur.</i>	τύπτεσθε	τυπτέσθωσαν, or τυπτέσθων

2. Perfect Tense.

<i>Sing.</i>	τέτυφο	τετύφω
<i>Dual.</i>	τέτυφθον	τετύφθων
<i>Plur.</i>	τέτυφθε	τετύφθωσαν, or τετύφθων

3. First Aorist Tense.

<i>Sing.</i>	τύφθητι	τυφθήτω
<i>Dual.</i>	τύφθητον	τυφθήτων
<i>Plur.</i>	τύφθητε	τυφθήτωσαν, or τυφθέντων

4. Second Aorist Tense.

<i>Sing.</i>	τύπηθι	τυπήτω
<i>Dual.</i>	τύπητον	τυπήτων
<i>Plur.</i>	τύπητε	τυπήτωσαν, or τυπέντων

III.—SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

1. Present Tense.

<i>Sing.</i>	τύπτωμαι	τύπτη	τύπτηται
<i>Dual.</i>	τύπτώμεθον	τύπτησθον	τύπτησθον
<i>Plur.</i>	τυπτώμεθα	τύπτησθε	τύπτωνται

2. Perfect Tense.

<i>Sing.</i>	τετυμμένος	ᾧ	ῆς	ῆ
<i>Dual.</i>	τετυμμένω		ῆτον	ῆτον
<i>Plur.</i>	τετυμμένοι	ᾧμεν	ῆτε	ᾧσι(ν)

3. First Aorist Tense.

<i>Sing.</i>	τυφθῶ	τυφθῆς	τυφθῇ
<i>Dual.</i>		τυφθῆτον	τυφθῆτον
<i>Plur.</i>	τυφθῶμεν	τυφθῆτε	τυφθῶσι(ν)

4. Second Aorist Tense.

<i>Sing.</i>	τυπῶ	τυπῆς	τυπῇ
<i>Dual.</i>		τυπῆτον	τυπῆτον
<i>Plur.</i>	τυπῶμεν	τυπῆτε	τυπῶσι(ν)

IV.—OPTATIVE MOOD.

1. Present and Imperfect Tense.

<i>Sing.</i>	τυπτοίμην	τύπτοιο	τύπτοιοτο
<i>Dual.</i>	τυπτοίμεθον	τύπτοισθον	τυπτοίσθην
<i>Plur.</i>	τυπτοίμεθα	τύπτοισθε	τύπτοινοτο

2. Perfect and Pluperfect Tense.

<i>Sing.</i>	τετυμμένος	εἶην	εἶης	εἶη
<i>Dual.</i>	τετυμμένω		εἶητον	εἶήτην
<i>Plur.</i>	τετυμμένοι	εἶημεν	εἶητε	εἶησαν, or εἶεν

3. First Future Tense.

<i>Sing.</i>	τυφθήσοίμην	τυφθήσοιο	τυφθήσοιοτο
<i>Dual.</i>	τυφθήσοίμεθον	τυφθήσοισθον	τυφθήσοίσθην
<i>Plur.</i>	τυφθήσοίμεθα	τυφθήσοισθε	τυφθήσουνοτο

4. Second Future Tense.

<i>Sing.</i> τυπησοίμην	τυπήσοιο	τυπησοιτο
<i>Dual.</i> τυπησοίμεθον	τυπήσοισθον	τυπησοίσθην
<i>Plur.</i> τυπησοίμεθα	τυπήσοισθε	τυπήσονται

5. Third Future or Future Perfect Tense.

<i>Sing.</i> τετύψοίμην	τετύψοιο	τετύψοιτο
<i>Dual.</i> τετύψοίμεθον	τετύψοισθον	τετύψοίσθην
<i>Plur.</i> τετύψοίμεθα	τετύψοισθε	τετύψονται

6. First Aorist Tense.

<i>Sing.</i> τυφθείην	τυφθείης	τυφθείη
<i>Dual.</i>	τυφθείητον	τυφθειήτην
<i>Plur.</i> τυφθείημεν,	τυφθείητε,	τυφθείησαν,
or -είμεν	or -είτε	or -είεν

7. Second Aorist Tense.

<i>Sing.</i> τυπέην	τυπέης	τυπέη
<i>Dual.</i>	τυπέητον	τυπειήτην
<i>Plur.</i> τυπέημεν,	τυπέητε,	τυπέησαν,
or -είμεν	or -είτε	or -είεν

V.—INFINITIVE MOOD.

1. Present and Imperf.	τύπτεσθαι
2. Perfect and Pluperf.	τετύφθαι
3. First Future	τυφθήσεσθαι
4. Second Future	τυπήσεσθαι
5. Third Future or Future Perfect	τετύψεσθαι
6. First Aorist	τυφθῆναι
7. Second Aorist	τυπῆναι.

VI.—PARTICIPLES.

1. Present and Imperf.	τυπτόμενος	-η	-ον
2. Perfect and Pluperf.	τετυμμένος	-η	-ον

3. First Future	τυφθησόμενος	-η	-ον
4. Second Future	τυπησόμενος	-η	-ον
5. Third Future or Future Perfect	τετυφόμενος	-η	-ον
6. First Aorist	τυφθείς	-είσα	-εν
7. Second Aorist	τυπείς	-είσα	-εν

Sing.	M.	F.	N.
N. V.	τυφθείς	τυφθείσᾱ	τυφθέν
Gen.	τυφθέντος	τυφθείσης	τυφθέντος
Dat.	τυφθέντι	τυφθείσῃ	τυφθέντι
Acc.	τυφθέντα	τυφθείσᾱν	τυφθέν
Dual.			
N. A. V.	τυφθέντε	τυφθείσᾱ	τυφθέντε
G. D.	τυφθέντων	τυφθείσαιν	τυφθέντων
Plural.			
N. V.	τυφθέντες	τυφθείσαι	τυφθέντα
Gen.	τυφθέντων	τυφθείσῶν	τυφθέντων
Dat.	τυφθείσι(ν)	τυφθείσαις	τυφθείσι(ν)
Acc.	τυφθέντας	τυφθείσας	τυφθέντι
	τυπείς	-είσα	-έν, like τυφθείς

VII.—VERBAL ADJECTIVES.

1. τυπτός, -ή, -όν, *struck*, or *which can be struck*.
2. τυπτέος, -η, -ον, (*requiring*) *to be struck*, like the Participle in *duis* in Latin.

XIX.—CONJUGATION OF THE MIDDLE VOICE.

The Present, Imperfect, Perfect, Pluperfect, and Future Perfect are the same as in the Passive Voice. The following three tenses are peculiar to the Middle Voice.

I.—INDICATIVE MOOD.

1. Future, *I shall strike myself.*

<i>Sing.</i>	τύφομαι	τύψει (or -η)	τύπεται
<i>Dual.</i>	τυφόμεθον	τύψεσθον	τύψεσθον
<i>Plur.</i>	τυφόμεθα	τύψεσθε	τύπονται

2. First Aorist, *I struck myself.*

<i>Sing.</i>	ἐτύφην	ἐτύψω	ἐτύπατο
<i>Dual.</i>	ἐτυφάμεθον	ἐτύψασθον	ἐτυφάσθην
<i>Plur.</i>	ἐτυφάμεθα	ἐτύψασθε	ἐτύπαντο

3. Second Aorist, *I struck myself.*

<i>Sing.</i>	ἐτυπόμην	ἐτύπου	ἐτύπετο
<i>Dual.</i>	ἐτυπόμεθον	ἐτύπεσθον	ἐτυπέσθην
<i>Plur.</i>	ἐτυπόμεθα	ἐτύπεσθε	ἐτύποντο

II.—IMPERATIVE MOOD.

1. First Aorist.

<i>Sing.</i>	τύψαι	τυφάσθω
<i>Dual.</i>	τύψασθον	τυφάσθων
<i>Plur.</i>	τύψασθε	τυφάσθωσαν, or τυφάσθων

2. Second Aorist.

<i>Sing.</i>	τυπού	τυπέσθω
<i>Dual.</i>	τυπέσθον	τυπέσθων
<i>Plur.</i>	τύπεσθε	τυπέσθωσαν, or τυπέσθων

III.—SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

1. First Aorist Tense.

<i>Sing.</i> τυφῶμαι	τύφῃ	τύφῃται
<i>Dual.</i> τυφώμεθον	τύφῃσθον	τύφῃσθον
<i>Plur.</i> τυφώμεθα	τύφῃσθε	τύφωνται

2. Second Aorist Tense.

<i>Sing.</i> τυπῶμαι	τύπῃ	τύπῃται
<i>Dual.</i> τυπώμεθον	τύπῃσθον	τύπῃσθον
<i>Plur.</i> τυπώμεθα	τύπῃσθε	τύπωνται

IV.—OPTATIVE MOOD.

1. Future Tense.

<i>Sing.</i> τυφούμην	τύφῳοι	τύφῳιτο
<i>Dual.</i> τυφούμεθον	τύφῳισθον	τυφούσθην
<i>Plur.</i> τυφούμεθα	τύφῳισθε	τύφῳντο

2. First Aorist Tense.

<i>Sing.</i> τυφαίμην	τύφαι	τύφαιτο
<i>Dual.</i> τυφαίμεθον	τύφαισθον	τυφαίσθην
<i>Plur.</i> τυφαίμεθα	τύφαισθε	τύφαιντο

3. Second Aorist Tense.

<i>Sing.</i> τυποίμην	τύποι	τύποιτο
<i>Dual.</i> τυποίμεθον	τύποισθον	τυποίσθην
<i>Plur.</i> τυποίμεθα	τύποισθε	τύπουντο

V.—INFINITIVE MOOD.

1. Future τυφῆσθαι
2. First Aorist τυφασθαι
3. Second Aorist . . . τυπέσθαι

VI.—PARTICIPLES.

1. Future τυφόμενος, -η, -ον
2. First Aorist τυφάμενος, -η, -ον
3. Second Aorist . . . τυπόμενος, -η, -ον.

Obs.—The Future Middle of certain verbs is used as a Future Passive also.

XX.—CONJUGATION OF CONTRACTED VERBS.

Verbs in *aw*, *ew*, and *ow*, are contracted in the Present and Imperfect Tenses.

1. τιμά-ω, *I honour.*

		Active.		Passive and Middle.	
Present Indicative.	S. 1	τιμάω	τιμῶ	τιμάομαι	τιμῶμαι
	2	τιμάεις	τιμᾷς	τιμάῃ, -ει	τιμᾷ
	3	τιμάει	τιμᾷ	τιμάεται	τιμᾶται
	D. 1			τιμάομεθον	τιμῶμεθον
	2	τιμάετον	τιμᾶτον	τιμάεσθον	τιμᾶσθον
	3	τιμάετον	τιμᾶτον	τιμάεσθον	τιμᾶσθον
	P. 1	τιμάομεν	τιμῶμεν	τιμάομεθα	τιμῶμεθα
	2	τιμάετε	τιμᾶτε	τιμάεσθε	τιμᾶσθε
	3	τιμάονσι(ν)	τιμῶσι(ν)	τιμάονται	τιμῶνται
Imperfect Indicative.	S. 1	ἐτίμαον	ἐτίμων	ἐτιμάομην	ἐτιμῶμην
	2	ἐτίμαες	ἐτίμῃς	ἐτιμάον	ἐτιμῶ
	3	ἐτίμαε(ν)	ἐτίμᾳ	ἐτιμάετο	ἐτιμᾶτο
	D. 1			ἐτιμάομεθον	ἐτιμῶμεθον
	2	ἐτιμάετον	ἐτιμᾶτον	ἐτιμάεσθον	ἐτιμᾶσθον
	3	ἐτιμάετην	ἐτιμᾶτην	ἐτιμάεσθην	ἐτιμᾶσθην
	P. 1	ἐτιμάομεν	ἐτιμῶμεν	ἐτιμάομεθα	ἐτιμῶμεθα
	2	ἐτιμάετε	ἐτιμᾶτε	ἐτιμάεσθε	ἐτιμᾶσθε
	3	ἐτίμαον	ἐτίμων	ἐτιμάοντο	ἐτιμῶντο
Imperative.	S. 2	τίμαε	τίμᾱ	τιμάον	τιμῶ
	3	τιμάετω	τιμάτω	τιμάεσθω	τιμάσθω
	D. 2	τιμάετον	τιμᾶτον	τιμάεσθον	τιμᾶσθον
	3	τιμάετων	τιμάτων	τιμάεσθων	τιμᾶσθων
	P. 2	τιμάετε	τιμᾶτε	τιμάεσθε	τιμᾶσθε
	3	τιμάοντων	τιμῶντων or τιμάετωσαν	τιμάεσθων	τιμᾶσθων or τιμάεσθωσαν

τιμά-ω, *I honour* (continued).

		Active.		Passive and Middle.	
Subjunctive.	S. 1	τιμάω	τιμῶ	τιμάωμαι	τιμῶμαι
	2	τιμάῃς	τιμᾷς	τιμάῃ	τιμᾷ
	3	τιμάῃ	τιμᾷ	τιμάηται	τιμᾶται
	D. 1			τιμαῶμεθον	τιμῶμεθον
	2	τιμάητον	τιμᾶτον	τιμάησθον	τιμᾶσθον
	3	τιμάητον	τιμᾶτον	τιμάησθον	τιμᾶσθον
	P. 1	τιμάωμεν	τιμῶμεν	τιμαῶμεθα	τιμῶμεθα
	2	τιμάητε	τιμᾶτε	τιμάησθε	τιμᾶσθε
	3	τιμάωσι(ν)	τιμῶσι(ν)	τιμάωνται	τιμῶνται
Optative.	S. 1	τιμάσμι (-αοίην	τιμῶμι -ῶην)*	τιμαοίμην	τιμῶμην
	2	τιμάοις (-αοίης	τιμῶς -ῶης)	τιμάοιο	τιμῶο
	3	τιμάοι (-αοίῃ	τιμῶ -ῶῃ)	τιμάοιτο	τιμῶτο
	D. 1			τιμαοίμεθον	τιμῶμεθον
	2	τιμάοιτον (-αοίητον	τιμῶτον -ῶητον)	τιμάοισθον	τιμῶσθον
	3	τιμαοίτην (-αοιήτην	τιμῶτην -ῶήτην)	τιμαοίστην	τιμῶστην
	P. 1	τιμαοίμεν (-αοιήμεν	τιμῶμεν -ῶήμεν)	τιμαοίμεθα	τιμῶμεθα
	2	τιμαοίτε (-αοιήτε	τιμῶτε -ῶήτε)	τιμαοίσθε	τιμῶσθε
	3	τιμαοίεν (-αοιήσαν	τιμῶεν -ῶήσαν)	τιμαοίντο	τιμῶντο
Infin.		τιμάειν	τιμᾶν	τιμάεσθαι	τιμᾶσθαι
Parti- ciple.		τιμάων τιμάονσα τιμάον	τιμῶν τιμῶσα τιμῶν	τιμαδόμενος τιμαομένη τιμαόμενον	τιμῶμενος τιμῶμένη τιμῶμενον

The forms in brackets are the more usual.

2. ποιέ-ω, I make.

		Active.		Passive and Middle.	
Present Indicative.	S. 1	ποιέω	ποιῶ	ποιέομαι	ποιούμαι
	2	ποιεῖς	ποιεῖς	ποιῇ, -ει	ποιῇ, -εῖ
	3	ποιεῖ	ποιεῖ	ποιεῖται	ποιεῖται
	D. 1			ποιέομεθον	ποιούμεθον
	2	ποιέετον	ποιεῖτον	ποιέεσθον	ποιεῖσθον
	3	ποιέετον	ποιεῖτον	ποιέεσθον	ποιεῖσθον
	P. 1	ποιόμεν	ποιούμεν	ποιόμεθα	ποιούμεθα
	2	ποιέετε	ποιεῖτε	ποιέεσθε	ποιεῖσθε
	3	ποιέουσι(ν)	ποιούσι(ν)	ποιούνται	ποιούνται
Imperfect Indicative.	S. 1	ἐποίεον	ἐποίουν	ἐποιόμην	ἐποιούμην
	2	ἐποίεις	ἐποίεις	ἐποίου	ἐποίου
	3	ἐποίει(ν)	ἐποίει	ἐποιέετο	ἐποιεῖτο
	D. 1			ἐποιέομεθον	ἐποιούμεθον
	2	ἐποιέετον	ἐποιεῖτον	ἐποιέεσθον	ἐποιεῖσθον
	3	ἐποιέετην	ἐποιεῖτην	ἐποιέεσθον	ἐποιεῖσθον
	P. 1	ἐποιόμεν	ἐποιούμεν	ἐποιόμεθα	ἐποιούμεθα
	2	ἐποιέετε	ἐποιεῖτε	ἐποιέεσθε	ἐποιεῖσθε
	3	ἐποίεον	ἐποίουν	ἐποιέοντο	ἐποιούντο
Imperative.	S. 2	ποίεε	ποίει	ποιέου	ποιού
	3	ποιέτω	ποιείτω	ποιέσθω	ποιεῖσθω
	D. 2	ποιέετον	ποιεῖτον	ποιέεσθον	ποιεῖσθον
	3	ποιέετων	ποιεῖτων	ποιέεσθων	ποιεῖσθων
	P. 2	ποιέετε	ποιεῖτε	ποιέεσθε	ποιεῖσθε
	3	ποιέοντων	ποιούντων ὅτ	ποιέεσθων	ποιεῖσθων ὅτ
		ποιέετσαν	ποιεῖτσαν	ποιέεσθωσαν	ποιεῖσθωσαν
Subjunctive.	S. 1	ποιέω	ποιῶ	ποιέωμαι	ποιῶμαι
	2	ποιήης	ποιῇς	ποιῇ	ποιῇ
	3	ποιῇ	ποιῇ	ποιῇται	ποιῇται
	D. 1			ποιώμεθον	ποιώμεθον
	2	ποιήητον	ποιῇτον	ποιήσθον	ποιῇσθον
	3	ποιήητον	ποιῇτον	ποιήσθον	ποιῇσθον
	P. 1	ποιώμεν	ποιώμεν	ποιώμεθα	ποιώμεθα
	2	ποιήητε	ποιῇτε	ποιήσθε	ποιῇσθε
	3	ποιώσι(ν)	ποιῷσι(ν)	ποιώνται	ποιώνται

ποιέω, *I make* (continued).

Active.			Passive and Middle.	
Optative.	S. 1	ποιέοιμι (-εοίην -οίην) ¹	ποιεοίμην	ποιοίμην
	2	ποιέοις (-εοίης -οίης)	ποιεοιο	ποιοιο
	3	ποιέει (-εοίη -οίη)	ποιεοίτο	ποιοίτο
	D. 1		ποιεοίμεθον	ποιοίμεθον
	2	ποιέοιτον (-εοίητον -οίητον)	ποιεοίσθον	ποιοίσθον
	3	ποιεοίτην (-εοίητην -οίητην)	ποιεοίσθην	ποιοίσθην
	P. 1	ποιέοιμεν (-εοίημεν -οίημεν)	ποιεοίμεθα	ποιοίμεθα
	2	ποιέοιτε (-εοίητε -οίητε)	ποιεοίσθε	ποιοίσθε
	3	ποιέοιεν (-εοίησαν -οίησαν)	ποιεοίντο	ποιοίντο
Infinitive.		ποιέειν ποιεῖν	ποιέεσθαι ποιεῖσθαι	
Participle.		ποιέων ποιῶν ποιέουσα ποιούσα ποιέον ποιούν	ποιεόμενος ποιούμενος ποιεομένη ποιουμένη ποιεόμενον ποιούμενον	

The forms in brackets are the more usual.

3. δουλο-ω, *I enslave.*

		Active.		Passive and Middle.	
Present Indicative.	S. 1	δουλώ	δουλῶ	δουλόομαι	δουλοῦμαι
	2	δουλοῖς	δουλοῖς	δουλόῃ, -ει	δουλοῖ
	3	δουλοῖ	δουλοῖ	δουλόεται	δουλοῦται
	D. 1			δουλοόμεθον	δουλούμεθον
	2	δουλόετον	δουλοῦτον	δουλόεσθον	δουλοῦσθον
	3	δουλόετον	δουλοῦτον	δουλόεσθον	δουλοῦσθον
	P. 1	δουλόομεν	δουλοῦμεν	δουλόομεθα	δουλούμεθα
	2	δουλόετε	δουλοῦτε	δουλόεσθε	δουλοῦσθε
	3	δουλόουσι(ν)	δουλοῦσι(ν)	δουλόονται	δουλοῦνται
Imperfect Indicative.	S. 1	ἔδουλον	ἔδουλουν	ἔδουλόμην	ἔδουλούμην
	2	ἔδουλοες	ἔδουλους	ἔδουλόου	ἔδουλοῦ
	3	ἔδουλοε(ν)	ἔδουλου	ἔδουλόετο	ἔδουλοῦτο
	D. 1			ἔδουλόομεθον	ἔδουλούμεθον
	2	ἔδουλόετον	ἔδουλοῦτον	ἔδουλόεσθον	ἔδουλοῦσθον
	3	ἔδουλόετην	ἔδουλούτην	ἔδουλόεσθην	ἔδουλοῦσθην
	P. 1	ἔδουλόομεν	ἔδουλοῖμεν	ἔδουλόομεθα	ἔδουλούμεθα
	2	ἔδουλόετε	ἔδουλοῦτε	ἔδουλόεσθε	ἔδουλοῦσθε
	3	ἔδούλον	ἔδουλουν	ἔδουλόοντο	ἔδουλοῦντο
Imperative.	S. 2	δουλοε	δούλου	δουλόου	δουλοῦ
	3	δουλόετω	δουλούτω	δουλόεσθω	δουλούσθω
	D. 2	δουλόετον	δουλοῦτον	δουλόεσθον	δουλοῦσθον
	3	δουλόετων	δουλούτων	δουλόεσθων	δουλούσθων
	P. 2	δουλόετε	δουλοῦτε	δουλόεσθε	δουλοῦσθε
	3	δουλόοντων	δουλούντων or δουλόετσαν	δουλόεσθων	δουλούσθων or δουλούσθωσαν
Subjunctive.	S. 1	δουλώ	δουλῶ	δουλώμαι	δουλῶμαι
	2	δουλόῃς	δουλοῖς	δουλόῃ	δουλοῖ
	3	δουλόῃ	δουλοῖ	δουλόηται	δουλώται
	D. 1			δουλώμεθον	δουλώμεθον
	2	δουλόητον	δουλῶτον	δουλόησθον	δουλῶσθον
	3	δουλόητον	δουλῶτον	δουλόησθον	δουλῶσθον
	P. 1	δουλώωμεν	δουλῶμεν	δουλώομεθα	δουλῶμεθα
	2	δουλόητε	δουλῶτε	δουλόησθε	δουλῶσθε
	3	δουλώωσι(ν)	δουλῶσι(ν)	δουλώονται	δουλῶνται

δουλόω, *I enslave* (continued).

		Active.		Passive and Middle.	
Optative.	S. 1	δουλόοιμι (-οοίην -οίην)	δουλοίμι -οίην)	δουλοοίμην	δουλοίμην
	2	δουλόοις (-οοίης -οίης)	δουλοίς -οίης)	δουλόοιο	δουλοῖο
	3	δουλόοι (-οοίῃ -οίῃ)	δουλοί -οίῃ)	δουλόοιτο	δουλοῖτο
	D. 1			δουλοοίμεθον	δουλοίμεθον
	2	δουλόοιτον (-οοίητον -οίητον)	δουλοῖτον -οίητον)	δουλόοισθον	δουλοῖσθον
	3	δουλοοίτην (-οοιήτην -οιήτην)	δουλοῖτην -οιήτην)	δουλοοίστην	δουλοῖστην
	P. 1	δουλόοιμεν (-οοίημεν -οίημεν)	δουλοῖμεν -οίημεν)	δουλοοίμεθα	δουλοίμεθα
	2	δουλόοιτε (-οοίητε -οίητε)	δουλοῖτε -οίητε)	δουλόοισθε	δουλοῖσθε
	3	δουλόοιεν (-οοίησαν -οίησαν)	δουλοῖεν -οίησαν)	δουλόοιντο	δουλοῖντο
Infm.		δουλόειν	δουλοῦν	δουλόεσθαι	δουλοῦσθαι
Participle.		δουλόων δουλόουσα δούλων	δουλῶν δουλοῦσα δούλων	δουλοόμενος δουλοομένη δουλοόμενον	δουλούμενος δουλουμένη δουλούμενον

The forms in brackets are the more usual.

I. CLASS. TENSES OF THE FIRST CLASS OF VERBS IN ω.—LABIALS, π, β, φ.

Stem τυπ.		Indicat.	Imperat.	Subjunct.	Optat.	Infinit.	Particip.
Active.	Pres.	τύπτω	τύπτε	τύπτω	τύπτομαι	τύπτειν	τύπτον
	Imp.	τύπτε	τύπτε	τύπτε	τύπτομαι	τύπτε	τύπτε
	Fut.	τύψω	τύψον	τύψω	τύψομαι	τύψειν	τύψων
	Aor. 1.	ἐτύψα	ἐτύψε	ἐτύψω	ἐτύψομαι	ἐτύψηναι	ἐτύψως
	Perf. 1.	ἐτέτυφα	ἐτέτυφε	ἐτέτυφω	ἐτέτυφομαι	ἐτέτυφηναι	ἐτέτυφως
	Plup. 1.	ἐτετύφευ	ἐτετύφε	ἐτετύφω	ἐτετύφομαι	ἐτετύφηναι	ἐτετύφως
	Perf. 2.	τέτυπα	τέτυπε	τέτυπω	τέτυπομαι	τέτυπηναι	τέτυπως
	Plup. 2.	ἐτετύπευ	ἐτετύπε	ἐτετύπω	ἐτετύπομαι	ἐτετύπηναι	ἐτετύπως
	Aor. 2.	ἐτύπτον	ἐτύπε	ἐτύπω	ἐτύπομαι	ἐτύπηναι	ἐτύπως
Passive.	Pres.	τύπτομαι	τύπτου	τύπτομαι	τυπτόμεν	τυπτέσθαι	τυπτόμενος
	Imp.	ἐνυπτόμεν	ἐνυπτε	ἐνυπτομαι	ἐνυπτομαι	ἐνυπτεσθαι	ἐνυπτόμενος
	Perf.	ἐτέτυμαι	ἐτέτυπε	ἐτέτυμαι	ἐτέτυμαι	ἐτέτυπεσθαι	ἐτέτυμένος
	Plup.	ἐτετύμην	ἐτετύμε	ἐτετύμην	ἐτετύμην	ἐτετύμεσθαι	ἐτετύμένος
	Fut. 1.	τυφθήσομαι	τυφθήσῃ	τυφθῶ	τυφθῶ	τυφθήσεται	τυφθήσων
	Fut. 2.	τυφθήσονται	τυφθήσονται	τυφθῶ	τυφθῶ	τυφθήσονται	τυφθήσονται
	Fut. 3.	ἐτύφθη	ἐτύφθη	ἐτύφθη	ἐτύφθη	ἐτύφθη	ἐτύφθη
	Aor. 1.	ἐτύφην	ἐτύφην	ἐτύφην	ἐτύφην	ἐτύφηναι	ἐτύφην
	Aor. 2.	ἐτύφην	ἐτύφην	ἐτύφην	ἐτύφην	ἐτύφηναι	ἐτύφην
Middle.	Fut.	τύψομαι	τύψαι	τύψομαι	τύψομαι	τύψασθαι	τύψόμενος
	Aor. 1.	ἐτύψην	ἐτύψην	ἐτύψην	ἐτύψην	ἐτύψηναι	ἐτύψην
	Aor. 2.	ἐτύψην	ἐτύψην	ἐτύψην	ἐτύψην	ἐτύψηναι	ἐτύψην

Verbal Adjectives: 1. τυπτός. 2. τυπτός.

II. CLASS. TENSES OF THE SECOND CLASS OF VERBS IN ω.—GUTTURALS, κ, γ, χ.

Stem πλεκ.	Indicat.	Imperat.	Subjunct.	Optat.	Infinit.	Particip.
Active.	Pres. Imp.	πλέκε	πλέκω	πλέκοιμι	πλέκειν	πλέκων
	Fut.	πλέξω	πλέξω	πλέξοιμι	πλέξαι	πλέξων
	Aor. 1.	πλέξω	πλέξω	πλέξοιμι	πλέξαι	πλέξων
	Perf. 1.	πέπλεκα	πέπλεκα	πέπλεκοιμι	πέπλεκαίην	πέπλεκώς
	Plup. 1.	πέπλεκα	πέπλεκα	πέπλεκοιμι	πέπλεκαίην	πέπλεκώς
	Perf. 2.	πέπλεκα	πέπλεκα	πέπλεκοιμι	πέπλεκαίην	πέπλεκώς
	Plup. 2.	πέπλεκα	πέπλεκα	πέπλεκοιμι	πέπλεκαίην	πέπλεκώς
	Aor. 2.	πλάκε	πλάκω	πλάκοιμι	πλάκειν	πλάκων
Passive.	Pres. Imp.	πλέκου	πλέκομαι	πλεκοίμην	πλέκεσθαι	πλεκόμενος
	Perf.	πέπλεκο	πέπλεκομαι	πέπλεκοίμην	πέπλεκαίην	πέπλεκόμενος
	Plup.	πέπλεκα	πέπλεκα	πέπλεκοίμην	πέπλεκαίην	πέπλεκόμενος
	Fut. 1.	πλέξω	πλέξω	πλέξοιμι	πλέξαι	πλέξων
	Fut. 2.	πλέξω	πλέξω	πλέξοιμι	πλέξαι	πλέξων
	Fut. 3.	πλέξω	πλέξω	πλέξοιμι	πλέξαι	πλέξων
	Aor. 1.	πλέξω	πλέξω	πλέξοιμι	πλέξαι	πλέξων
	Aor. 2.	πλάκω	πλάκω	πλάκοιμι	πλάκειν	πλάκων
Middle.	Fut.	πλέξω	πλέξω	πλέξοιμι	πλέξαι	πλέξων
	Aor. 1.	πλέξω	πλέξω	πλέξοιμι	πλέξαι	πλέξων
	Aor. 2.	πλάκω	πλάκω	πλάκοιμι	πλάκειν	πλάκων

Verbal Adjectives: 1. πλεκτός. 2. πλεκτός.

III. Class.

TENSES OF THE THIRD CLASS OF VERBS IN *o*.—DENTALS, *t, ḡ, ḡ*.

St. πρῶτ, πρῶτ.	Indicent.	Imperat.	Subjunct.	Optat.	Infm.	Particlp.
Pros.	πείθω	πείθε	πείθω	πείθοιμι	πείθεω	πείθων
Imp.	ἐπειθόν	πείσων	πείσω	πείσομαι	πείσων	πείσων
Fut.	ἐπεισά	πείσει	πείσω	πείσομαι	πείσων	πείσων
Aor. 1.	ἐπέπεικα	πείπει	πείσω	πείσομαι	πείσων	πείσων
Perf. 1.	ἐπέπεικα	πείπει	πείσω	πείσομαι	πείσων	πείσων
Perf. 2.	ἐπέπεικα	πείπει	πείσω	πείσομαι	πείσων	πείσων
Plup. 1.	ἐπέπεικα	πείπει	πείσω	πείσομαι	πείσων	πείσων
Perf. 2.	ἐπέπεικα	πείπει	πείσω	πείσομαι	πείσων	πείσων
Plup. 2.	ἐπέπεικα	πείπει	πείσω	πείσομαι	πείσων	πείσων
Aor. 2.	ἐπέπεικα	πείπει	πείσω	πείσομαι	πείσων	πείσων
Pros.	πείθω	πείθε	πείθω	πείθοιμι	πείθεω	πείθων
Imp.	ἐπειθόν	πείσων	πείσω	πείσομαι	πείσων	πείσων
Perf.	ἐπέπεικα	πείπει	πείσω	πείσομαι	πείσων	πείσων
Plup.	ἐπέπεικα	πείπει	πείσω	πείσομαι	πείσων	πείσων
Fut. 1.	ἐπέπεικα	πείπει	πείσω	πείσομαι	πείσων	πείσων
Fut. 2.	ἐπέπεικα	πείπει	πείσω	πείσομαι	πείσων	πείσων
Fut. 3.	ἐπέπεικα	πείπει	πείσω	πείσομαι	πείσων	πείσων
Aor. 1.	ἐπέπεικα	πείπει	πείσω	πείσομαι	πείσων	πείσων
Aor. 2.	ἐπέπεικα	πείπει	πείσω	πείσομαι	πείσων	πείσων
Fut.	ἐπέπεικα	πείπει	πείσω	πείσομαι	πείσων	πείσων
Aor. 1.	ἐπέπεικα	πείπει	πείσω	πείσομαι	πείσων	πείσων
Aor. 2.	ἐπέπεικα	πείπει	πείσω	πείσομαι	πείσων	πείσων

Verbal Adjectives: 1. πρώτος. 2. δεύτερος.

IV. CLASS. TENSES OF THE FOURTH CLASS OF VERBS IN ω.—LIQUIDS, λ, μ, ν, ρ.

Stem σπερ.	Indicat.	Imperat.	Subjunct.	Optat.	Infinit.	Particip.
Active.	Pres. σπείρω Imp. ἐσπείρων Fut. σπερῶ	σπείρε	σπείρω	σπείρωμι	σπείρειν	σπείρων
	Aor. 1. ἐσπεῖρα Perf. 1. ἐσπάρκα Plup. 1. ἐσπάρκειν	σπείρον ἐσταρκε	σπείρω ἐσπάρκω	σπεύρωμι ἐσπάρκωμι	σπεύειν ἐσπαρκεῖναι	σπεύων σπείριος ἐσπαρκός
	Perf. 2. ἐσπαρα Plup. 2. ἐσπάρειν	ἐσπορε	ἐσπόρω	ἐσπόρωμι	ἐσπορέναι	ἐσπαρός
	Aor. 2. ἐσπαρον	σπάρε	σπάρω	σπάρωμι	σπαρεῖν	σπαρων
	Pres. σπείρωμαι Imp. ἐσπεύωμεν Perf. ἐσπαρμαι Plup. ἐσπάρμεν	σπείρου ἐσταρσο	σπείρωμαι ἐσπαρμένος ὦ	σπεύωμεν ἐσπαρμένος ἔσθην	σπείρεσθαι ἐσπάρθαι	σπειρόμενος ἐσπαρμένος
	Fut. 1. σπαρήσομαι Fut. 2. σπαρήσονται Aor. 1. ἐσπάρην Aor. 2. ἐσπάρην	σπαρήτω σπάρηθι	σπαρῶ σπαρῶ	σπαρήσωμεν σπαρήσονται σπαρήσιν	σπαρήσεσθαι σπαρήσονται σπαρήναι	σπαρήσόμενος σπαρήσόμενος σπαρής
	Fut. σπεύωμαι Aor. 1. ἐσπεύωμεν Aor. 2. ἐσπαύωμεν	σπείροι σπαρῶ	σπείρωμαι σπάρωμαι	σπεύωμεν σπαύωμεν σπαύωμεν	σπεύεσθαι σπαύεσθαι σπαύεσθαι	σπευόμενος σπαυόμενος σπαυόμενος
	Middle.					

Verbs of the Fourth Conjugation have no Future 3.

Verbal Adjectives: 1. σπαρός. 2. σπαρτός.

V. CLASS. TENSES OF THE FIFTH CLASS OF VERBS IN ω.—1. VOWELS UNCONTRACTED.

Stem λυ.	Indicatl.	Imperat.	Subjunct.	Optat.	Infinit.	Particp.
Active.	Pres. λίσω	λίσω	λίσω	λίσωμαι	λίειν	λίσων
	Imp. λίσω					λίσων
	Fut. λίσω					λίσων
	Aor. 1. λίσω					λίσων
	Perf. λίσω					λίσων
Passive.	Pres. λίσωμαι	λίσω	λίσω	λίσωμαι	λίσω	λίσων
	Imp. λίσωμαι					λίσων
	Perf. λίσωμαι					λίσων
	Plup. λίσωμαι					λίσων
	Fut. 1. λίσωμαι					λίσων
	Fut. 3. λίσωμαι					λίσων
	Aor. 1. λίσωμαι					λίσων
Middle.	Fut. λίσωμαι	λίσω	λίσω	λίσωμαι	λίσω	λίσων
	Aor. 1. λίσωμαι					λίσων

Verbal Adjectives: 1. λίσω. 2. λίσω.

Verbs of the Fifth Class have no Second Perfects, Second Aorists, or Second Futures.

V. CLASS.

UNCONTRACTED TENSES

		Indic.	Imperat.	Subjunct.
Active.	Fut.	τιμήσω ποιήσω δουλώσω		
	Aor. 1.	ἐτίμησα ἐποίησα ἐδούλωσα	τίμησον ποίησον δούλωσον	τιμήσω ποιήσω δουλώσω
	Perf.	τετίμηκα πεποίηκα δεδούλωκα	τετίμηκε πεποίηκε δεδούλωκε	τετιμήκω πεποιήκω δεδουλώκω
	Plup.	ἐτετιμήκειν ἐπεποιήκειν ἐδεδουλώκειν		
Passive.	Perf.	τετίμημαι πεποίημαι δεδούλωμαι	τετίμησο πεποίησο δεδούλωσο	τετιμημένος ὦ πεποιημένος ὦ δεδουλωμένος ὦ
	Plup.	ἐτετιμήμην ἐπεποιήμην ἐδεδουλώμην		
	Fut. 1.	τιμηθήσομαι ποιηθήσομαι δουλωθήσομαι		
	Fut. 2.	τιμήσομαι ποιήσομαι δουλώσομαι		
	Fut. 3.	τετιμήσομαι πεποιήσομαι δεδουλώσομαι		
	Aor. 1.	ἐτιμήθην ἐποιήθην ἐδουλώθην	τιμήθῃτι ποιήθῃτι δουλώθῃτι	τιμηθῶ ποιηθῶ δουλωθῶ
Middle.	Aor. 1.	ἐτιμησάμην ἐποίησάμην ἐδουλωσάμην	τίμησαι ποίησαι δούλωσαι	τιμήσωμαι ποιήσωμαι δουλώσωμαι

Verbal Adjectives: 1. τιμητός
2. τιμητάος

CONTRACTED VERBS. (For Contracted Tenses, see pp. 71-76.)

Optat.	Infinit.	Partic.
τιμήσοιμι ποιήσοιμι δουλώσοιμι τιμήσαιμι ποιήσαιμι δουλώσαιμι	τιμήσειν ποιήσειν δουλώσειν τιμήσαι ποιήσαι δουλώσαι	τιμήσων ποιήσων δουλώσων τιμήσας ποιήσας δουλώσας
τετιμήκοιμι πεποιήκοιμι δεδουλώκοιμι	τετιμηκέναι πεποιηκέναι δεδουλωκέναι	τετιμηκώς πεποιηκώς δεδουλωκώς
τετιμημένος εἶην πεποιημένος εἶην δεδουλωμένος εἶην	τετιμηθῆναι πεποιηθῆναι δεδουλωθῆναι	τετιμημένος πεποιημένος δεδουλωμένος
τιμηθσοίμην ποιηθσοίμην δουλωθσοίμην τιμησοίμην ποιησοίμην δουλωσοίμην τετιμησοίμην πεποιησοίμην δεδουλωσοίμην τιμηθείην ποιηθείην δουλωθείην	τιμηθῆσεσθαι ποιηθῆσεσθαι δουλωθῆσεσθαι τιμησεσθαι ποιησεσθαι δουλώσεσθαι τετιμησεσθαι πεποιήσεσθαι δεδουλώσεσθαι τιμηθῆναι ποιηθῆναι δουλωθῆναι	τιμηθσόμενος ποιηθσόμενος δουλωθσόμενος τιμησόμενος ποιησόμενος δουλωσόμενος τετιμησόμενος πεποιησόμενος δεδουλωσόμενος τιμηθείς ποιηθείς δουλωθείς
τιμησάμην ποιησάμην δουλωσάμην	τιμήσασθαι ποιήσασθαι δουλώσασθαι	τιμησάμενος ποιησάμενος δουλωσάμενος

XXI.—EXERCISES ON THE ACTIVE VOICE OF VERBS IN Ω UNCONTRACTED.

1. PRESENT AND IMPERFECT TENSES.

The Imperfect Tense is formed from the Present by prefixing the Augment, and changing ω into $\omicron\nu$: as, Pres. $\tau\upsilon\pi\tau\text{-}\omega$, *I strike*; Imp. $\xi\text{-}\tau\upsilon\pi\tau\text{-}\omicron\nu$, *I was striking*; Pres. $\alpha\gamma\text{-}\omega$, *I lead*; Imp. $\eta\gamma\text{-}\omicron\nu$, *I was leading*.

The AUGMENT is prefixed to all the Historical Tenses (see p. 54) of the Indicative. It is,

1. *Syllabic*, that is, with the syllable ϵ prefixed when the verb begins with a consonant: as, $\xi\text{-}\tau\upsilon\pi\tau\omicron\nu$.

2. *Temporal*, that is, with the initial vowel lengthened, when the verb begins with a vowel: as, $\eta\gamma\omicron\nu$.

NOTE 1. In the *Temporal Augment* α is lengthened into η ; ϵ into η , and sometimes into $\epsilon\iota$; \omicron into ω ; ι and υ into ι and υ .

NOTE 2. In verbs compounded with a preposition the Augment is inserted between the preposition and the verb; and the final vowel of the preposition is elided: as, Pres. $\alpha\pi\omicron\text{-}\phi\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\gamma\omega$, *I flee away*; Imp. $\alpha\pi\text{-}\epsilon\text{-}\phi\epsilon\upsilon\gamma\omicron\nu$, *I was fleeing away*; Pres. $\alpha\pi\text{-}\alpha\gamma\omega$, *I lead away*; Imp. $\alpha\pi\text{-}\eta\gamma\omicron\nu$, *I was leading away*.

EXERCISE XXXV.

The Indicative and Imperative Moods.

RULE 18.—The Prepositions in Greek govern either the Genitive, or the Dative, or the Accusative case. As a general rule Prepositions signifying *motion from* govern the Genitive; those signifying *motion to* govern the Accusative; and those signifying *rest* or *proximity* govern the Dative. Hence in the following exercise $\pi\rho\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$, *to*, governs the Accusative.

Α.—1. $\epsilon\chi\theta\alpha\acute{\iota}\rho\omega\ \kappa\alpha\kappa\acute{\omicron}\nu\ \alpha\acute{\nu}\delta\rho\alpha$. 2. $\alpha\pi\alpha\gamma\epsilon\tau\epsilon\varsigma\ \epsilon\chi\theta\alpha\acute{\iota}\rho\omicron\mu\epsilon\nu\ \kappa\alpha\kappa\acute{\omicron}\nu\ \alpha\acute{\nu}\delta\rho\alpha$. 3. $\eta\ \omicron\delta\delta\omicron\varsigma\ \pi\rho\acute{\omicron}\varsigma\ \tau\eta\nu\ \pi\acute{\omicron}\lambda\iota\nu\ \alpha\gamma\epsilon\iota$. 4. $\Delta\acute{\upsilon}\omicron\ \omicron\delta\delta\acute{\omega}\ \pi\rho\acute{\omicron}\varsigma\ \tau\eta\nu\ \pi\acute{\omicron}\lambda\iota\nu\ \xi\gamma\epsilon\tau\omicron\nu$. 5. $\beta\acute{\omicron}\epsilon\ \tau\acute{\omicron}\ \alpha\rho\epsilon\tau\rho\nu\ \alpha\gamma\epsilon\tau\omicron\nu$. 6. $\omicron\acute{\iota}\ \pi\omicron\lambda\acute{\iota}\tau\alpha\iota\ \tau\omicron\upsilon\varsigma\ \nu\acute{\omicron}\mu\omicron\nu\varsigma\ \phi\upsilon\lambda\alpha\tau\text{-}$

τόνων. 7. Ἐταῖρος ἐταίρου φροντίζεται. 8. Πατήρ τε καὶ μήτηρ πρόνοιαν ἔχων τῆς τῶν τέκνων παιδείας. 9. Ὅτε οἱ Ἕλληνες ἐπλησίαζον, οἱ Βάρβαροι ἀπέφευγον. 10. Θεμιστοκλῆς καὶ Ἀριστείδης ποτὲ ἐστasiaζέτην.

1. You hate a wicked man. 2. All of you (*say ye all*) hate wicked men. 3. The roads lead to the city. 4. Two oxen were drawing the plough. 5. Let the citizen guard the laws. 6. Let companions care for companions. 7. Let the fathers have forethought for the education (*gen.*) of the children. 8. The citizens were guarding the laws. 9. When the Persians were drawing-near, the citizens fled away. 10. All of us (*say we all*) were at variance once-upon-a-time.

φροντίζω, *to care for*, governs the Genitive case.

The Subjunctive and Optative Moods.

RULE 19.—In sentences expressing an object or purpose introduced by the conjunctions *ἵνα, ὥς, ὅπως, in order that, that*, the *Subjunctive* is used when the preceding sentence has a *Principal* tense (see p. 54), and the *Optative* when the preceding sentence has an *Historical* tense: as,

ὁ ποιμὴν κύνας τρέφει, ἵνα τοὺς λύκους ἀπὸ τῶν προβάτων ἀπερύκωσιν, *the shepherd rears dogs, in order that they may keep-off the wolves from the sheep.*

ὁ ποιμὴν κύνας ἔτρεφεν, ἵνα τοὺς λύκους ἀπὸ τῶν προβάτων ἀπερύκοιεν, *the shepherd was rearing dogs, in order that they might keep-off the wolves from the sheep.*

Obs.—The *Subjunctive Mood* is characterised by the long vowel between the Stem and the ending: as *τύπτ-ω-μεν, τύπτ-η-τε*. It has the endings of the *Principal Tenses*. The *Optative Mood* is characterised by the vowel *ι*, which generally becomes a diphthong with other vowels: as, *τύπτ-οι-μεν*. It has the endings of the *Historical Tenses*, with the exception of the 1 Pers. Sing.

The Preposition *ἀπό, from*, governs the Genitive case.

B.—1. κύνας τρέφομεν, ἵνα τοὺς λύκους ἀπὸ τῶν προβάτων ἀπερύκωσιν. 2. κύνας ἐτρέφομεν, ἵνα τοὺς λύκους ἀπὸ τῶν προβάτων ἀπερύκοιεν. 3. Ὁ παῖς τῷ πατρὶ ῥάδον φέρει, ἵνα χαίρῃ. 4. Ὁ

παῖς τῷ πατρὶ ῥάδον ἔφερεν, ἵνα χαίροι. 5. ἡ μήτηρ τῇ θυγατρὶ στέφανον φέρει, ἵνα χαίρῃ. 6. ἡ μήτηρ τῇ θυγατρὶ στέφανον ἔφερεν, ἵνα χαίροι. 7. μὴ φεύγωμεν,* ὧ ἑταῖροι, ἀλλὰ καλῶς ἀποθνήσκωμεν περὶ τῆς πατρίδος. 8. Τισσαφέρνης διέβαλλε τὸν Κῦρον πρὸς τὸν ἀδελφόν, ὥς ἐπιβουλεύει† αὐτῷ. 9. ἀποτρέπετε,‡ ὦ θεοί, τὸ δεινὸν ἀφ' ἡμῶν. 10. εὐ λέγουσιν, ἵνα τὴν δόξαν τῆς ἀρετῆς λαμβάνωσιν.

1. He speaks well, in-order-that he may obtain the reputation of valour. 2. He spoke well, in-order-that he might obtain the reputation of valour. 3. The shepherds rear dogs, in-order-that they may keep-off the wolves from the sheep. 4. The shepherds reared dogs, in-order-that they might keep-off the wolves from the sheep. 5. The children bring roses to the fathers in-order-that they may rejoice. 6. The children brought roses to the fathers, in-order-that they might rejoice. 7. Let us not obtain the reputation of cowardice. 8. Tissaphernes was calumniating Cyrus to the king, (saying) that he was plotting-against him. 9. May God avert the danger from you. 10. May the gods avert the danger from you.

* Like Latin *ne* with subjunctive to denote mutual encouragement: *let us not flee*.

† ἐπιβουλεύω, *to plot against*, governs the Dative case.

‡ On the use of the Optative expressing a wish, see Rule 16, p. 56.

Infinitive Mood and Participle.

RULE 20.—The latter of two verbs is put in the Infinitive: as, ἐθέλω τρέφειν ἵππους, *I wish to rear horses*.

RULE 21.—The article with the participle is frequently to be translated by *he who, that which*: as, ὁ καλῶς πράττων, *he who does well*.

C.—1. οὐ χαλεπὸν ἐστὶ κύνας τρέφειν. 2. οἱ παλαιοὶ σελήην ἐνόμιζον θεὸν εἶναι. 3. Κρῆτες τοὺς παῖδας ἐκέλευον τοὺς νόμους μανθάνειν. 4. τῷ καλῶς πράττοντι πᾶσα γῆ πατρίς ἐστίν. 5. χαλεπὸν ἐστὶ πρὸς γαστέρα λέγειν ὅσα οὐκ ἔχουσιν. 6. Ἥδιστος θάνατός ἐστι ξυνθῆσκειν θνήσκουσι φίλοις. 7. Ἔστω ἡ προμηθία καὶ τῷ λέγοντι καὶ τῷ κλύοντι σύμμαχος. 8. οἱ Αἰγύπτιοι θάπτονται τοὺς νεκροὺς ταριχεύοντες. 9. οἱ Ῥωμαῖοι θάπτονται τοὺς νεκροὺς καίοντες. 10. Κῦρος ἱππεύειν μανθάνων ἔχαιρεν.

1. It is very difficult to rear horses. 2. It is difficult to admire this man. 3. It is difficult to bear (φέρω) all these-things. 4. The

ancients considered the sun to be a god. 5. The father ordered the boy to learn the laws. 6. To those who do well (*use participle*) every land is a native-land. 7. The most pleasant death is to die-along-with a friend (*who is*) dying. 8. The boys rejoiced (*at*) learning to ride. 9. Forethought is an ally both to those-who speak (*use participle*), and to those-who hear (*use participle*). 10. The Egyptians bury the dead (*by*) embalming, and the Romans (*by*) burning.

The Stem of the Verb is frequently strengthened in the Present Tense.

1. In Labial Stems τ is frequently added in the Present: as Stem $\tau\upsilon\pi$, Pres. $\tau\acute{\upsilon}\pi\text{-}\tau\text{-}\omega$, *I strike*.

2. In Guttural Stems the Guttural Mute is frequently changed into $\sigma\sigma$ or $\tau\tau$: as Stem $\tau\acute{\alpha}\gamma$, Pres. $\tau\acute{\alpha}\sigma\sigma\text{-}\omega$, or $\tau\acute{\alpha}\tau\tau\text{-}\omega$, *I arrange*.

3. In Dental Stems the Dental Mute frequently becomes ζ : as Stem $\phi\rho\acute{\alpha}\delta$, Pres. $\phi\rho\acute{\alpha}\zeta\text{-}\omega$, *I explain*.

4. In Liquid Stems, those ending in λ frequently have the λ repeated: as Stem $\acute{\alpha}\gamma\gamma\epsilon\lambda$, Pres. $\acute{\alpha}\gamma\gamma\epsilon\lambda\text{-}\lambda\text{-}\omega$, *I announce*; those ending in ν or ρ have the preceding vowel lengthened: as, Stem $\kappa\rho\acute{\iota}\nu$, Pres. $\kappa\rho\acute{\iota}\nu\text{-}\omega$, *I distinguish*; Stem $\sigma\pi\epsilon\rho$, Pres. $\sigma\pi\epsilon\acute{\iota}\rho\text{-}\omega$, *I sow*.

It is important to recollect this strengthening of the Present tense, as all the tenses, except the Imperfect, are formed from the Stem of the verb, and not from the Present tense.

2. THE FUTURE AND FIRST AORIST.

The Future is formed by adding $\sigma\omega$ to the Stem of the verb: as $\lambda\acute{\upsilon}\text{-}\sigma\omega$, *I shall loose*, from Stem $\lambda\upsilon$; Pres. $\lambda\acute{\upsilon}\text{-}\omega$. The First Aorist is formed by prefixing the Augment and adding $\sigma\alpha$ to the Stem of the verb: as $\epsilon\text{-}\lambda\upsilon\text{-}\sigma\alpha$, *I loosed*, from Stem $\lambda\upsilon$; Pres. $\lambda\acute{\upsilon}\text{-}\omega$.

RULE 22.—The particle $\acute{\alpha}\nu$ denotes a condition either expressed or understood.

EXERCISE XXXVI.

Stems ending in a Vowel.

- A.—1. Οἱ στρατιῶται τὴν πόλιν ἀπὸ τῶν πολεμίων ἀπολύσουσιν. 2. Ὁ χρηστός ἄνθρωπος καὶ* τοῖς ἐγγόνοις φυτεύσει. 3. Ὁ ἄγγελος ἐπήγγελλε τοῖς πολίταις, ὅτι οἱ πολέμοι τῷ στρατεύματι ἐπιβουλεύουσι. 4. Ἀχιλλεύς Ἀγαμέμνονι ἐμήνισεν. 5. Πρὶν ἂν ἀμφοῖν μῦθον ἀκούσῃς, μὴ δικάζεις. 6. Οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι Πλαταιὰς κατέλυσαν. 7. Τίς ἂν πιστεύσει ψεύσῃ; 8. Ὁ ἄγγελος ἐπήγγελλεν, ὅτι οἱ πολέμοι τῇ στρατιᾷ ἐπιβουλεύσειαν. 9. Ἀκουσὼν μου, ὦ φίλε. 10. Ἐταῖρος ἐταίρῳ πιστευσάτω.

1. You will free the city from the enemies. 2. Good men will plant also for their descendants. 3. Achilles and Agamemnon were angry-with (dual) one another. 4. Judge not (pl.), before you have heard the account of both. 5. Thou canst not trust (opt. with *ἂν*) a liar. 6. Hear me, O friends! 7. Friends should trust (imperat.) friends. 8. The enemies will plot-against the army. 9. The enemies plotted-against the armies. 10. The Lacedæmonians destroyed the city.

Also.

Stems ending in a Mute.

The following rules must be borne in mind:—

1. πς, βς, φς become ψ: hence *τύψω, I will strike*; *ἔτυψα, I struck* (instead of *τυπ-σω, ἐ-τυπ-σα*).
2. κς, γς, χς become ξ: hence *λέξω, I will speak*; *ἔλεξα, I spoke* (instead of *λεγ-σω, ἐ-λεγ-σα*).
3. τς, δς, θς become ς: hence *φράσω, I will explain*; *ἔφρασα, I explained* (instead of *φραδ-σω, ἐ-φραδ-σα*).

The Preposition *εἰς, into, to*, governs the Accusative.

- B.—1. οἱ στρατιῶται φυλάξουσιν τὴν πόλιν. 2. πᾶν σοι φράσω. 3. οὐδεὶς σε βλάψει. 4. ὁ θάνατός σε τῶν κακῶν ἀπαλλάξει. 5. ὡς ἀληθὴ ὄντα λέξω σοι, ἃ μέλλω λέγειν. 6. πέμψον τινὰ ἡμῖν ἄγγελον. 7. Σοφοκλῆς ἔγραψε δράματα ἑκατὸν τριάκοντα. 8. οὐδεὶς ἐκὼν ἂν ἑαυτὸν βλάψει. 9. οἱ πολῖται τὰ τοῦ ποιητοῦ ὅσα ἐν τῇ ἀγορᾷ ἔθασαν. 10. Προμηθεὺς τὸ πῦρ κλέψας ἐκόμισεν εἰς ἀνθρώπους.

1. He will guard the city. 2. We will explain to you everything. 3. The sophists will injure you. 4. Death delivered the

men from evils. 5. We will tell you as being true (the things) which we are-about to say. 6. The general sent a messenger to you. 7. The poet will write seven dramas. 8. The sons willingly (use adjective) would not injure themselves (*ἄν* with opt.). 9. The king will bury the bones of the poet in the city. 10. The young-men having stolen the crowns carried (them) into the temple.

Liquid Stems, λ, μ, ν, ρ.

In the Future of Liquid Stems *σ*ω is added to the Stem by means of the connecting vowel *ε*: but *σ* disappears between the two vowels, and *ε*ω is contracted into *ω*: hence ἀγγελ-έ-σ^ω = ἀγγελ-έ^ω = ἀγγελῶ (the last being the ordinary form), *I will announce*, from Stem ἀγγελ. Pres. ἀγγέλλω. ἀγγελῶ, being a contraction, is thus conjugated:

Sing. ἀγγελῶ

ἀγγελεῖς

ἀγγελεῖ

Dual.

ἀγγελεῖτον

ἀγγελεῖτον

Plur. ἀγγελοῦμεν

ἀγγελεῖτε

ἀγγελοῦσι.

In the First Aorist *α* only is added (instead of *σα*); but compensation is made for the omission of *σ* by lengthening the preceding vowel of the Stem: as ἤγγειλ-α, *I announced*, from Stem ἀγγελ, Pres. ἀγγέλλω: ἔ-σπειρ-α, *I sowed*, from Stem σπερ, Pres. σπείρω: ἐ-σήμην-α, *I gave a signal*, from Stem, σημαῖν, Pres. σημαίνω.

C.—1. Ἐπαρεῖς τὸν πατρῶον οἶκον. 2. Σπερῶ γίρας, ὁ δὲ θεὸς αὐξήσων παρέξει. 3. Ἐγὼ οὐτ' ἔμαντὸν οὔτε σ' ἀλγυνῶ. 4. Οὐκ ἐγὼ σε ἀποκτενῶ, ἀλλ' ὁ τῆς πόλεως νόμος. 5. Ἀρταξέρξης συλλαμβάνει Κῆρον ὡς ἀποκτενῶν. 6. Σακράτην τὸν σοφὸν ἀπέκτειναν οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι. 7. Χαλεπὸν ἐστὶ διακρίναι τὸν κόλακα καὶ τὸν φίλον. 8. τὰς δυστυχίας κρύπτε, ἵνα μὴ τοὺς ἐχθροὺς εὐφράνης. 9. Χαλεπῶς ἂν ἐγὼ δουλείαν ὑπομείναιμι. 10. Οἱ τοῦ Ὀδυσσεὺς ἐταῖροι ἔκτειναν τὰς βοῦς τοῦ Ἀπόλλωνος.

1. The son will raise his (*say* the) paternal house. 2. We will sow the fields, but the gods will grant the increase. 3. We will pain neither ourselves nor you. 4. We will not kill you, but the laws of the city (will). 5. The soldiers seize the general, intending-

to-kill him (*use* ὡς with fut. participle). 6. The Athenians will kill Socrates, the wise (man). 7. The citizens did not distinguish the flatterers and the friends. 8. With-difficulty should we submit-to slavery. 9. The companions of Ulysses will kill the oxen of Apollo. 10. He concealed his (*say* the) misfortunes, in order that he might not gladden his enemies.

3. FIRST PERFECT AND PLUPERFECT TENSES.

REDUPLICATION is the characteristic of all the Perfect Tenses, and is retained through all the moods and participles. In verbs compounded with prepositions, it is put, like the Augment, between the preposition and the verb.

In verbs beginning with a consonant, Reduplication consists in repeating the first consonant of the Stem with ε: as λέ-λυ-κα, *I have loosed*, from Stem λυ, Pres. λύ-ω.

An aspirate at the beginning of a word is represented by the corresponding tenuis: as, τέ-θυ-κα, *I have sacrificed*, from Stem θυ, Pres.θύω.

In verbs beginning with two consonants, or a double consonant, or with ρ, ε only is used for the Reduplication: as, ἔ-σταλ-κα, *I have sent*, from Stem στελ, Pres. στέλλω: ἐ-ζήτη-κα, *I have sought*, from Stem ζητε, Pres. ζητέω: ἔ-ρριψ-α, *I have thrown*, from Stem ριψ, Pres. ρίπτω. (Note that the ρ is doubled.) But a mute and a liquid (λ, μ, ν, ρ) are regarded as one consonant, and hence verbs beginning with a mute followed by a liquid take the reduplication: as, γέ-γραφ-α, *I have written*, from Stem γραφ, Pres. γράπτω.

In verbs beginning with a vowel the initial vowel is lengthened as in the Temporal Augment: as, ὤρθω-κα, *I have raised up*, from Stem ὀρθο, Pres. ὀρθόω.

The *First Perfect* is formed by prefixing the Reduplication, and adding κα or ᾶ. 1. κα is added to

Stems ending in vowels, the dental mutes, and the liquids: as,

Perfect.	Stem.	Present.
λέ-λυ-κα, <i>I have loosened</i>	λυ	λύω
ἤνυ-κα, <i>I have accomplished</i>	άνυτ	άνύτω
πέ-πει-κα, <i>I have persuaded</i>	πειθ, or πιθ	πείθω
πέ-φρα-κα, <i>I have explained</i>	φράδ	φράζω
ἤγγελ-κα, <i>I have announced</i>	άγγελ	άγγέλλω
ἔ-σπαρ-κα, <i>I have sown</i>	σπερ	σπείρω.

NOTE.—Stems ending in a dental mute drop the dental before κα.

2. *ά* is added to Stems ending in the labial and guttural mutes: as,

Perfect.	Stem.	Present.
τέ-τυφα, <i>I have struck</i>	τυπ	τύπτω
λέ-λειφα, <i>I have poured</i>	λειβ	λείβω
γέ-γραφα, <i>I have written</i>	γραφ	γράφω
πέ-πλεχα, <i>I have woven</i>	πλεκ	πλέκω
τέ-ταχα, <i>I have arranged</i>	ταγ	τάσσω
βέ-βρεχα, <i>I have wetted</i>	βρεχ	βρέχω.

The FIRST PLUPERFECT is formed from the First Perfect by prefixing the Augment and changing *a* into *ειν*: as *έ-λε-λύ-κειν, I had loosed*; *έ-τε-τύφειν, I had struck*.

EXERCISE XXXVII.

Stems ending in a Vowel.

- A.—1. οἱ στρατιῶται τὴν πόλιν ἀπὸ τῶν πολέμιων ἀπολελύκασιν. 2. Οἱ πολέμοι ἐκατὸν πολίτας πεφονεύκασιν. 3. Φερεκύδης οὐδενὶ θεῷ τέθυκε. 4. Νέος πεφυκὼς πολλὰ χρηστὰ μάνθανε. 5. Ὁ μάντις τὰ μέλλοντα καλῶς πεπροφήτευσεν. 6. Τὰ τέκνα εὖ πεπαίδευκας. 7. Μῆδεia τὰ τέκνα πεφονευκὺς ἔχαιρεν. 8. Οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι Πλαταιὸς κατελέλυσαν. 9. Σαρδανάπαλος πολλὴν γυναικείαν ἐνεδεδύκει. 10. Ὅτε ἥλιος κατεδεδύκει, οἱ πολέμοι ἐπλησίαζον. 11. Ἀλέξανδρος πολλῶν χρημάτων ἐκεκυριεύκει.

1. The soldiers had delivered the city from the enemies. 2. The enemies had murdered fifty citizens. 3. The prophet had prophesied well the future (n. pl.). 4. They have brought up their (*say* the) children well. 5. Medea has murdered her (*say* the) children. 6. The Lacedæmonians have destroyed Platææ. 7. The men have put-on women's (*use* adj.) robes. 8. We admired the woman who-had-put-on (*use* participle) a beautiful robe. 9. The general has become master of much property (*say* many things). 10. The soldiers having murdered the citizens rejoiced.

Stems ending in a Labial or Guttural Mute.

B.—1. ὁ παῖς τὸν ὄνον τέτυφε. 2. οἱ παῖδες τὸν ὄνον ἐτετύφεσαν. 3. οἱ φιλόσοφοι καλὸν τοῦ γήρως ἐγκώμιον ἐγεγράφεσαν. 4. ὁ σοφιστὴς τὴν ἐπιστολὴν ἐγεγράφει. 5. Θεὸς τοῖς ἀνθρώποις τὸ μέλλον κεκάλυφεν. 6. ὁ στρατηγὸς τοὺς στρατιώτας ἐν Θερμοπύλαις ἐτέταχε. 7. οἱ παῖδες τὰς τάξεις τεταράχασιν. 8. ὁ Ξενοφῶν ὄνομα τῆς Ἀγησιλάου θυγατρὸς οὐ γέγραφε. 9. ὁ φιλόσοφος καλὸν τοῦ γήρως ἐγκώμιον γέγραπεν. 10. οἱ ἀγαθοὶ πολῖται τὴν ἐαυτῶν γνῶμην τῇ τῆς πόλεως νόμῳ ὑποτετάχασιν.

1. The boys have struck the ass. 2. The two-boys had struck the ass. 3. The two-philosophers have written a beautiful panegyric upon (*say* of) old-age. 4. The sophists have written a beautiful panegyric upon (*say* of) virtue. 5. The gods have concealed the future from men. 6. The generals had posted the soldiers in Thermopylæ. 7. The Athenians had thrown into confusion the ranks of the enemies. 8. The good citizens had subordinated their own opinion to the law of the state.

Stems ending in a Dental Mute or a Liquid.

C.—1. Τὸν ἐν Κρήτῃ λαβύρινθον κατεσκευάκει Δαίδαλος. 2. Ἐπιμελῶς οἱ θεοὶ πάντα κατεσκευάκασιν. 3. Ὅμηρον μάλιστα τεθαυμάκαμεν. 4. Ἀπέσταλκά σοι τόνδε τὸν λόγον δῶρον. 5. Οἱ Πέρσαι πολλὰς ναῦς εἰς Ἑλλάδα ἀπεστάλκεσαν. 6. οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τοὺς ἄλλους Ἕλληνας πολλάκις σεσώκασιν. 7. ὁ μάντις τοὺς τρισχίλιους δαρείκους διεσεσώκει. 8. ὁ κήρυξ τὴν νίκην τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις ἤγγελε. 9. τείχος τετειχίσιν. 10. ἐπὶ τραγῳδίᾳ Σοφοκλέα μάλιστα τεθαύμακας.

1. Dædalus has prepared the labyrinth in Crete. 2. The gods had carefully prepared all-things. 3. They have admired Homer most-of-all. 4. The Greeks had admired Sophocles most-of-all in

(ἐπὶ with Dat.) tragedy. 5. We have sent to you this discourse (as) a gift. 6. We had sent to you these discourses (as) gifts. 7. We have saved the other citizens. 8. The prophets had kept-safe the two-thousand darics. 9. The heralds had announced the victory to the Lacedæmonians. 10. The citizens had fortified the walls.

4. SECOND PERFECT AND PLUPERFECT, AND SECOND AORIST TENSES.

. The Second Perfect does not differ in meaning from the First Perfect, nor the Second Aorist from the First Aorist. But the Second Aorist and Second Perfect belong to Root verbs (that is, verbs containing the simple root), and are the older and rarer forms. Hence all derivative verbs have only the First Aorist and First Perfect.

The SECOND AORIST is formed from the Stem by prefixing the Augment and adding *ον*: as ἔ-λιπ-ον, *I left*, Stem λιπ, Pres. λείπω.

EXERCISE XXXVIII.

1. οἱ στρατιῶται εἰς τὴν πόλιν ἔφυγον. 2. οἱ ἐν τῇ πόλει κατοικοῦντες ἀπέφυγον εἰς Πελοπόννησον. 3. Ἔργον ἐστὶ λύπην ἐκφυγεῖν. 4. Κροῖσος, Λυδῶν βασιλεὺς, ἀπέβαλε τὴν ἀρχήν. 5. Σπαρτιάταις αἰσχρὸν ἦν ἐκ μάχης φυγεῖν. 6. Ἡ μέλιττα τὸ κέντρον ἀποβαλοῦσα ἀποθνήσκει. 7. Ἀποφύγετε τὸν φθόνον. 8. Ἡ γλῶσσα πολλοὺς εἰς ὄλεθρον ἤγαγεν.* 9. Μάλιστα φυλάττετε τοὺς νόμους, οὓς ὑμῖν οἱ πρόγονοι κατέλιπον. 10. Οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι εἰσέβαλον εἰς τὴν Ἀττικὴν.

1. The enemies fled into the city. 2. Those who-dwell (use pres. part.) in this city escaped into Attica. 3. The two-generals lost their (say the) army (στρατός). 4. It is disgraceful for a general to lose his (say the) army. 5. Bees having lost their stings die. 6. The general having lost his army fled from the battle. 7. May you escape (sing.) envy. 8. The Athenians invaded (εἰσβάλλω followed by εἰς) Peloponnesus. 9. The Athenians having

* ἄγω has a reduplicated Second Aorist, ἤγαγον.

invaded Peloponnesus fled from the battle. 10. We maintain (*say* guard) virtue, which our (*say* the) ancestors bequeathed (*say* left-behind) to us.

The SECOND PERFECT is formed from the Stem by prefixing the Reduplication and adding *a*, but the vowel of the Stem is generally lengthened: as, λέ-λοιπ-*a*, *I have left*, from Stem λιλ, Pres. λείπ-ω; πέ-φευγ-*a*, *I have fled*, from Stem φυγ, Pres. φεύγω.

The Pluperfect is formed from the Perfect by prefixing the Augment and changing *a* into *ειν*: as ἐ-λε-λοιπ-ειν, ἐ-πε-φεύγ-ειν.

EXERCISE XXXIX.

1. πολλοὶ κακῶς πεπράγασι.* 2. πολλοὶ εὖ ἐπεπράγασαν. 3. πολλοὶ τῶν κακῶς πεπράγόντων σὺν ταῖς τύχαις τὸν νοῦν ἀποβάλλουσιν. 4. ὁ παῖς πέπληγε τοὺς ἵππους. 5. οἱ στρατιῶται ἐκ τῆς μάχης πεφεύγασι. 6. οἱ πολέμιοι ἐκ τῆς μάχης ἀπεπεφεύγεσαν. 7. οἱ ἐν τῇ πόλει κατοικοῦντες ἀπεπεφεύγεσαν εἰς Πελοπόννησον. 8. οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τῇ τοῦ Θεμιστοκλέους βουλῇ καὶ γνώμῃ πεποιθῶσι. 9. οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τὴν πόλιν κατελειπίεσαν καὶ εἰς τὰς ναῦς ἀπεπεφεύγεσαν. 10. οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι, τῇ τοῦ Θεμιστοκλέους βουλῇ καὶ γνώμῃ πεποιθότες, τὴν πόλιν κατελειπίεσαν καὶ εἰς τὰς ναῦς ἀπεπεφεύγεσαν.

1. The two-citizens have fared badly. 2. The two-philosophers had fared well. 3. Those who-have-fared well (*use* part.) often lose their (*say* the) mind with their (*say* the) fortunes. 4. The two-boys have struck the horse. 5. The two-boys had struck the horse. 6. The two-soldiers have fled from the battle. 7. The two-generals had fled from the battle. 8. The Athenians had trusted to the advice of Themistocles. 9. The Athenians have abandoned their (*say* the) city and fled-for-refuge to their (*say* the) ships. 10. The Athenians having abandoned their (*say* the) city have fled-for-refuge to their (*say* the) ships.

πέπραγα, I have fared.

XXII.—EXERCISES ON THE PASSIVE VOICE OF VERBS IN Ω UNCONTRACTED.

1. PRESENT AND IMPERFECT TENSES.

The Imperfect Tense is formed from the present by prefixing the Augment and changing *ομαι* into *ομην*: as, . Pres. *τύπτ-ομαι*, *I am struck* (continued), Imp. *έ-τυπτ-όμην*, *I was struck* (continued).

EXERCISE XL.

Passive Voice.

A.—1. Τρέφεται ή ψυχή τοίς μαθήμασιν. 2. Κῦρος ἀξιός ἐστι θαυμάζεσθαι. 3. Οἱ Πέρσαι ἐνομίζοντο ἀλκιμώτατοι. 4. Μιλτιάδης ὀνομάζετο σωτήρ τῆς Ἑλλάδος. 5. Νέστωρ νέος ὦν παρὰ Γερηνίους ἐτρέφετο. 6. Θεμιστοκλῆς ὑπὸ πάντων γινώσκεται. 7. Ἡρακλῆς ἐπ' ἀνδρεία καὶ σώματος ῥώμῃ θαυμάζεται. 8. Αἱ Μοῦσαι Διὸς καὶ Μηνησύνῃς θυγατέρες εἶναι λέγονται. 9. Οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι Ἐρεχθεΐδαι ἐλέγοντο ἀπὸ τοῦ Ἐρεχθέως, ὃς αὐτόχθων ἦν. 10. Ὀρέστης διὰ τὸν φόνον τῆς μητρὸς Κλυταιμνήστρας ἐδιώκετο ὑπὸ τῶν Ἑρινύων.

1. The philosophers deserve (*say* are worthy) to be admired. 2. The Lacedæmonians are reckoned very brave. 3. The Lacedæmonians were reckoned braver than the Athenians. 4. Miltiades and Themistocles were named saviours of Greece. 5. The sons of Xenophon are brought up among the Lacedæmonians. 6. The sophists are admired by all. 7. Hercules was admired for (*ἐπὶ*) (his) bravery and strength of body. 8. Both-of-us (*say* we-two) were admired for (our) bravery and strength of body. 9. The young-men were said to be the sons of the general. 10. The sophists were known by all the citizens. 11. The young-men were pursued by the Furies on-account-of (*διὰ* with acc.) the murder of their (*say* the) mothers.

Middle Voice and Deponent Verbs.

B.—1. Οὐδείς μετ' ὀργῆς ἀσφαλῶς βουλευέται. 2. Πάντες ἄνθρωποι βουλόμεθα εὖ πράττειν. 3. Ἀνδράσι τοῖς ἀγαθοῖς ἔπεται γνώμη τε καὶ αἰδώς. 4. Πενίαν ἄλυτον μᾶλλον βούλομαι ἢ πλοῦτον πικρόν.

5. Ἐκ πτωχῶν ἔνιοι ταχὺ πλούσιοι γίνονται. 6. Σοφοῦ παρ' ἀνδρός προσδέχου συμβουλίαν. 7. Κύρος ἐπὶ τὸν ἀδελφὸν Ἀρταξέρξην ἐστρατεύετο. 8. Ὁ Σωκράτης πολλάκις διελέγετο τοῖς τεχνίταις. 9. Πέρσαι ἀγάλματα καὶ βωμοὺς τοῖς θεοῖς οὐχ ἰδρύνοντο. 10. Ὅρφεϊ κιθαρίζοντι ἐφείπετο τὰ τετράποδα καὶ τὰ ὄρνεα καὶ τὰ δένδρα.

1. The citizens did not deliberate safely in (*say* with, *μετά* with *gen.*) anger. 2. The citizens wished to fare well. 3. The soldiers followed the brave leader. 4. We preferred (*say* wished rather) poverty without-pain to (*say* than) sorrowful wealth. 5. From a beggar he quickly becomes rich. 6. From beggars we quickly became rich. 7. The Greeks marched against Artaxerxes, the brother of Cyrus. 8. The philosophers oftentimes conversed with the artisans. 9. Do not become a friend to the bad. 10. The dogs followed the shepherds.

2. THE PERFECT AND PLUPERFECT TENSES.

The Perfect Tense is formed by prefixing the Reduplication and adding *μαι* to the Stem of the Verb. The Pluperfect is formed from the Perfect by prefixing the Augment, and changing *μαι* into *μην*.

I. *Vowel Stems*.—The terminations are seen most clearly in verbs, the Stems of which end in a vowel.

Perfect.

<i>Sing.</i> λέ-λυ-μαι	λέ-λυ-σαι	λέ-λυ-ται
<i>Dual.</i> λε-λύ-μεθον	λέ-λυ-σθον	λέ-λυ-σθον
<i>Plur.</i> λε-λύ-μεθα	λέ-λυ-σθε	λέ-λυ-νται

Pluperfect.

<i>Sing.</i> ἐ-λε-λύ-μην	ἐ-λέ-λυ-σο	ἐ-λέ-λυ-το
<i>Dual.</i> ἐ-λε-λύ-μεθον	ἐ-λέ-λυ-σθον	ἐ-λέ-λυ-σθην
<i>Plur.</i> ἐ-λε-λύ-μεθα	ἐ-λέ-λυ-σθε	ἐ-λέ-λυ-ντο.

II. *Mute Stems*.—In Stems ending in a mute the final consonant is changed according to the following euphonic rules:

1. Before all terminations beginning with *μ*:

A labial becomes *μ*: γέ-γραμ-μαι, Stem γραφ, Pres. γράφω, I write.

A guttural becomes γ: *πέπλεγμαι*, Stem *πλεκ*, Pres. *πλέκω*, *I twist*.

A dental becomes σ: *πέπεισμαι*, Stem *πιθ*, Pres. *πείθω*, *I persuade*.

2. Before σ:

A labial with σ becomes ψ: *γέγραφαι*, for *γεγραφσαι*.

A guttural with σ becomes ξ: *πέπλεξαι*, for *πεπλεκσαι*.

A dental is thrown out, *πέπεισαι*, for *πεπειθσαι*.

3. Before τ:

A guttural becomes κ: *πέπλεκται* (hence *λέλεκται*, from *λέγω*).

A labial becomes π: *γέγραπται*.

A dental becomes σ: *πέπεισται*.

4. The σ of σθ is dropped (as three consonants cannot come together) and thus

A labial becomes φ: *γέγραφθε*, for *γεγραφσθε*.

A guttural becomes χ: *πέπλεχθε*, for *πεπλεκσθε*.

A dental becomes σ: *πέπεισθε*, for *πεπειθσθε*.

The ending *νται* of the 3 Plur. cannot be used with Stems ending in a consonant, as three consonants would in that case come together. Therefore a periphrasis is used by means of the Participle with *εἰσίν(ν)* and *ἦσαν*: *γεγραμμένοι εἰσίν(ν)*, *γεγραμμένοι ἦσαν*.

The following paradigms supply examples of the above-mentioned changes.

	Labial Stems.	Guttural Stems.	Dental Stems.
Sing.			
1	<i>γέ-γραμ-μαι</i>	<i>πέ-πλεγ-μαι</i>	<i>πέ-πεισ-μαι</i>
2	<i>γέ-γραφαι</i>	<i>πέ-πλεξαι</i>	<i>πέ-πεισαι</i>
3	<i>γέ-γραπ-ται</i>	<i>πέ-πλεκ-ται</i>	<i>πέ-πεισ-ται</i>
Plur.			
1	<i>γε-γράμ-μεθα</i>	<i>πε-πλέγ-μεθα</i>	<i>πε-πίσ-μεθα</i>
2	<i>γέ-γραφ-θε</i>	<i>πέ-πλεχ-θε</i>	<i>πέ-πεισ-θε</i>
3	<i>γε-γραμ-μένοι εἰσίν(ν)</i>	<i>πε-πλεγ-μένοι εἰσίν(ν)</i>	<i>πε-πεισ-μένοι εἰσίν(ν)</i>

The same euphonic changes appear in the Pluperfect-

III. *Liquid Stems*.—In Stems ending in a liquid the only changes in the final consonant are : (1) that Stems in *v* are changed into *σ* before *μ* ; and (2), that the *σ* of *σθ* is dropped. Thus from Stem *αγγελ*, Pres. *ἄγγέλλω*, *I announce*, and Stem *φαν*, Pres. *φαίνω*, *I show*, we have the following forms :

S.	1	ἄγγελλ-μαι	πέ-φασ-μαι
	2	ἄγγελλ-σαι	πέ-φαν-σαι
	3	ἄγγελλ-ται	πέ-φαν-ται
D.	1	ἄγγελλ-μεθον	πε-φάσ-μεθον
	2	ἄγγελλ-θον	πέ-φαν-θον
	3	ἄγγελλ-θον	πέ-φαν-θον
P.	1	ἄγγελλ-μεθα	πε-φάσ-μεθα
	2	ἄγγελλ-θε	πέ-φαν-θε
	3	ἄγγελλ-μένοι εἰσὶ(ν)	πε-φασ-μένοι εἰσὶ(ν), or πέ-φαν-ται

EXERCISE XII.

PASSIVE AND MIDDLE.

Stems ending in a Vowel.

A.—1. Οἱ λησται πεφόνευνται. 2. Δύο ἀδελφῶ ὑπὸ τοῦ αὐτοῦ διδασκάλου πεπαιδεύσθον. 3. Ἡ βασιλεία ὑπὸ τοῦ δήμου λέλυνται. 4. Τοῖς θεοῖς ὑπὸ τῶν Ἀθηναίων πολλοὶ νεφ' ἵδρυνται. 5. Πρὸ τοῦ ἔργου εὖ βεβούλευσο. 6. Οἱ λησται πεφονεύσθον. 7. Οἱ πολέμιοι εἰς τὴν ἄκραν κατακεκλείσθαι λέγονται. 8. Ξενοφάντος νιῶ, Γρύλλος καὶ Διόδωρος, ἐπεπαιδεύσθην ἐν Σπάρτῃ. 9. Αἱ συνήκαι ὑπὸ τῶν βαρβάρων ἐλέλυντο. 10. οἱ πεπαιδευμένοι διαφέρουσι τῶν ἀπαιδευτῶν.

1. The robber has been murdered. 2. The children of the friend have been brought up well. 3. The doors are said to have been shut. 4. Before the work, you have deliberated well. 5. The treaties are said to have been violated by the barbarians. 6. The two children have been brought up by the same teacher. 7. The royal authority had been abolished by the people. 8. The Greeks have been shut up into the citadel. 9. Before the work, the citizens had deliberated well. 10. The Greeks are said to have deliberated well.

Stems ending in a Mute and a Liquid.

B.—1. ἡ Τύρος κατέσκαπτο ὑπ' Ἀλεξάνδρου. 2. Ἀλέξανδρος κατέκισε τὴν πόλιν κατεσκαμμένην ὑπὸ Φιλίππου. 3. Εὐριπίδης ἐν Μακεδονίᾳ τέθαιπται. 4. τὴν νῆσον κεκρύφθαι λέγουσιν ὑπὸ τῆς θαλάσσης. 5. Ἐρέτρια ὑπ' Ἀθηναίων ἐκτίσθαι λέγεται. 6. Οὐδὲν καλῶς νῦν κακῶς εἰργασμένον. 7. ὁ στέφανος ἦν ἐκ πίτυος πεπλεγμένος. 8. Ἡ Λιβύη ὑπὸ τῶν Ῥωμαίων βασιλεύσιν ἐπετέτραπο. 9. Πολλὴ διαφέρει στρατεύμα τεταγμένον ἀτάκτου. 10. Ἔργον τι ἐκάστω τῶν πολιτῶν ἐν τῇ πόλει προστετάχθω.

1. The city has been razed-to-the-ground by Alexander. 2. The king colonized the cities which-had-been-razed-to-the-ground (*use part.*) by Alexander. 3. The men have been buried in the city. 4. The island has been concealed by the sea. 5. The city has been founded by Athenians. 6. The work has been done badly. 7. The garlands had been wreathed of (ἐκ) pine. 8. The island has been entrusted by the Romans to a king. 9. The army had been well arranged. 10. Some work had been assigned to each of the citizens in the state.

C.—1. Ὁ ἀνθρώπινος βίος τὸ μῆκιστον* εἰς ἑτὶ ἑκατὸν περιγέγραπται. 2. Πάντες τοῖς λεγομένοις μᾶλλον ἢ τοῖς γεγραμένοις πιστεύουσιν. 3. Τῶν ἀνθρώπων οἱ μὲν ἐν ἔθεσι κρείττους, οἱ δ' ἐν χεῖροσι τεθραμμένοι εἰσὶν. 4. Εἶχον οἱ Ἕλληνες τὰς κημίδας ἐκκεκαθαρμένας καὶ τὰς ἀσπίδας ἐκκεκαλυμμένας. 5. ἡ γῆ αἵματι πέφυρται. 6. Πρῶτος τῶν στρατηγῶν κεκρίσθω Ἀλέξανδρος. 7. Πεφύλαχθε ἀνθρώπους, οἱ διχομύθον ἔχουσι γλώτταν. 8. εἰς τὴν πόλιν διέσπαρτο ὁ λόγος. 9. Οἱ τετελευτηκότες ἀπηλλαγμένοι εἰσὶ νόσων καὶ λύπης. 10. Νῖνος, ὁ βασιλεὺς τῶν Ἀσσυρίων, ἔκτισε πόλιν μεγάλην καὶ εὖ τετειχισμένην, καὶ ἐκάλεσεν αὐτὴν Νῖνον.

1. The life of-man (*use adj.*) had been defined at (εἰς) seventy years. 2. The laws have been written. 3. Of men some had been reared in better habits, but some in worse (habits). 4. The greaves have been burnished. 5. The shields had been uncovered. 6. Alexander is said to have been judged the first of the generals. 7. We have been on-our-guard-against men who have a double-speaking tongue. 8. The report has spread into the city. 9. He has been delivered from sorrow. 10. The Athenians founded great and well fortified (*perf. part.*) cities.

* At the longest.

3. THE FIRST FUTURE AND FIRST AORIST.

The First Future Passive is formed by adding *θησομαι*, and the First Aorist Passive by prefixing the Augment and adding *θην* to the Stem: as, *λυ-θήσομαι*, *I shall be loosed*, *ἐ-λύ-θην*, *I was loosed*, from Stem *λυ*, Pres. *λύω*.

In Stems ending in a consonant the final consonant is changed before *θ* of the termination according to the following euphonic rules:

A labial becomes *φ*: *τυφ-θήσομαι*, *ἐ-τύφ-θην*, Stem *τυπ*, Pres. *τύπτω*, *I strike*.

A guttural becomes *χ*: *πλεχ-θήσομαι*, *ἐ-πλέχ-θην*, Stem *πλεκ*, Pres. *πλέκω*, *I twist*.

A dental becomes *σ*: *πεισ-θήσομαι*, *ἐ-πείσ-θην*, Stem *πιθ*, Pres. *πείθω*, *I persuade*.

EXERCISE XLII.

A.—1. 'Ο Ἑκτωρ ὑπὸ τοῦ Ἀχιλλέως ἐφονεύθη. 2. Τὰ ἀδελφὰ ὑπὸ τοῦ αὐτοῦ διδασκάλου ἐπαιδευθήτην. 3. Πολλὰι δημοκραταὶ ὑπὸ τῶν τυράννων κατελύθησαν. 4. Μέγας φόβος τοὺς πολίτας ἔχει, μὴ αἱ συνθήκαι ὑπὸ τῶν πολεμίων λυθῶσιν. 5. Εἴθε πάντες νεανῖαι καλῶς παιδευθείεν. 6. Οἱ πολέμιοι, τῶν συνθηκῶν λυθεισῶν,* ἡμῖν πόλεμον ἐπιφέρουσιν. 7. Ὁ ληστής φανευθήσεται. 8. σοῦ θέλοντος* ὁ παῖς σωθήσεται. 9. πάντα καλυφθήσεται. 10. Ἀληθεῖς ὄντες οἱ νόμοι αἰεὶ ἔσονται καὶ οὐκ ἀφανισθήσονται.

1. Hector will be killed by Achilles. 2. They were educated by the same teacher. 3. They will be educated by the same teacher. 4. The democracy will be overthrown by the tyrant. 5. I fear much (*say* a great fear holds me) lest (*μή*) the democracy should be overthrown (subj.) by the tyrant. 6. I feared much (*say*, a great fear held me) lest the democracy should be overthrown (opt.) by the tyrant. 7. The treaties are said to have been violated by the enemies. 8. The young-man is said to be well-brought-up by this teacher. 9. The two-robbers are said to be killed. 10. If these men are willing (gen. absolute) the children will be saved.

B.—1. Ἐπειχίσθη τὸ ἄστυ τῶν Ἀθηναίων. 2. Ὁ Δίων ὑπὲρ τοῦ

* The Genitive Absolute, like the Ablative Absolute in Latin.

νίου θανάτου οὐκ ἐταράχθη. 3. Κόρινθος ἡ πόλις ὑπὸ τῶν Ῥωμαίων κατεφλέχθη. 4. Χαλκίς καὶ Ἐρέτρια ὑπὸ Ἀθηναίων ἐκτίσθησαν. 5. Ἀδύνατόν ἐστι τὸν τάφῳ κρυφθέντα πρὸς τὸ φῶς ἀνάγειν. 6. Ἐπὶ καὶ νῦν ἐμοὶ πείθου, ὦ Σώκρατες, καὶ σώθητι. 7. Κῦρος ὑπὸ τοῦ πατρὸς κατεπέμφθη σατράπης Λυδίας. 8. Ἀγαθοῖς ἀνθρώποις ὁμιλῶν μάλιστ' ἂν εὐφρανθείης. 9. Τὰ τῶν θεῶν ἀγγέλματα ὑπὸ τοῦ Ἑρμοῦ τοῖς ἀνθρώποις ἡγγέλθη. 10. Πανσανίας ἐπήρθη τῇ εὐτυχίᾳ.

1. The city of the Athenians will be fortified. 2. Dion will not be troubled respecting the death of his son. 3. The city is said to have been burnt-down by the Romans. 4. Chalcis and Eretria are said to have been founded by Athenians. 5. The bones of the hero were concealed in a tomb. 6. Cyrus will be sent-down by his father (as) satrap of Lydia. 7. Cyrus is said to have been sent-down by his father (as) satrap of Lydia. 8. Associating with good men they would most-of-all be gladdened. 9. The messengers will be announced by the herald. 10. The citizens were elated by their (*say* the) good fortune.

4. THE SECOND FUTURE AND SECOND AORIST.

The Second Future Passive is formed by adding *ησομαι*, and the Second Aorist Passive by prefixing the Augment and adding *ην* to the Stem of the verb: as, *τυπ-ήσομαι*, *I shall be struck*, *ἐ-τύπ-ην*, *I was struck*, from Stem *τυπ*, Pres. *τύπτω*.

EXERCISE XLIII.

1. ὁ τῆς σοφίας καρπὸς οὐποτε φθαρήσεται. 2. Οἱ βάρβαροι ἐτράπησαν ὑπὸ τῶν Ἑλλήνων. 3. Ἀχιλλεὺς μυελῷ λεόντων ἐτράφη. 4. Ὑλᾱς διὰ κάλλος ὑπὸ Νυμφῶν ἠρπάγη. 5. Ἀδωνίς ὑπὸ σὸνδς ἐπλήγη. 6. Προμηθεὺς πυρὸς κλαπέντος* δίκην ἔτινε. 7. Πτολεμαῖος, ὁ Μακεδονίας βασιλεὺς, ὑπὸ Γαλατῶν ἐσφάγη, καὶ πᾶσα ἡ Μακεδονικὴ δύναμις κατεκόπη. 8. Στήσιχος ὁ ποιητὴς ἐν Κατάνῃ ἐτάφη. 9. Αἴας μανεῖς ἐαντὸν ἐφόνευσεν. 10. Ἡ Νίρος κατεσκάφη ὑπὸ Μήδων, ὅτε κατέλυσαν τὴν Ἀσσυρίων ἀρχήν.

1. The laws were destroyed by the wicked citizens. 2. The barbarians will be put-to-flight by the Greeks. 3. Achilles is said to have been reared with the marrow of lions. 4. Hylas is said to have been carried-off by the Nymphs on-account-of his beauty. 5. Adonis will be torn (*say* struck) by a boar. 6. Fire was stolen.

Genitive Absolute.

by Prometheus. 7. The general will be buried in the city. 8. All the Macedonian power is said to have been destroyed (*κατακόπτω*) by the Galatians. 9. The women being mad, killed themselves. 10. Nineveh will be razed-to-the-ground by the Medes.

5. THE THIRD FUTURE OR FUTURE PERFECT.

The Third Future or Future Perfect Passive is formed by prefixing the Reduplication and adding *σονται* to the Stem of the verb: as, *λε-λύ-σεται*, *it will have been loosed*, from Stem *λυ*, Pres. *λύω*; *γε-γράφεται* (= *γε-γραπ-σεται*), *it will have been written*, from Stem *γραφ*, Pres. *γράφω*; *πε-πράξεται* (= *πε-πραγ-σεται*), *it will have been done*, from Stem *πραγ*, Pres. *πράττω*.

EXERCISE XLIV.

1. Μάτην ἔμοι κεκλαύσεται.* 2. φράσον ὃ τι με δεῖ† ποιῆσαι, καὶ πεπράξεται. 3. Εὖ με ἐποίησας· εὐεργέτης εἰς αἰὲ ἀναγεγράφῃ. 4. Πρεσβυτέρῳ νεωτέρων πάντων ἄρχειν προστετάξεται. 5. Ἐν πόλει ἀποκεκινδυνεύσεται τὰ τε χρήματα καὶ αἱ ψυχαί. 6. Κἀλλιστ' ὁδὸν τοῦτο λέγεται καὶ λελέξεται, ὅτι (that) τὸ μὲν ὠφέλιμον καλόν, τὸ δὲ βλαβερὸν αἰσχρόν ἐστιν..

1. In vain shall we have wept (*say*, will it have been wept by us). 2. Explain what we must (*δεῖ*) do, and it shall be (*say*, have been) done. 3. They did good to me; they shall be (*say*, have been) recorded (as) benefactors for ever. 4. The gates (*πύλη*) of the city will have been shut (*κλείω*) in the night (*γεν.*). 5. The letters will have been written. 6. Ye will have been recorded (as) the greatest benefactors.

Used as an Impersonal Verb with the subject in the Dative.

† *δεῖ* is an Impersonal Verb governing the Accusative case.

XXIII.—EXERCISES ON THE MIDDLE VOICE OF VERBS IN Ω.

Exercises on the Present, Imperfect, Perfect, and Pluperfect Middle are given under the Passive Voice.

1. FUTURE.

The Future Middle is formed from the Stem by adding *σομαι*: as, λύ-σομαι, *I shall loose for myself*, from Stem λυ, Pres. λύω. In Mute and Liquid Stems the same changes take place as in the Active Voice. See pp. 88, 89.

EXERCISE XLV.

1. Οἱ πολέμοι ἐπὶ τὴν ἡμετέραν πόλιν στρατεύσονται. 2. Περὶ τῆς τῶν πολιτῶν σωτηρίας βουλευσόμεθα. 3. Ὁ πατήρ μοι ἔλεγεν, ὅτι πορεύσεται. 4. Τίς με δέξεται πόλις; 5. Οὐ τάληθῇ (=τὰ ἀληθῆ) ἀποκρυφόμεθα. 6. Πείσομαι θεῷ μᾶλλον ἢ τοῖς ἀνθρώποις. 7. ἐγὼ σοῦ φείσομαι. 8. Ἐγώ γε σπεύσομαι ἐπ' Ἀχάλλῃ, ὃν ὁτρύνω πολεμίζειν. 9. Ἡμεῖς τοὺς πολεμίους ἀνδρείως ἀμυνόμεθα. 10. Ὑπὸ πολλοῦ οἴνου ταχὺ ἡμῖν καὶ τὰ σώματα καὶ αἱ γνάμαι σφαιλοῦνται.

1. The messenger announced that (ὅτι) the enemy would march against the town. 2. You will deliberate about the safety of the citizens. 3. The young-men said to me that (ὅτι) they would travel. 4. What cities will receive us? 5. I will not hide (from myself) the truth. 6. We will obey God rather than man (*say* men). 7. We will spare you. 8. We will hasten to Achilles, in order that we may urge him to go-to-the-war. 9. The soldiers will bravely repel the enemy. 10. They will ruin-themselves by much wine.

2. FIRST AORIST.

The First Aorist Middle is formed from the Stem by prefixing the Augment, and adding *σάμην*: as, ἐ-λυ-σάμην, *I loosed for myself*. In Mute and Liquid Stems the same changes take place as in the Active Voice.

EXERCISE XLVI.

1. Οἱ Ἕλληνες ἐπὶ τοὺς Πέρσας ἐστρατεύσαντο. 2. Πρὸ τοῦ ἔργου εὖ βούλευσαι. 3. Πάντες τιμῆς γεύσασθαι βούλονται. 4. Ὁ πατὴρ ἀναπαυσάμενος πορεύσεται. 5. Ὁργὴν ἐμέμψω τὴν ἐμήν. 6. Ὁ Κῦρος πᾶσαν τὴν Ἀσίαν κατεστρέψατο. 7. Δαρεῖος τὴν Εὐρώπην ἐβούλετο καταστρέψασθαι. 8. Ἀποκρινά μοι ὃ τι σε ἐρωτήσω. 9. Οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι καλῶς ἡμύναντο τοὺς πολεμίους. 10. Διενείμαντο τὴν ἀρχὴν τοῦ κόσμου ὁ Ζεὺς καὶ ὁ Ποσειδῶν καὶ ὁ Πλούτων. 11. Μῖλων ὁ Κροτωνιάτης ταῦρον ἀράμενος ἐν Ὀλυμπίᾳ ἔφερε διὰ μέσου τοῦ σταδίου.

1. The Persians marched against Athens. 2. Do ye deliberate well before the work. 3. The citizens deliberated well. 4. The general enjoyed (say tasted) a great honour. 5. The brothers rested. 6. We blamed your anger. 7. The generals subdued the island. 8. The general having subdued the country will march against the city. 9. You answered me. 10. Ye bravely repelled the enemies.

3. SECOND AORIST.

The Second Aorist is formed from the Stem by prefixing the Augment, and adding *ομην*: as, ἐ-τυπ-όμην, *I struck myself*, from Stem τυπ, Pres. τύπτω.

EXERCISE XLVII.

1. Οἱ Ἕλληνες τὸ πάλαι πρὸς ληστείαν ἐτράποντο. 2. Ποί τράπωμαι*, ὦ παῖ, ποί καταφύγω; 3. Σαράπιδά οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐξ Αἰγύπτου θεὸν εἰσηγάγοντο. 4. Ἀρίστιππος τὴν Κυρηναϊκὴν φιλοσοφίαν κατεβάλετο. 5. Φαέθων, Ἡλίου παῖς, τὸ τοῦ πατρὸς ἄρμα ἐλαύνων ἐξετράπετο τῆς ὁδοῦ. 6. Μιλτιάδης κατελίπετο υἱὸν ὅμοιον τῷ πατρὶ ἢ μείζω αὐτοῦ. 7. Πισοῦ μοι, κεῖ † νέα παρανέσω. 8. ὁ βασιλεὺς τεῖχει περιεβάλετο τὴν πόλιν.

1. He turned-himself to piracy. 2. Whither shall we turn ourselves (subj. aor.). 3. You introduced the god Sarapis from Egypt. 4. You founded the Cyrenaic philosophy. 5. They were turned out of the way. 6. You left-behind a son like to yourself. 7. They obeyed you. 8. The Athenians surrounded the city with a wall.

* Subjunctive of Deliberation.

† Contracted for καὶ εἰ.

XXIV.—EXERCISES ON CONTRACTED VERBS.

I. VERBS IN *αω*.

Present and Imperfect Active.

EXERCISE XLVIII.

1. Μὴ σε νικάτω κέρδος. 2. Ἐρῶ τῆς ἀρετῆς. 3. Πολλὰκις νικᾷ καὶ (*even*) κακὸς ἄνδρα ἀγαθόν. 4. Οἱ ἀγαθοὶ ἐρώσι τῶν καλῶν. 5. Πολλοὶ ἄνθρωποι ἐν τῇ τῆς ἡλικίας ἀκμῇ τελευτῶσιν. 6. Ἡ σιωπᾶ, ἣ λέγε ἀμείνονα. 7. Περικλῆς ἥστραπτεν, ἐβρόντα, συνεκύκα τὴν Ἑλλάδα. 8. Εἶθε πάντες παῖδες τοὺς γονέας ἀγαπῶεν. 9. Πῶς ἂν τολμῶν τὸν φίλον βλάπτειν; 10. Ὁλοφυρόμεθα τὸν ἐν τῇ τῆς ἡλικίας ἀκμῇ τελευτῶντα.

1. Gain conquers you. 2. We love virtue. 3. Even bad men oftentimes conquer good men. 4. The man was lying in the bloom of his (*say the*) age. 5. Either be silent (*pl.*), or speak (*pl.*) better (*things*). 6. The children love their parents. 7. Would that the child loved his parents. 8. Pericles lightens, thunders, throws Greece into confusion. 9. How could we dare to injure our (*say the*) friends? 10. We pity those-who-die (*use part.*) in the bloom of their (*say the*) age.

Present and Imperfect Passive and Middle.

EXERCISE XLIX.

1. Εὖνους λόγος λύπην ἰᾶται. 2. Τιμώμενοι πάντες ἡδονταὶ βροτοί. 3. Οἱ ἄνθρωποι πολλὰ μηχανῶνται. 4. Ὁ ἀγαθὸς ὑπὸ πάντων τιμᾶται. 5. Περικλῆς ὑπὸ τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἠγαπᾶτο καὶ ἐτιμᾶτο. 6. Οἱ ἡμερόδρομοι οὐκ ἐχρῶντο ὑποδήμασιν ἐν ταῖς ὁδοῖς. 7. Εἶθε πάντες οἱ γονεῖς ὑπὸ τῶν τέκνων ἀγαπῶντο. 8. Οἱ ἀγαθοὶ ὑπὸ πάντων ἀγαπάσθων. 9. Ὑπὸ φίλων ἐθέλεις ἀγαπᾶσθαι. 10. Τὴν Ἑλλάδα πειρῶ εὖ ποιεῖν.

1. Well-disposed words heal sorrow. 2. The man being honoured is pleased. 3. The man contrives many-things. 4. Good men are honoured by all. 5. The poets were loved and honoured by the Athenians. 6. Would that the poets were loved and honoured by the Athenians. 7. The couriers do not use shoes in their (*say the*) journeys. 8. Children are loved by their parents. 9. We wished to be loved by our (*say the*) friends, and to be honoured by our (*say the*) enemies.

II. VERBS IN εω.

Present and Imperfect Active.

EXERCISE L.

1. Ἀνὴρ πονηρὸς δυστυχεῖ, κἂν (καὶ ἂν,* even if) εὐτυχῇ. 2. Βίος κρατίστος, ἂν (if) θυμοῦ κρατῇς. 3. Ὁ μάλιστα εὐτυχῶν μὴ μέγα φρονεῖτω. 4. Οὐδέποτε ἄθυμειν τὸν κακῶς πράττοντα δεῖ, τὰ βελτίω δὲ προσδοκᾶν δεῖ. 5. Τῷ πονοῦντι θεὸς συλλαμβάνει. 6. Δικαιοσύνην ἀσκεῖτε καὶ ἔργῳ καὶ λόγῳ. 7. Ἀπὸ τῆς Νέστορος γλώττης, ὥσπερ μέλι, ὁ λόγος ἀπέρρει. 8. Ὁ Σωκράτης τοῦ σώματος οὐκ ἡμέλει, τοὺς δὲ ἀμελοῦντας οὐκ ἐπῆνει. 9. Εἶθε, ὦ θεός, τελείῃς μοι τὴν εὐχὴν. 10. Εἶθε εὐτυχοίητε, ὦ φίλοι.

1. Wicked men are unfortunate, even if they are fortunate. 2. Life is best, if ye conquer (your) passions (sing.). 3. Let those-who-are-fortunate (*use part.*) most-of-all not be haughty. 4. The gods help those-who-labour (*use part.*). 5. They practise justice both in deed and word. 6. The gods assist those-who-practise (*use part.*) justice in deed and word. 7. The Greeks do not neglect the body. 8. The Greeks do not praise those-who-neglect (*use part.*) the body. 9. Would that ye, O gods, would fulfil my prayer! 10. Would that thou wert happy, my friend.

Present and Imperfect Passive and Middle.

EXERCISE LI.

1. Αἰδοῦ θεόν. 2. Τὸν ἀγαθὸν ἄνδρα ποιοῦ ἐταῖρον. 3. Φιλοῦντες φιλοῦνται, μισοῦντες μισοῦνται. 4. Αἰδεῖσθαι δεῖ φίλους. 5. Ἀπιστοῦνται οἱ λάλοι, κἂν ἀληθεύωσιν. 6. Οἱ Πέρσαι ὑπὸ τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἐμισοῦντο καὶ κατεφρονοῦντο. 7. Ὁ μηδὲν ἀδικῶν οὐδενὸς δεῖται νόμου. 8. Τροία δέκα ἔτη ὑπὸ τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἐπολιορκεῖτο. 9. Οἱ πολῖται ἐφοβοῦντο, μὴ ἡ πόλις πολιορκεῖτο. 10. Μηδεὶς φοβεῖσθω θάνατον, ἀπόλυσιν κακῶν.

1. Reverence (pl.) God. 2. Make-for-yourselfes good men companions. 3. One-who-loves (*use part.*) is loved, one-who-hates (*use part.*) is hated. 4. The talkative-man is disbelieved, even if he speaks-the-truth. 5. The king of the Persians was hated and despised by the Greeks. 6. Those who do no (not) injustice (*use part.*) need no law. 7. The cities were besieged ten years by the Greeks. 8. The citizens fear, lest the city should be besieged. 9. The citizens feared, lest the cities should be besieged. 10. Do not ye fear death, a release from evils (*use gen.*).

* ἂν, same as ἤν, εἰάν, if, is followed by the Subjunctive.

III. VERBS IN *ω*.*Present and Imperfect Active.*

EXERCISE LII.

1. Ζεὺς τὰ μὲν ὑψηλὰ ταπεινοῖ, τὰ δὲ ταπεινὰ ὑψοῖ. 2. Εὐνομία ἄμαυροί ὕβριν. 3. Ζήλου, ὦ παῖ, τοὺς ἐσθλοὺς καὶ σώφρονας ἄνδρας. 4. Πολλοὺς κακῶς πράττοντας ὀρθοὶ τύχη. 5. Πλήθος κακῶν τὴν ἀνθρωπίνην ζωὴν ἄμαυροί. 6. Τὴν ἀρετὴν καὶ τὴν σοφίαν ζητῶμεν. 7. Χρυσός ἐστιν ὁ δουλῶν θνητῶν φρένας. 8. Οἱ πολέμοι τὸ στράτευμα ἡμῶν ἐδδούουν. 9. Οἱ νεανίαί τὴν σοφίαν ζηλοῖεν. 10. Οἱ πολέμοι ἐπλησίαζον, ἵνα τοὺς αἰχμαλώτους ἐλευθεροῖεν.

1. The gods humble the lofty (persons) and exalt the humble. 2. May violence not darken the soul. 3. The boys emulate good and prudent men. 4. May fortune raise-up those-who-are-faring (use part.) badly. 5. They were striving-after virtue and wisdom. 6. We love young-men who-are-striving-after (use part.) wisdom. 7. The enemies deceive our army. 8. Gold enslaves the minds of men. 9. May the enemies not deceive our army. 10. The enemies are drawing-near in-order-that they may set-free the captives.

Present and Imperfect Passive and Middle.

EXERCISE LIII.

1. Δουλούμεθα τῇ σαρκὶ καὶ τοῖς πάθεσιν. 2. Ὑπὸ τῆς ἀνάγκης πάντα δουλοῦνται ταχύ. 3. Μὴ γαυροῦ σοφία, μήτ' ἀλκῇ, μήτε πλούτῳ. 4. Ὁ ὑπερήφανος ταπεινοῖτο. 5. Οὐ καλόν ἐστι, τῇ σοφίᾳ γαυροῦσθαι. 6. Οἱ τοῖς ἀγαθοῖς ἐναντιούμενοι ἄξιοί εἰσι ζημιουῖσθαι. 7. Οἱ στρατιῶται ὑπὸ τῶν βαρβάρων ἐδολοῦντο. 8. Πάντες κακοὶ ζημιοῦντο. 9. Ἐκ πολέμου εἰρήνη μᾶλλον βεβαιοῦται. 10. Ὑπὸ τῶν Ἀθηναίων πολλοὶ τῶν ἐπιφανεστάτων πολιτῶν ἀδίκως ἐζημιοῦντο.

1. Ye are enslaved to the flesh and the passions. 2. The sophists pride themselves in their (say the) wisdom. 3. The haughty (men) are humbled. 4. The haughty (men) were humbled. 5. Do not pride yourself in your (say the) wisdom. 6. The wicked are opposed to the good. 7. He who-is-opposed (use part.) deserves (say is worthy) to be punished. 8. The barbarians are deceived by the citizens. 9. May the barbarians be deceived by the citizens. 10. He is unjustly punished by the Athenians.

IV. THE OTHER TENSES OF CONTRACTED VERBS.

In the other Tenses of Contracted Verbs the final vowel of the Stem is generally lengthened before the Tense-ending: as,

Future.	Stem.	Present.
τιμή-σω, <i>I will honour</i>	τιμα	τιμάω
ποιή-σω, <i>I will do</i>	ποιε	ποιέω
δουλώ-σω, <i>I will enslave</i>	δουλο	δουλώω.

See the list of Tenses on pp. 82, 83.

EXERCISE LIV.

1. οἱ στρατιῶται γενναίως μαχόμενοι ἐτελείτησαν. 2. Νίκησον ὀργήν. 3. Μακάριος, ὅστις ἠτύχησεν εἰς τέκνα. 4. Ὁ νεανίας ἀκολουθήσάτω τῇ σοφίᾳ. 5. Ὁ ποιητὴς τὸν λογιώτατον Ὀδυσσεά σιωπηλότατον πεποίηκεν. 6. Οἱ ἀγαθοὶ πατρίδα κοσμήσουσιν. 7. Δί-σανδρος, ὁ Σπαρτιάτης, μεγάλων τιμῶν ἡξιώθη. 8. Οἱ ἡμερόδρομοι οὐκ ἐχρήσαντο ὑποδήμασιν ἐν ταῖς ὁδοῖς. 9. Οὐδεὶς ἔπαινον ἡδοναῖς ἐκτίσατο. 10. Οἱ νόμοι οὐ μόνον τοὺς ἀδικοῦντας ζημιώσουσιν, ἀλλὰ καὶ ὠφελήσουσι τοὺς δικαίους.

1. The soldier died fighting bravely. 2. The philosopher will conquer. 3. He was fortunate in-reference-to (eis) children. 4. The young-men followed wisdom. 5. The good adorned (their) native-land. 6. The brave soldiers were deemed-worthy of great honours. 7. The soldiers have conquered the enemies. 8. No-one will gain praise by pleasures. 9. The enemies were conquered. 10. The king not only punished the unjust (*use part.*) but also benefited the just.

XXV.—SECOND CONJUGATION, OR VERBS IN μ .

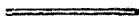
The Second Conjugation, or Verbs in μ , differs from the First, or Verbs in ω , only in the Present, Imperfect, and Second Aorist. It is divided into two classes:

1. The *First Class* consists of verbs, which affix their terminations directly to the Stem: as, $\phi\eta\text{-}\mu\acute{\iota}$, *I say*.

2. The *Second Class* consists of those which in the Present insert $\nu\nu$ between the Stem and the termination: as, $\delta\epsilon\iota\kappa\text{-}\nu\nu\text{-}\mu\iota$, *I show*.

In the Present and Imperfect Tenses of the First Class, the initial consonant is frequently reduplicated with ι , and the short vowel of the Stem is lengthened in the Singular: as,

Stem.	Present.
$\sigma\tau\alpha$	$\acute{\iota}\text{-}\sigma\tau\eta\text{-}\mu\iota$ (for $\sigma\iota\text{-}\sigma\tau\eta\text{-}\mu\iota$), <i>I place</i> .
$\theta\epsilon$	$\tau\acute{\iota}\text{-}\theta\eta\text{-}\mu\iota$, <i>I put</i> .
$\delta\omega$	$\delta\acute{\iota}\text{-}\delta\omega\text{-}\mu\iota$, <i>I give</i> .



SECOND CONJUGATION. VERBS

Active.			
Indicative Present.	S. 1	ἴσθη-μι	τί-θη-μι
	2	ἴσθη-ς	τί-θη-ς
	3	ἴσθη-σι(ν)	τί-θη-σι(ν)
	D. 1		
	2	ἴ-σταῖ-τον	τί-θε-τον
	3	ἴ-σταῖ-τον	τί-θε-τον
	P. 1	ἴ-σταῖ-μεν	τί-θε-μεν
	2	ἴ-σταῖ-τε	τί-θε-τε
	3	ἴ-σταῖ-σι(ν)	τι-θέ-ᾱ-σι(ν)
Imperative Present.	S. 2	ἴ-στη	τί-θει
	3	ἴ-σταῖ-τω	τι-θέ-τω
	D. 2	ἴ-σταῖ-τον	τί-θε-τον
	3	ἴ-σταῖ-των	τι-θέ-των
	P. 2	ἴ-στα-τε	τί-θε-τε
	3	ἴ-σταῖ-ντων οἱ	τι-θέ-ντων οἱ
		ἴ-σταῖ-τωσαν	τι-θέ-τωσαν
Subjunctive Present.	S. 1	ἴ-σῃ	τι-θῷ
	2	ἴ-σῇ-ς	τι-θῇ-ς
	3	ἴ-σῃ	τι-θῇ
	D. 1		
	2	ἴ-σῃ-τον	τι-θῇ-τον
	3	ἴ-σῃ-τον	τι-θῇ-τον
	P. 1	ἴ-σῃ-μεν	τι-θῷ-μεν
	2	ἴ-σῃ-τε	τι-θῇ-τε
	3	ἴ-σῃ-σι(ν)	τι-θῷ-σι(ν)
Optative Present.	S. 1	ἴ-σταίη-ν	τι-θείη-ν
	2	ἴ-σταίη-ς	τι-θείη-ς
	3	ἴ-σταίη	τι-θείη
	D. 1		
	2	ἴ-σταίη-τον οἱ	τι-θείη-τον οἱ
	3	ἴ-σταίη-τον οἱ	τι-θείη-τον οἱ
	P. 1	ἴ-σταίη-μεν οἱ	τι-θείη-μεν οἱ
	2	ἴ-σταίη-τε οἱ	τι-θείη-τε οἱ
	3	ἴ-σταίη-σαν οἱ	τι-θείη-σαν οἱ
Infinitive Present.		ἴ-σταῖ-ναι	τι-θέ-ναι
Participle Present.		ἴ-στάς, ἴ-στάσα, ἴ-στάς ὁ. ἴ-στάσας	τι-θείς, τι-θείσα, τι-θείς ὁ. τι-θέντος
			τι-θέν ὁ. τι-θέντος

IN $\mu\epsilon$. FIRST CLASS.

Passive and Middle.

ἰ-σᾶμαι	τί-θε-μαι	δί-δο-μαι
ἰ-σᾶσαι	τί-θε-σαι	δί-δο-σαι
ἰ-σᾶται	τί-θε-ται	δί-δο-ται
ἰ-σά-μεθον	τι-θέ-μεθον	δι-δό-μεθον
ἰ-στα-σθον	τί-θε-σθον	δί-δο-σθον
ἰ-στα-σθον	τί-θε-σθον	δί-δο-σθον
ἰ-σά-μεθα	τι-θέ-μεθα	δι-δό-μεθα
ἰ-στα-σθε	τί-θε-σθε	δί-δο-σθε
ἰ-στα-νται	τί-θε-νται	δί-δο-νται
ἰ-σᾶ-σο	τί-θε-σο	δί-δο-σο
ἰ-σά-σθω	τι-θέ-σθω	δι-δό-σθω
ἰ-στα-σθον	τί-θε-σθον	δί-δο-σθον
ἰ-στά-σθων	τι-θέ-σθων	δι-δό-σθων
ἰ-στα-σθε	τί-θε-σθε	δί-δο-σθε
ἰ-στά-σθων οἱ	τι-θέ-σθων οἱ	δι-δό-σθων οἱ
ἰ-στά-σθωσαν	τι-θέ-σθωσαν	δι-δό-σθωσαν
ἰ-σῶμαι	τι-θῶ-μαι	δι-δῶ-μαι
ἰ-σῆ	τι-θῆ	δι-δῶ
ἰ-σῆται	τι-θῆται	δι-δῶται
ἰ-σῶ-μεθον	τι-θῶ-μεθον	δι-δῶ-μεθον
ἰ-σῆ-σθον	τι-θῆ-σθον	δι-δῶ-σθον
ἰ-σῆ-σθον	τι-θῆ-σθον	δι-δῶ-σθον
ἰ-σῶ-μεθα	τι-θῶ-μεθα	δι-δῶ-μεθα
ἰ-σῆ-σθε	τι-θῆ-σθε	δι-δῶ-σθε
ἰ-σῶ-νται	τι-θῶ-νται	δι-δῶ-νται
ἰ-σταί-μην	τι-θεί-μην	δι-δοί-μην
ἰ-σταί-ο	τι-θεί-ο	δι-δοί-ο
ἰ-σταί-το	τι-θεί-το	δι-δοί-το
ἰ-σταί-μεθον	τι-θεί-μεθον	δι-δοί-μεθον
ἰ-σταί-σθον	τι-θεί-σθον	δι-δοί-σθον
ἰ-σταί-σθην	τι-θεί-σθην	δι-δοί-σθην
ἰ-σταί-μεθα	τι-θεί-μεθα	δι-δοί-μεθα
ἰ-σταί-σθε	τι-θεί-σθε	δι-δοί-σθε
ἰ-σταί-ντο	τι-θεί-ντο	δι-δοί-ντο
ἰ-στα-σθαι	τί-θε-σθαι	δί-δο-σθαι
ἰ-στά-μενος, η, ον	τι-θέ-μενος, η, ον	δι-δό-μενος, η, ον

SECOND CONJUGATION. VERBS

Active.			
Indicative Imperfect.	S. 1	ἴσθη-ν	ἔ-τι-θη-ν
	2	ἴσθη-ς	ἔ-τι-θη-ς
	3	ἴσθη	ἔ-τι-θη
	D. 1		
	2	ἴσθᾱ-τον	ἔ-τι-θε-τον
	3	ἴσθᾱ-την	ἔ-τι-θε-την
	P. 1	ἴσθᾱ-μεν	ἔ-τι-θε-μεν
	2	ἴσθᾱ-τε	ἔ-τι-θε-τε
	3	ἴσθᾱ-σαν	ἔ-τι-θε-σαν
Indicative Aorist 2.	S. 1	ἔ-σθη-ν	[ἔ-θη-ν]
	2	ἔ-σθη-ς	[ἔ-θη-ς]
	3	ἔ-σθη	[ἔ-θη]
	D. 1		
	2	ἔ-σθη-των	ἔ-θε-τον
	3	ἔ-σθή-την	ἔ-θε-την
	P. 1	ἔ-σθη-μεν	ἔ-θε-μεν
	2	ἔ-σθη-τε	ἔ-θε-τε
	3	ἔ-σθη-σαν	ἔ-θε-σαν
Imperative Aor. 2.	S. 2	σθῆ-θι	θέ-ς
	3	σθῆ-τω	θέ-τω
	D. 2	σθῆ-τον	θέ-τον
	3	σθῆ-των	θέ-των
	P. 2	σθῆ-τε	θέ-τε
	3	στά-ντων or σθή-τωσαν	θέ-ντων or θέ-τωσαν
Subj. Aor. 2		σθῶ σθῆ-ς, &c.	θῶ θή-ς, &c.
Opt. Aor. 2		σταίη-ν, &c.	θείη-ν, &c.
Infjn. Aor. 2		σθῆ-ναι	θεῖ-ναι
Part. Aor. 2		στά-ς, στά-σα, σταν̄ Gen. σταν̄-ος, &c.	θεί-ς, θεῖ-σα, θέ-ν Gen. θέντ-ος, &c.
			δοῦ-ς, δοῦ-σα, δό-ν Gen. δόντ-ος, &c.

IN μι (continued).

Passive and Middles.		
ἰ-σά-μην ἰ-στα-σο ἰ-στα-το ἰ-στά-μεθον ἰ-στα-σθον ἰ-στά-σθην ἰ-στά-μεθα ἰ-στα-σθε ἰ-στα-ντο	ἑ-τι-θέ-μην ἑ-τί-θε-σο ἑ-τί-θε-το ἑ-τι-θέ-μεθον ἑ-τί-θε-σθον ἑ-τι-θέ-σθην ἑ-τι-θέ-μεθα ἑ-τί-θε-σθε ἑ-τί-θε-ντο	ἑ-δι-δό-μην ἑ-δί-δο-σο ἑ-δί-δο-το ἑ-δι-δό-μεθον ἑ-δί-δο-σθον ἑ-δι-δό-σθην ἑ-δι-δό-μεθα ἑ-δί-δο-σθε ἑ-δί-δο-ντο
Wanting.	ἑ-θέ-μην ἑ-θου ἑ-θε-το ἑ-θέ-μεθον ἑ-θε-σθον ἑ-θέ-σθην ἑ-θέ-μεθα ἑ-θε-σθε ἑ-θε-ντο	ἑ-δό-μην ἑ-δου ἑ-δο-το ἑ-δό-μεθον ἑ-δο-σθον ἑ-δό-σθην ἑ-δό-μεθα ἑ-δο-σθε ἑ-δο-ντο
Wanting.	θοῦ θέ-σθω θέ-σθον θέ-σθων θέ-σθε θέ-σθων or θέ-σθωσαν	δοῦ δό-σθω δό-σθον δό-σθων δό-σθε δό-σθων or δό-σθωσαν
Wanting.	θῶ-μαι θῆ, &c.	δῶ-μαι δῆ, &c.
Wanting.	θεί-μην, &c.	δοί-μην, &c.
Wanting.	θέ-σθαι	δό-σθαι
Wanting.	θέ-μενος, η, ον, &c.	δό-μενος, η, ον, &c.

The following Tenses are formed on the analogy of Verbs in Ω.

Active.			
Future.	στήσω	θήσω	δώσω
Aorist 1.	ἔστησα	ἔθηκα	ἔδωκα
Perfect.	ἔστηκα	τέθεικα	δέδωκα
Pluperfect.	ἔστήκειν or εἰστήκειν	ἐτεθείκειν	ἐδεδώκειν
Passive.			
Future.	σταθήσομαι	τεθήσομαι	δοθήσομαι
Aorist 1.	ἐστάθην	ἐτέθην	ἐδόθην
Perfect.	ἔσταμαι	τέθειμαι	δέδομαι
Pluperfect.	ἐστάμην	ἐτεθείμην	ἐδεδόμην
Verbals.	στατός στατέος	θετός θετέος	δοτός δοτέος
Middle.			
Future.	στήσομαι	θήσομαι	δώσομαι
Aorist 1.	ἐστήσαμην	Wanting.	Wanting.

SECOND CONJUGATION. VERBS IN μι.—SECOND CLASS.

		Present Active.	Middle and Passive.
Indicative.	S. 1	δείκ-νῦ-μι	δείκ-νῦ-μαι
	2	δείκ-νῦς	δείκ-νῦ-σαι
	3	δείκ-νῦ-σι(ν)	δείκ-νῦ-ται
	D. 1	δείκ-νῦ-μεθον	δείκ-νῦ-μεθον
	2	δείκ-νῦ-τον	δείκ-νῦ-σθον
	3	δείκ-νῦ-των	δείκ-νῦ-σθον
	P. 1	δείκ-νῦ-μεν	δείκ-νῦ-μεθα
	2	δείκ-νῦ-τε	δείκ-νῦ-σθε
	3	δείκ-νῦ-ᾱσι(ν)	δείκ-νῦ-νται
Subjunctive.		δεικνῶ, ης, η, &c.	δεικνύομαι, ης, ηται, &c.
Optative.		δεικνύοιμι, οῖς, οἰ, &c.	δεικνυίμην, οῖο, οῖτο, &c.
Imperative.	S. 2	δείκ-νῦ	δείκ-νῦ-σο
	3	δείκ-νῦ-τω	δείκ-νῦ-σθω
	D. 2	δείκ-νῦ-τον	δείκ-νῦ-σθον
	3	δείκ-νῦ-των	δείκ-νῦ-σθων
	P. 2	δείκ-νῦ-τε	δείκ-νῦ-σθε
	3	δείκ-νῦ-ντων οἱ	δείκ-νῦ-σθων οἱ
		δείκ-νῦ-τωσαν	δείκ-νῦ-σθωσαν
Infinitive.		δείκ-νῦ-ναι	δείκ-νῦ-σθαι
Participle.		δείκ-νῦς, δεικ-νῦσα, δεικ-νῦν, Gen. δεικνύντος	δείκ-νῦ-μενος, ης, ον
Imperfect Indicative.	S. 1	ἔ-δείκ-νῦ-ν	ἔ-δεικ-νῦ-μην
	2	ἔ-δείκ-νῦ-ς	ἔ-δείκ-νῦ-σο
	3	ἔ-δείκ-νῦ	ἔ-δείκ-νῦ-το
	D. 1	ἔ-δεικ-νῦ-μεθον	ἔ-δεικ-νῦ-μεθον
	2	ἔ-δεικ-νῦ-τον	ἔ-δεικ-νῦ-σθον
	3	ἔ-δεικ-νῦ-την	ἔ-δεικ-νῦ-σθην
	P. 1	ἔ-δεικ-νῦ-μεν	ἔ-δεικ-νῦ-μεθα
	2	ἔ-δεικ-νῦ-τε	ἔ-δεικ-νῦ-σθε
	3	ἔ-δεικ-νῦ-σαν	ἔ-δεικ-νῦ-ντο
Future.		δείξω	PASSIVE. δειχθήσομαι MIDDLE. δείξομαι
Aorist 1.		ἔδειξα	PASSIVE. ἐδείχθην MIDDLE. ἐδείξαμην
Perfect.		δέδειχα	δέδειγμαι
Pluperfect.		ἔδεδειχεν	ἔδεδείγμην

VERBS IN $\mu\alpha$. GENERAL VIEW OF THE TENSES.

Active.		Indicat.	Imper.	Subjunct.	Optat.	Infinitive	Participle
Pres. Imperf. Aor. 2.	ἵστημι ἵστην ἕστην	ἵστη	στήθι	ἵσθῶ	ἵσταίην	ἵστάναι	ἱστάς
Pres. Imperf. Aor. 2.	τίθηναι τίθην ἔθην	τίθει	θές	τιθῶ	τιθέην	τιθέναι	τιθείς
Pres. Imperf. Aor. 2.	δίδωμι ἐδίδην ἔδων	δίδω	δίδω	διδῶ	διδόην	διδόναι	διδούς
Pres. Imperf.	δείκνυμι ἐδείκνυν	δείκνυ	δός	δῶ	δόην	δόναι	δούς
Pres. Imperf. Aor. 2.	ἵσταμαι ἵσταίην Wanting.	ἵστασο		ἵσθῶμαι	ἵσταίμην	ἵστασθαι	ἱστάμενος
Pres. Imperf. Aor. 2.	τίθεμαι ἐτίθεην ἔθεην	τίθεσο	θῶ	τιθῶμαι	τιθέμην	τιθέσθαι	τιθέμενος
Pres. Imperf. Aor. 2.	δίδομαι ἐδίδόην ἔδοην	δίδοσο	δοῦ	διδῶμαι	διδόμην	διδόσθαι	διδόμενος
Pres. Imperf.	δείκνυμαι ἐδείκνυν	δείκω		δῶμαι	δόμην	δόσθαι	δόμενος
						δείκνυσθαι	δεικνύμενος
Passive and Middle.							

XXVI.—EXERCISES ON VERBS IN μι. FIRST CLASS. ἵστημι, τίθημι, εἶδωμι.

1. ἵστημι.

In the Active Voice, the Present, Imperfect, Future, and Aorist 1 are Transitive, and signify *to cause to stand, to place*: the Perfect, Pluperfect, and Aorist 2 are Intransitive, and signify *to stand*. The Perfect ἔστη-κα has a shortened form in the Dual and Plural of the Perfect and Pluperfect Indicative, and in the other moods.

Perfect Indicative.

<i>Sing.</i> ἔστηκα	ἔστηκας	ἔστηκε(ν)
<i>Dual.</i>	ἑστάτον	ἑστάτον
<i>Plur.</i> ἑστάμεν	ἑσάτε	ἑστάσι(ν)

Pluperfect Indicative.

<i>Sing.</i> εἰστήκειν	εἰστήκεις	εἰστήκει
<i>Dual.</i>	ἑστάτον	ἑστάτην
<i>Plur.</i> ἑσταμεν	ἑστατε	ἑστάσαν

Imp. ἑσταθι. Subj. ἐστώ. Opt. ἐσταῖν. Inf. ἐστάναι. Part. ἐσώς, ἐστώσα, ἐσώς οὐ ὅς.
Gen. ἐσώτος, ἐσώσης, ἐσώτος, &c.

EXERCISE LV.

Active Voice.

A.—1. Μὴ ἀφίστη τοὺς νέους τῆς ἐπὶ τὴν ἀρετὴν ὁδοῦ. 2. τὸ Μιλτιάδου τρόπαιον Θεμιστοκλέα ἐκ τῶν ὕπνων ἀνίστησι. 3. Φυλάττου, μὴ τὸ κέρδος σε τῆς δικαιοσύνης ἀφίστη. 4. Ἡ πενία τοὺς ἀνθρώπους πρὸς τὰς τέχνας δεινότερους καθίστησιν. 5. Οἱ Ἕλληνες τε καὶ Ῥωμαῖοι νικήσαντες τρόπαια ἀνίστασαν. 6. Οἱ Κορίνθιοι πολλοὺς συμμάχους ἀπέστησαν (aor. 1) ἀπὸ τῶν Ἀθηναίων. 7. Οἱ Νάξιοι ἀπὸ τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἀπέστησαν (aor. 2). 8. παράστα* τοῖς ἀτυχέσιν. 9. Οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τοῖς Ναξίοις ἀποστάσιν ἀπ' αὐτῶν ἐπολέμησαν. 10. Παραστήτε τοῖς ἀτυχέσιν.

* In compounds this form occurs, instead of παρα-στήθι.

1. He makes the youths turn-away from the path to virtue. 2. He made many allies turn-away from (revolt from, aor. 1) the Athenians. 3. Many allies revolted (aor. 2) from the Athenians. 4. Glory was waking him up from his sleep (pl.). 5. Glory woke him up (aor. 1) from his sleep (pl.). 6. Pericles set-up (aor. 1) many trophies. 7. Pericles stood-by (aor. 2) the unfortunate. 8. Do ye stand-by the unfortunate. 9. The Greeks honoured the allies who revolted (part.) from the Athenians. 10. The allies who revolted (part.) from the Athenians are not worthy of praise.

B.—1. Ὁ Τάνταλος ἐν τῇ λίμνῃ διψῶδης ἔστηκεν. 2. Κούφως φέρειν δεῖ τὰς παρεστῶσας τύχας. 3. Πάσης προνοίας ἡ τύχη δυνατωτέρα καθέστηκεν. 4. Αἱ Ἴωνικαὶ πόλεις πᾶσαι πρὸς Κύρον ἀφεστήκεσαν πλὴν Μιλήτου. 5. Τρία ἐστὶν, ἐξ ὧν ἡ πολιτεία συνεστήκεν, ὁ ἄρχων, ὁ δικαστής, ὁ ἰδιώτης. 6. Ἡράκλειτος ἔφη ἐκ πυρὸς τὰ πάντα συνεστάναι.

1. Tantalus stands (perf.) thirsty in the lake. 2. It-is-necessary to bear lightly the present (perf. part.) misfortune. 3. The city has revolted to Cyrus. 4. All the Ionic cities have revolted to Cyrus except Miletus. 5. The messenger said that all the Ionic cities had revolted (use acc. case and infinitive) to Cyrus except Miletus. 6. The commonwealth consists (perf.) of (ἐκ) three-things, the ruler, the judge, the private-citizen.

EXERCISE LVI.

Passive and Middle Voice.

1. Πρὸ μέθης ἀνίστασο. 2. Καταλυθέντος τοῦ Πελοποννησιακοῦ πολέμου,* ὀλιγαρχίαν ἐν ταῖς πλείοσιν πόλεσι καθίστατο. 3. Μίνως πρῶτος Ἑλλήνων ναυτικὴν δύναμιν ἀξιόλογον συνεστήσατο. 4. Ὑπὸ Λυσάνδρου, τοῦ Σπαρτιάτου, ἐν Ἀθήναις τριάκοντα τύραννοι κατεστάθησαν. 5. Ἀγησίλαος τοὺς Ἀκαρῶνας τρεψάμενος τρόπαιον ἐστήσατο. 6. Τοῖς κρατοῦσιν οὐ δεῖ ἀνθίστασθαι, ἀλλὰ μᾶλλον ὑπείκειν. 7. Θεὸς τοῖς ἀργοῖσιν οὐ παρίσταται. 8. στοιχεῖα τέσσαρά ἐστιν, ἐξ ὧν πάντα συνίσταται· πῦρ, αἶρ, ὕδωρ καὶ γῆ. 9. οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τὸν Πειραιᾶ ἐμπόριον κατεστήσαντο. 10. Ὁ Σόλων συνεστήσατο τὴν ἐν Ἀρείῳ πάγῳ βουλὴν ἐκ τῶν κατ' ἐναντιὸν ἄρχόντων.

1. He rises-up before drunkenness. 2. Lysander, the Spartan, establishes an oligarchy in Athens. 3. An oligarchy was established

Genitive absolute.

† Equivalent to an adjective, *annual*.

by the Spartans in most cities. 4. The Athenians got-together a memorable naval force. 5. The Spartans having put the enemies to flight set-up trophies. 6. They did not resist (imp.) those who-were-in-power (part.). 7. Do not resist those who-are-in-power, but rather yield (to them). 8. The gods do not assist the idle. 9. Do not ye assist the idle. 10. The king established the city (as) an emporium.

2. τίθημι.

In the Imperfect, the 2 Sing. *ἐτίθεις* and the 3 Sing. *ἐτίθει* are the usual forms.

τίθημι and two other verbs *δίδωμι* and *ἵημι* (see below, p. 123) have an irregular First Aorist in **κα*: *ἔθηκα*, *ἔδωκα*, *ἤκα*. In the verb *τίθημι* the Sing. of the First Aorist Indic. is generally used, but the Dual and Plural of the Second Aorist. The other moods have the Second Aorist exclusively. Hence the real forms of the Aorist are:—

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>ἔθηκα</i>	<i>ἔθηκας</i>	<i>ἔθηκε(ν)</i>
<i>Dual.</i>		<i>ἔθετον</i>	<i>ἔθετην</i>
<i>Plur.</i>	<i>ἔθεμεν</i>	<i>ἔθετε</i>	<i>ἔθεσαν.</i>
Imp.	θέε.	Sub. θῶ.	Opt. θείην. Inf. θείναι. Part. θείς.

EXERCISE LVII.

ACTIVE VOICE.

A.—1. Τῷ καλῶς ποιοῦντι θεὸς πολλὰ ἀγαθὰ τίθησιν. 2. Ὁ Πλούτος πολλάκις μετατίθησι τοὺς τῶν ἀνθρώπων τρόπους. 3. Πολλάκις οἱ ἄνθρωποι τοῖς ἰδίοις κακοῖς ἀλλότρια προστιθέασιν. 4. Οἱ σοφισταὶ τὴν ἀρετὴν προστίθεσαν. 5. Ἡ τύχη πάντα ἂν μετατιθείη. 6. Οὐ βῆδιν τὴν φύσιν μετατιθέναι. 7. Πολλάκις δοκοῦντες θήσιν κακὸν ἐσθλὸν ἔθεμεν. 8. Ἀργαλέον γῆρας ἔθηκε θεός. 9. Ἀθηναῖοι χαλκῇ ποιησάμενοι λείαναν ἐν πύλαις τῆς ἀκροπόλεως ἀνέθεσαν. 10. Δουλοῦργον, τὸν θέντα Λακεδαιμονίοις νόμους, μάλιστα θαυμάζομεν.

1. To those who-do (part.) well the gods give (say place) many good-things. 2. God gave (say placed, aor.) to men many good-things. 3. The war changed (aor.) the character of the men. 4. The war will change all th ngs. 5. The sophist set forth virtue. 6. Fortune

changed all things. 7. The gods made (*say* placed) old-age burdensome. 8. Pericles put-up a brazen lioness in the gates of the acropolis. 9. Lycurgus enacted (*say* placed) laws for the Lacedæmonians. 10. You were making (*say* were placing, imperf.) a bad man good.

B.—1. Ὁ πόλεμος πάντα μετατέθεικεν. 2. Πρὸ τῆς ἀρετῆς θεοὶ ἰδρώτα ἔθεσαν. 3. Σοὶ θωὴν ἐπιθήσομεν. 4. Ἡ φύσις τῷ ταφὴ τὰ περὶ κόσμον περιέθηκεν. 5. Ὁ Λυκούργος νόμους γεγραμμένους οὐκ ἔθηκεν. 6. Ὁ τῆν ἐαυτοῦ οἰκίαν καλῶς οἰκῶν καὶ τὰ κοινὰ τῆς πόλεως καλῶς διαθήσει. 7. Οὐχ οἱ ἄνθρωποι, ἀλλ' οἱ θεοὶ τοῖς ἀνθρώποις τοὺς τῶν πόλεων νόμους τεθείκασιν. 8. ὁ στρατηγὸς ἀγῶνα ἔθηκε. 9. Ὁ Ἀγησίλαος ἀσκήσαι τὸ στράτευμα βουλόμενος ἄθλα προὔθηκε. 10. Θεὸς ἐν φρενὸς δέλτοις τοὺς ἐμοὺς λόγους.

1. The war had changed all-things. 2. I will impose a fine upon you. 3. The citizens imposed a fine upon me. 4. The city has imposed a fine upon the sophists. 5. Lycurgus had not enacted (*say* placed) written laws. 6. Those who-arrange (part.) well their own houses will manage well the common-affairs of the state. 7. Not men, but the gods had enacted (*say* had placed) for men the laws of the cities. 8. The generals instituted contests. 9. The generals wishing to exercise the army put-forth prizes. 10. Do ye put (aor.) my words in the tablets of (your) minds.

EXERCISE LVIII.

Passive and Middle Voice.

1. Οἱ Κελτίβηρες περὶ τὰς κεφαλὰς κράνη χαλκὰ περιτίθενται. 2. Τίς ἂν ἐκὼν φίλον ἄφρονα θοίτο; 3. ὁ Ξενοφῶν ἀπέθετο τὸν στέφανον. 4. ὁ Ξενοφῶν ἐπέθετο τὸν στέφανον. 5. Ἀλκιβιάδης ἔφυγεν εἰς Σπάρτην καὶ τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους παρώξυνεν ἐπιθέσθαι τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις. 6. Ἐφόδιον εἰς τὸ γῆρας κατατίθου. 7. Οἱ πολῖται φοβούνται, μὴ οἱ πολέμοι τῇ πόλει ἐπιτιθῶνται. 8. Ὁ Σόλων νόμους Ἀθηναίοις ἔθετο. 9. Ἡρακλῆς τὴν δорάν τοῦ ἐν Νεμέᾳ λέοντος περίεθετο. 10. Ζεὺς ἐς τὴν Κρήτην ἔκτεθεις ὑπ' αἰγὸς ἀντεράφη. 11. Οὐδένα ἀμείνω θησαυρὸν καταθήσῃ τοῖς παισὶ τῆς αἰδοῦς.

1. He puts a brazen helmet round his (the) head. 2. They put (2 aor. mid.) brazen helmets round their (the) heads. 3. They will put brazen helmets round their (the) heads. 4. The soldiers will put-away the crowns. 5. The soldiers put-on (2 aor. mid.) the crowns. 6. The Lacedæmonians attacked the Athenians. 7. Themistocles fled to the king of the Persians and exhorted him to attack the Athenians. 8. He laid-by travelling-money for old-age.

9. The citizens were afraid, lest the enemy should attack (2 aor. opt. mid.) the city. 10. Ye will lay-by no better treasure for children than modesty.

3. δίδωμι.

In the Imperfect Active Singular, *ἔδιδουν*, *ἔδιδους*, *ἔδιδου* are the common forms in use.

EXERCISE LIX.

ACTIVE VOICE.

A.—1. Οἱ θεοὶ πάντα διδῶσιν. 2. Γυναικὶ ἄρχειν οὐ δίδωσιν ἡ φύσις. 3. ὦ μάκαρες θεοί, δότε μοι ὄλβον καὶ δόξαν ἀγαθὴν ἔχειν. 4. Ὁ πλούτος, ὃν ἂν δῶσι θεοί, ἔμπεδός ἐστιν. 5. Ἡ φύσις ταύροις ἔδωκε κέρας, κέντρα μελίτταις. 6. Ἐσθλῷ ἀνδρὶ καὶ ἐσθλὰ δίδωσι θεός. 7. Πτωχῷ εὐθύς δίδου. 8. Θεός μοι δοίη φίλους πιστούς. 9. Τοῖς πλουσίοις πρέπει τοῖς πτωχοῖς δοῦναι. 10. Οἱ στρατιῶται τὴν πόλιν τοῖς πολεμίοις προὔδιδον.

1. The gods give all-things. 2. The gods will give all-things. 3. Give to me, O God, riches (sing.) and a good reputation to possess (*say* have). 4. Nature did not give to women to rule. 5. The wealth which God has given (aor.) is lasting. 6. God gave to a good man good-things also. 7. Give ye to the poor immediately. 8. May the gods give me faithful friends. 9. Alcibiades was betraying the city to the Lacedæmonians. 10. Alcibiades betrayed the city to the Lacedæmonians.

B.—1. Δεῖ* τοὺς ἀγαθοὺς ἀνδρας γενναίως φέρειν, ὃ τι ἂν ὁ θεὸς διδῷ. 2. Ὃς ἂν μέλλῃ τὴν πατρίδα προδιδόναι, μεγίστης ζημίας ἄξιός ἐστιν. 3. Οἱ θεοὶ μοι ἀντὶ κακῶν ἀγαθὰ διδοῖεν. 4. Φίλος φίλον οὐ προδώσει. 5. Ὁ θεὸς ἡμῖν βραχὺν χρόνον τοῦ βίου ἔδωκεν. 6. Οἱ Φοῖνικες τοῖς Ἑλλήσι τὰ γράμματα παραδεδώκασιν. 7. Πολλὰ δῶρα διαδοῦναι φασὶ Κῦρον τοῖς ἡλικιώταις. 8. Ὁ Κίμων τὴν χώραν οἰκῆσαι παρέδωκε τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις. 9. Καμβύσης οὐκ ᾔθελε βίαν προσφέρειν Φοῖνιξιν, ὅτι ἐκόντες ἑαυτοὺς ἐδεδώκεσαν Πέρσαις. 10. Οἱ θεοὶ τοῖς μὲν ἄλλοις ἐρπετοῖς πάδας ἔδωκαν, ἀνθρώπῳ δὲ καὶ χεῖρας προσέθεσαν.

1. It-is-necessary for you to bear nobly whatsoever the gods may give. 2. Who would betray a friend (opt. with *ἂν*)? 3. The gods gave to me good-things instead of bad. 4. The gods had given to me good-things instead of bad. 5. Cyrus distributed many

The Impersonal Verb *δεῖ* governs the Accusative case.

gifts to those of his-own age. 6. Cyrus having distributed many gifts to his (the) soldiers will attack the enemies. 7. Cyrus gave three thousand darics to the prophet. 8. The Phœnicians have given themselves willingly (*use adj.*). 9. He had given himself willingly. 10. They say that the Persians have given themselves willingly (*use accusative case and infinitive mood*).

EXERCISE LX.

Passive and Middle Voice.

1. Πολλὰ δῶρα δέδοται τοῖς ἀνθρώποις παρὰ τῶν θεῶν. 2. Πα-
ρίδες πολλάκις διὰ κέρδος προδύθησαν. 3. Ἀλέξανδρος ἀπέδοτο
τοὺς ἐλευθέρους. 4. Οἱ πολῖται φοβοῦνται, μὴ ἡ πόλις προδιδῶται.
5. Μήποτε ὑπὸ πῶν φίλων προδιδόιο. 6. Ὁ στρατὸς ὑπ' αὐτοῦ τοῦ
στρατηγοῦ προδίδοτο. 7. Ἀπόδου τὸ κύπελλον. 8. Δίδετε, καὶ
δοθήσεται ὑμῖν. 9. Ὁ χρόνος ὁ δεδομένος ἡμῖν ὀλίγος ἐστίν.
10. Τοῖς ποιηταῖς πολλοὶ δέδονται κότμοι.

1. All-things have been given by God. 2. Crowns had been
given to the soldiers by the citizens. 3. The crowns which-have-
been-given (*use perf. part.*) to the soldiers are beautiful. 4. The
generals sold the free-men. 5. The citizens are afraid lest the
enemies should sell the free-men. 6. The citizens were afraid lest
the enemies should sell the free-men. 7. The citizens were afraid
lest the city should be betrayed. 8. Sell (*pl.*) the goblets. 9. Many
ornaments were given (*aor. pass.*) to the poets. 10. Many ornaments
will be given to the poets.

XXVII.—EXERCISES ON VERBS IN μι.

FIRST CLASS (*continued*). ἵημι, εἶμι, φημί,

κεῖμαι, ἦμαι.

1. ἵημι, *I cause to go, I send*. The Stem is ἐ, whence in the Present ἵη-μι. It is conjugated like τίθημι. It is more usually found compounded with a preposition.

ACTIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
Pres.	ἵημι, ἴης, ἴησι(ν)	ἴετον, ἴετον	ἴεμεν, ἴετε, ἴασι(ν) (or ἱέσι(ν))
Imp.	ἴην, ἴης, ἴη (or ἴουν, ἴεις, ἴει)	ἴετον, ἴετην	ἴεμεν, ἴετε, ἴεσαν
Aor. 2.	[ἦν, ἦς, ἦ]	εἴτον, εἴτην or ἔτον, ἔτην	εἴμεν, εἴτε, εἴσαν or ἔμεν, ἔτε, ἔσαν

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Pres.	(ἴεθι), ἴέτω or ἴει	ἴετον, ἴέτων	ἴετε, ἴέτωσαν or ἱέντων
Aor. 2.	ἔς, ἔτω	ἔτον, ἔτων	ἔτε, ἔτωσαν or ἔντων

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Pres.	ἰῶ, ἰῆς, ἰῆ	ἰῆτον, ἰῆτον	ἰῶμεν, ἰῆτε, ἰῶσι(ν)
Aor. 2.	ῶ, ῆς, ῆ	ῆτον, ῆτον	ῶμεν, ῆτε, ῶσι(ν)

OPTATIVE MOOD.

*Sing.**Dual.**Plur.*

Pres. *ιέην, ιέης, ιέη ιέητον, ιεήτην ιέιμεν, ιέήτε,*
[ιέήσαν]
 or *ιέιτον, ιέιτην or ιέιμεν, ιέιτε, ιέιεν*

[The form *ζοιμι* is also used.]

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Pres. *ιέναι*Aor. 2. *εἶναι*

PARTICIPLES.

Pres. *ιείς, ιείσα, ιέν*Aor. 2. *εἷς, εἷσα, ἔν*

MIDDLE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

*Sing.**Dual.**Plur.*

Pres. *ἵμαι, ἵσαι, ἵται ιέμεθον, ἱσθον, ἱσθον ιέμεθα, ἱσθε, ἵνται*
 Imp. *ιέμην, ἱσο, ἱτο ιέμεθον, ἱσθον, ιέσθην ιέμεθα, ἱσθε, ἱντο*
 Aor. 2. *ἔμην, ἔσο, ἔτο ἔμεθον, ἔσθον, ἔσθην ἔμεθα, ἔσθε, ἔντο*
 or *εἴμην, εἶσο, εἶτο εἴμεθον, εἷσθον, εἷσθην εἴμεθα, εἷσθε, εἵντο*

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Pres. *ἱσο, ἱσθῶ ἱσθον, ἱσθων ἱσθε, ἱσθωσαν*
 or *ἱν* or *ἱσθων*
 Aor. 2. *οὐ, ἔσθω ἔσθον, ἔσθων ἔσθε, ἔσθωσαν*
 or *ἔσθων*

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Pres. *ἰῶμαι, ἰῆ, ἰῆται ἰῶμεθον, ἰῆσθον, ἰῆσθον ἰῶμεθα, ἰῆσθε, ἰῶνται*
 Aor. 2. *ῶμαι, ῆ, ῆται ῶμεθον, ῆσθον, ῆσθον ῶμεθα, ῆσθε, ῶνται*

OPTATIVE MOOD.

Pres. *ιείμην, ιείο, ιείτο ιείμεθον, ἱεσθον, ιείσθην ιείμεθα, ιείσθε, ιείντο*
 Aor. 2. not in use.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Pres. ἔσθαι

Aor. 2. ἔσθα

PARTICIPLES.

Pres. ἰέμενος, -η, -ον

Aor. 2. ἔμενος, -η, -ον

TENSES FOLLOWING THE ANALOGY OF VERBS IN ω.

	Active.	Middle.	Passive.
Fut.	ῥσω	ῥσομαι	ἐθήσομαι
Aor. 1.	ῥκα <i>only in Indic. Sing.</i>		εἴθην or ἔθην
Perf.	εἶκα		εἶμαι
Plup.	εἶκειν		εἶμην

EXERCISE LXL.

1. Μὴ παρίει καλά. 2. Μεθίεμεν Ἑκτορι νίκην. 3. Ἥλιος ἀκτῖνες ἐξίησιν. 4. Μοῦσα δοιδὸν ἀνήκεν αἰδεῖν. 5. Τὰ περισσεύοντα τῶν λόγων ἄφες. 6. Γέλως μὴ πολὺς ἔστω μηδὲ ἀνεμένος. 7. Οἱ ἀγαθοὶ οὐ διὰ τὸν ὕπνον μεθιάσι τὰ δέοντα πράττειν. 8. Ἀφεῖς τὰ φανερὰ μὴ δίωκε τὰ ἀφανή. 9. Πολλοὶ ἀνθρώποι ἐφίενται πλούτου. 10. Πέδας λέγουσιν εἰς τὸν Ἑλλήσποντον καθεῖναι Ξέρξην.

1. The philosopher does not let what-is-beautiful pass by. 2. The soldiers were giving-up the victory to the enemies. 3. The soldiers gave-up the victory to the enemy. 4. The sun was sending-forth (his) beams. 5. The sun will send-forth (his) beams. 6. The Muses urge the bard to sing. 7. The Muses urged the bard to sing. 8. He dismissed the superfluity (n. pl.) of words. 9. They neglected to do what-was-necessary (necessary-things). 10. Xerxes let-down (aor.) fetters into the Hellespont.

2. εἶμι, I will go.

The Stem is *ι*, compare Latin *i-re* "to go." The Present, especially in the Indicative, has a Future meaning. The Imperfect has the terminations of a Pluperfect.

INDICATIVE PRESENT.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
εἶμι, εἶ, εἶσι(ν)	ἵτον, ἵτον	ἵμεν, ἵτε, ἵασι(ν)

INDICATIVE IMPERFECT.

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
ῥειν, ῥεις, ῥει or ῥα, ῥεισθα, ῥειν	ῥειτον, ῥείτην or ῥιτον, ῥιτην	ῥειμεν, ῥεите, ῥεσαν or ῥμεν, ῥτε

IMPERATIVE.

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
ῖθι, ῖτω	ῖτον, ῖτων	ῖτε, ῖτωσαν or ῖόντων

SUBJ.	ῖω,	ῖης,	ῖη, &c.
OPTAT.	ῖοιμι,	ῖοις,	ῖοι, &c.
INFIN.	ῖέναι		
PART.	ῖών	ῖούσα,	ῖόν
Gen.	ῖόντος,	ῖούσης,	ῖόντος.

EXERCISE LXII.

1. ῖτω τὰ πράγματα, ὅπη τῷ θεῷ φίλον. 2. ἐκέισε ἄπιμεν.
3. Φεῦγε διχοστασίας καὶ ἔριν, πολέμον προσιώντος. 4. ἡ Μανδάνη
παρεσκευάζετο ὡς ἀπιούσα πάλιν πρὸς τὸν ἄνδρα. 5. Ἐπιόντων Περ-
σῶν Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἐβουλεύοντο τειχίσαι τὴν Σπάρτην. 6. Οἱ Λυσι-
τανοὶ παιᾶνας ἄδουσιν, ὅταν ἐν μάχῃ ἐπίωσι τοῖς ἀντιτεταγμένοις.
7. οἱ φυγάδες κατήσαν καὶ τὰ τεῖχη κατέσκαπτον. 8. Οἱ δειλοὶ
κύνες τοὺς μὲν παριόντας διώκουσι τοὺς δὲ διώκοντας φεύγουσιν.
9. Περικλῆς ἐκέλευσεν Ἀθηναίους ἐμβολόντων Λακεδαιμονίων εἰς τὴν
Ἀττικὴν μὴ ἐπεξιέναι, ἀλλ' ἔσω τείχους μένειν. 10. Δημήτηρ κατὰ
πᾶσαν τὴν γῆν ζητοῦσα τὴν θυγατέρα Περσεφόνην περιῖει.

1. They will go-away to-yonder-place. 2. Avoid (pl.) dissensions
and strife when the enemy are approaching (gen. absolute).
3. The citizens were making preparations, intending to return (ὡς
with participle) to the city. 4. He was afraid lest Mandane should
return to her (the) husband. 5. The Lacedæmonians advanced-
against those-who-were-drawn-up-against-them (aorist part.). 6. The
exiles will return (κατεῖμι used of a return of exiles), and will raze
the walls to the ground. 7. The citizens were afraid lest the exiles
should return and raze the city to the ground. 8. When the Lace-
dæmonians invaded (gen. absolute) Attica, the Athenians did not
go out to meet them. 9. Demeter will go-round through (κατὰ
with acc.) all the world, seeking her daughter Persephoné. 10. The
philosopher went-round through all the world seeking wisdom.

3. φημί, I say.

INDICATIVE PRESENT.

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
φημί, φῆς, φησί(ν)	φατόν, φατόν	φαμέν, φατέ, φᾶσί(ν)

INDICATIVE IMPERFECT.

ἔφην, ἔφησθα, ἔφη	ἔφατον, ἐφάτην	ἔφαμεν, ἔφατε, ἔφασαν
Imp.	φαθί, or φάθι, φάτω, &c.	
Subj.	φῶ, φῆς, φῆ, &c.	
Optat.	φαίην, φαίης, φαίη, &c.	
Infin.	φάναι	
Part.	(φάς) or φάσκων.	Mid. φάμενος
Fut.	φήσω	
Aor. 1.	ἔφησα.	

4. κείμει, I lie.

INDICATIVE PRESENT.

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
κείμει, κείσαι, κείται	κείμεθα, κείσθε, κύνται.

INDICATIVE IMPERFECT.

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
ἐκέμην, ἔκεισο, ἔκειτο	ἐκείμεθα, ἔκεισθε, ἔκειντο
Imp.	κείσο
Subj.	<i>Sing.</i> 3. κέηται <i>Plur.</i> 3. κέωνται
Optat.	<i>Sing.</i> 3. κέοιτο <i>Plur.</i> 3. κέοιντο
Infin.	κείσθαι
Part.	κείμενος.

5. ἤμαι, I sit.

INDICATIVE PRESENT.

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
ἤμαι, ἤσαι, ἤται	ἤμελον, ἤσθον, ἤσθον	ἤμεθα, ἤσθε, ἤνται

INDICATIVE IMPERFECT.

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
ἤμην, ἦσο, ἦστο ἤμεθον, ἦσθον, ἦσθην ἤμεθα, ἦσθε, ἦντο		
Imp. ἦσο, ἦσθω, &c.		Inf. ἦσθαι
	Part. ἦμενος.	

In Attic prose we find almost always *κάθημαι* not *ἤμαι*. In the 3 Sing. Pres. the *σ* is omitted: *κάθηται*. In the Imperf. we have *ἐκάθην* or *καθήμην*; 3 Sing. *ἐκάθητο* or *καθήτο*; 3 Plur. *ἐκάθηντο* or *καθήντο*. The following forms also occur:

Imp.	<i>καθήσο</i> or <i>κάθου</i>
Subj.	<i>καθῶμαι, καθῆ, καθήται, &c.</i>
Optat.	<i>καθοίμην, καθοῖο, καθοῖτο, &c.</i>
Inf.	<i>καθήσθαι</i>
Part.	<i>καθήμενος.</i>

EXERCISE LXIII.

1. Φαμέν τὴν ἀρετὴν ὠφέλιμον εἶναι. 2. τὰς τέχνας πηγὰς φασὶ τῶν καλῶν εἶναι. 3. οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἔφασαν αὐτόχθονας ἑαυτοὺς εἶναι. 4. εἰάν τις στρατηγὸς πόλιν ἐξανδραποδίσσῃ, φήσομεν τοῦτον ἀδικεῖν; 5. τὰ Τέμπε ἐστὶ χωρὸς μετὰ Κείμενος τοῦ τε Ὀλύμπου καὶ τῆς Ὀσσης. 6. κεῖται ἡ Ὑρκανία ἐν ἀριστερᾷ τῆς ὁδοῦ τῆς ἐπὶ Βάκτρα φερούσης. 7. ἀνθεὶ ἡ πόλις, ἐν ᾗ δικασταὶ δίκαιοι κάθηται. 8. Ἐν Αἰδῶν ἐκάθητο δικασταὶ δύο, Μίνως τε καὶ Ῥαδάμανθος, οἱ τοὺς νεκροὺς ἔκρινον. 9. ἡ γλαυξ ἀνέκειτο τῇ Ἀθηνᾷ. 10. μὴ φεύγ' ἐταῖρον ἐν κακοῖσι κείμενον.

1. They say that virtue is useful. 2. They said that the arts are the fountains of beautiful (things). 3. The Athenians say that they (themselves) are autochthons. 4. If the generals should reduce the city to slavery, will you say that these-men act-unjustly? 5. You said that Tempe is a spot lying between both Olympus and Ossa. 6. He said that Hyrcania lies on the left of the road which leads (part.) to Bactra. 7. The cities flourished, in which just judges were seated. 8. Two judges sit in Hades, Minos and Rhadamanthus, who judge the dead. 9. Owls were dedicated to Athena. 10. Do not flee-from (pl.) companions lying in misfortunes.

οἶκον understood: *in the abode of Hades*, or simply, *in Hades*

XXVIII.—EXERCISES ON VERBS IN μι. FIRST CLASS (*continued*).

OTHER VERBS.

1. ὀν-ίνη-μι (Stem ὀνα), *I benefit*, Mid. ὀνίναμαι, *I have advantage*.

1 Aor. Act. ὤνησα.

* Fut. ὀνήσω, ὀνήσομαι.

2 Aor. Mid. ὠνήμην, ὠνησο, ὠνητο. Opt. οναίμην.

Imperat. ὀνησο. Inf. ὀνασθαι.

1 Aor. Pass. ὠνήθην.

2. πί-μ-πλη-μι (Stem πλα); additional form, πλήθω, *I fill*.

Fut. πλήσω.

Perf. Mid. πέπλησμαι.

1 Aor. Pass. ἐπλήσθην.

3. πί-μ-πρη-μι (Stem πρα), *I burn*, like πίμπλημι.

4. χρή (Stem χρα, χρε), Impersonal, *one must*. Subj. χρῆ. Opt. χρείη. Inf. χρῆναι. Part. χρεών (only neuter). ἀπύχρη, *it suffices*.

Imperf. ἐχρῆν or χρῆν.

Fut. χρήσει.

5. κί-χρη-μι (Stem χρα), *I lend*. Inf. κυχράναι.

Fut. κρήσω.

1 Aor. ἐχρησα.

Deponents.

6. ἀγα-μαι (Stem ἄγᾱ), *I admire*.

Fut. ἀγάσομαι.

1 Aor. Pass. ἠγάσθην.

7. δύνᾱ-μαι (Stem δυνᾱ), *I can*. 2 Sing. δύνασαι, rarely δύνῃ.

Imperf. ἐδυνάμην or ἠδυνάμην. 2 Sing. ἐδύνω.

Fut. δυνήσομαι.

1 Aor. ἐδυνήθην or ἐδυνάσθην.

Perf. δεδύνημαι.

8. ἐπίστα-μαι (Stem ἐπιστᾱ), *I understand*. 2 Sing. ἐπίστασαι.

Imperf. ἠπιστάμην. 2 Sing. ἠπίστω.

Fut. ἐπιστήσομαι.

Aor. ἠπιστήθην.

9. ἔρα-μαι (Stem ἐρά), poetic, *I love* (commonly ἐράω).

1 Aor. Pass. ἠράσθην.

10. κρέμα-μαι (Stem κρεμά), *I hang*.

Fut. κρεμήσομαι.

1 Aor. ἐκρεμάσθην.

EXERCISE LXIV.

δύνῃμι, πίμπλημι, πίμπρημι, χρή, κίχημι.

1. Τί τὸν νεκρὸν ὁ κωκυτὸς δύνῃσι; 2. Σοφοῦ παρ' ἀνδρὸς χρὴ σοφὸν τι μαρθάνειν. 3. Βουλὴν Ἀργείοις ὑποθησόμεθα, ἥτις δύνῃσι. 4. Τῶν κτημάτων σοι τῶν ἐμῶν κίχημι ὁ τι βούλει. 5. Πανσανίαν τὸν Λακεδαιμόνιον οὐδὲν ὦνησεν ἢ ἐν Πλαταιαῖς νίκη. 6. Ἡ κολακεία ἀναπίμπλησι καὶ τὴν ἀληθινὴν φιλίαν ἀπιστίας. 7. Οἱ Πέρσαι ἐν τῷ πρὸς τοὺς Ἕλληνας πολέμῳ πολλοὺς τῶν θεῶν νεὼς ἐνέπρησαν. 8. Σωκράτης πρὸ πάντων φέτο χρῆναι τοὺς ἀνθρώπους σωφροσύνην κτήσασθαι. 9. Θεμιστοκλῆς οὐδὲν ὦνητο οὔτε ἐκ τῆς ναυμαχίας τῆς περὶ Σαλαμίνα οὔτε ἐκ τῆς πρεσβείας τῆς εἰς Σπάρτην. 10. οἱ τύραννοι ἱκανώτατοί εἰσι καῶσαι μὲν ἐχθροὺς, δύνῃσι δὲ τοὺς φίλους.

1. Wailing will not benefit a corpse. 2. He says that he ought to learn something wise from a wise-man. 3. The advice benefited the Argives. 4. I will lend to you whatever you wish of my money. 5. The victory at (ἐν) Plataeæ was benefiting nothing Pausanias the Lacedæmonian. 6. Flattery will fill even friends with mistrust.

7. The barbarians have burnt many temples of the gods. 8. You ought to acquire wisdom before all-things. 9. The citizens lent money to the general. 10. The tyrants benefited their (*say the*) friends.

EXERCISE LXV.

The Deponents ἄγαμαι, δύναμαι, ἐπίσταμαι, ἔραμαι, κρέμαμαι.

1. Οὐκ ἔραμαι πλουτεῖν. 2. Τὸ ψεῦδος οὐ δύνασαι ἀληθὲς ποιεῖν. 3. Ἄριστόν ἐστι πάντ' ἐπίστασθαι καλὰ. 4. Πάντες καλῶς ἔην θέλομεν, ἀλλ' οὐ δυνάμεθα. 5. Τὰς μεταβολὰς τῆς τύχης γενναίως ἐπίστασο φέρειν. 6. Ἴππους οὐ πᾶς ἐπίσταται θεραπεύειν, ἀλλ' ὁ ἵππικός. 7. Ὁ παιδείας ἀμύητος ὑπάρχων πῶς ἄλλους παιδεύσαι δυνήσεται; 8. Οὐδεὶς ἐστίν, ὅς προπηλακισθεὶς αἰκᾷ ἂν δυνηθεῖη ἑαυτῷ ἐπαμύνασθαι. 9. Τὸ χρυσόμαλλον ἐν Κόλχοις ἦν ἐν Ἀρεος ἄλσει κρεμᾶμενον ἐκ δρυός. 10. Οἱ πολῖται τοὺς στρατιώτας τῆς ἀνδρίας ἠγάσθησαν.

1. They do not love to be rich. 2. We are not able to make the falsehood true. 3. You know all things beautiful. 4. All of you (*say you all*) wish to live well but are not able. 5. He knows (*how*) to bear nobly the changes of fortune. 6. He did not know (*how*) to attend-to horses. 7. He was not able to educate the boys. 8. They were not able to defend themselves. 9. They say that the golden-fleece among (*ἐν*) the Colchians hangs from an oak. 10. The philosopher admired the soldiers on-account-of-their-valour (*gen.*).

XXIX.—EXERCISES ON VERBS IN *μι*. SECOND CLASS.

EXERCISE LXVI.

δείκνυμι, *I show*. (See p. 115.)

1. Χρόνος δίκαιον ἄνδρα δείκνυσσι μόνος. 2. Μὴ ἐπὶ μικροῖς ὑξύθην μου σεαυτὸν δείκνυ. 3. Ὁ Κύρος τὸν Γωβρῦαν ἀπέδειξε στρατηγόν. 4. Οἱ ἀληθῶς σοφοὶ οὐ σπεύδουσιν ἐπιδείκνυσθαι τὴν αὐτῶν σοφίαν. 5. Δείξομεν τοῖς πολεμίοις ἄλλους αὐτῶν κρείττους εἶναι, ἢν θεὸς θέλῃ. 6. Ὀλίγοι τῶν φιλοσόφων δδὸν ἀπλὴν καὶ βέβαιον ὑποδεικνύουσι τοῦ βίου. 7. Τὴν εὖνοιαν τὴν πρὸς ἡμᾶς ἐν τοῖς ἔργοις ἐνδείκνυσθε μᾶλλον ἢ ἐν τοῖς λόγοις. 8. Στρατηγὸς ἀποδειχθεὶς ὁ Ἀλκιβιάδης εὐθὺς Ἀργείους συμμάχους ἐποίησε τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις. 9. οἱ κριταὶ τὰ ψηφίσματα ἀπεδείκνυσαν. 10. ὁ βασιλεὺς τὸν αὐτοῦ υἱὸν στρατηγὸν ἀπεδέδειχεν.

1. The gods shewed to us a just man. 2. The gods will shew to us a just man. 3. Do not shew (pl.) yourselves quick-to-anger in (ἐπὶ) small-matters. 4. Cyrus had appointed Gobryas general. 5. Those truly wise do not exhibit their-own wisdom. 6. O philosophers, do not exhibit your wisdom. 7. They displayed their (the) good-will towards us in deeds more than in words. 8. Alcibiades was appointed general. 9. The judges have published the decrees. 10. The king appointed his own son general.

Other Verbs in *μι* of the Second Class.

The Stems ending in a vowel double *ν* in the Present:
as, κερά-ννυ-μι, *I mix*.

Stems in *α*.

1. κερά-ννῦ-μι, *I mix*; Fut. (κεράσω) κερῶ; Aor. 1. ἐκέρασα; Perf. κέκρακα; Perf. Pass. or Mid. κέκραμαι; Aor. 1 Pass. ἐκράθην, also ἐκεράσθην.

2. κρεῦά-ννῦ-μι, *I hang*; Fut. (κρεμάσω) κρεμῶ; Aor. 1. ἐκρέμασα; Pass. or Mid. κρεμάννυμαι, *I hang myself*, or *am hung* (but κρέμαμαι, *I hang*, Intrans.); Fut. Pass. κρεμασθήσομαι; Aor. 1. ἐκρεμάσθην, *I was hung*, or *I hung*, Intrans.

3. πετά-ννῦ-μι, *I spread out, expand, open*; Fut. (πετάσω) πετώ; Perf. Pass. or Mid. πέπταμαι; 1 Aor. Pass. ἐπετάσθην.

4. σκεδά-ννῦ-μι, *I scatter*; Fut. (σκεδάσω) σκεδῶ; Perf. Pass. or Mid. ἐσκεδάσμαι; 1 Aor. Pass. ἐσκεδάσθην.

Stems in ε.

5. ἔ-ννῦ-μι, *I clothe, put on* (in prose only ἀμφιέννυμι); Impf. ἀμφιέννυν without Aug.; Fut. (ἀμφιέσω) ἀμφιώ; 1 Aor. ἡμφίεσα; Perf. Pass. or Mid. ἡμφιέσμαι, ἡμφιέσαι, ἡμφιέσται, &c., Inf. ἡμφιέσθαι; Fut. Mid. (ἀμφιέσομαι) ἀμφιοῦμαι.

6. κορέ-ννῦ-μι, *I satisfy, satiate*; Fut. (κορέσω) κορῶ; 1 Aor. ἐκόρεσα; Perf. Pass. or Mid. κεκόρεσμαι; 1 Aor. Pass. ἐκορέσθην.

7. σβέ-ννῦ-μι, *I extinguish*; Fut. σβέσω; 1 Aor. ἔσβεσα, *I extinguished*; 2 Aor. ἔσβην, *I ceased to burn, went out*; Perf. ἔσβηκα, *I have ceased to burn*. Mid. σβέννυμαι, *to cease to burn*; Perf. Pass. or Mid. ἔσβεσμαι; 1 Aor. Pass. ἐσβέσθην. This is the only verb in -ννυμι which has a 2 Aorist.

8. στορέ-ννῦ-μι, *I spread out*, abbreviated form στόρ-ννυμι; Fut. (στορέσω) στορῶ; 1 Aor. ἐστόρεσα. The other tenses are formed from στρώννυμι.

Stems in ω.

9. ζώ-ννῦ-μι, *I gird*; Fut. ζώσω; 1 Aor. ἔζωσα; Perf. Pass. or Mid. ἔζωσμαι.

10. ῥώ-ννῦ-μι, *I strengthen*; Fut. ῥάσω; 1 Aor. ἔρρωσα; Perf. Pass. or Mid. ἔρρωμαι, Imper. ἔρρωσο, *farewell*. Inf. ἐρρώσθαι; 1 Aor. Pass. ἐρρώσθην.

11. στρώ-ννῦ-μι, *I spread-out*, Fut. στρώσω; 1 Aor. ἔστρωσα; Perf. Pass. or Mid. ἔστρωμαι; Aor. Pass. ἐστρώθην.

12. χρώ-νῦ-μι, *I colour*; Fut. χρώσω; 1 Aor. ἔχρωσα; Perf. Pass. or Mid. κέχρωμαι.

Consonant Stems.

13. ἄγ-νῦ-μι, *I break*; Fut. ἄξω; 1 Aor. ἔαξα, Inf. ἄξαι; 2 Perf. ἔαγα, *I am broken*; 1 Aor. Pass. ἐάγην.

14. δείκ-νῦ-μι, *I show*. See p. 115.

15. εἴρ-νῦ-μι (or εἴρω), *I shut in*; Fut. εἴρξω; 1 Aor. εἶρξα; Perf. Pass. or Mid. εἴργμαι; 1 Aor. Pass. εἶρχθην.

16. ζεύγ-νῦ-μι, *I join, yoke*; Fut. ζεύξω; Aor. ἔzeυξα; Perf. Pass. or Mid. ἔzeυγμαι; 1 Aor. Pass. ἐζεύχθην, more frequently 2 Aor. Pass. ἐζύγην.

17. μίγ-νῦ-μι, *I mix*; Fut. μίξω; 1 Aor. ἔμιξα; Inf. μῖξαι; Perf. μέμιχα; Perf. Pass. or Mid. μέμνγμαι; 1 Aor. Pass. ἐμίχθην, more frequently 2 Aor. Pass. ἐμίγην; Fut. Perf. μεμίξομαι.

18. οἶγ-νῦ-μι or οἶγω, (prose ἀνοίγνῦμι, ἀνοίγω, *I open*); Impf. ἀνέωγον; Fut. ἀνοίξω; 1 Aor. ἀνέωξα; Inf. ἀνοῖξαι; 1 Perf. ἀνέωχα, *I have opened*; 2 Perf. ἀνέωγα, *I stand open*, instead of which Att. ἀνέωγμαι; 1 Aor. Pass. ἀνεώχθην; Inf. ἀνοιχθῆναι.

19. ὀλ-λν-μι (for ὀλ-νν-μι: Stem ὀλ and ὀλε), *I destroy*; Impf. ὥλλυν; Fut. ὀλώ; 1 Aor. ὤλεσα; 1 Perf. ὀλώλεκα, *I have destroyed*; 2 Perf. ὀλωλα, *I am undone, I perish*. Mid. ὀλλυμαι, *I am undone, I perish*; Fut. ὀλούμαι; 2 Aor. ὀλόμην.

20. ὀμ-νν-μι (Stem ὀμ and ὀμο), *I swear*; Fut. ὀμοῦμαι; 1 Aor. ὤμοσα; Perf. ὀμώμοκα; Perf. Pass. or Mid. ὀμώμοσμαι, but 3 Sing. ὀμώμοσαι and ὀμώμοσται; 1 Aor. Pass. ὀμόσθην.

21. ὀμόργ-νῦ-μι, *I wipe off*; Fut. ὀμόρξω; 1 Aor. ὤμορξα.

22. ὄρ-νῦ-μι, *I rouse*; Fut. ὄρσω; 1 Aor. ὤρσα; Mid. ὀρνῦμαι, *I rouse myself*; Fut. ὀρούμαι; 2 Aor. ὠρόμην.

23. *πήγ-νῦ-μι*, *I fix, fasten*; Fut. *πήξω*; 1 Aor. *ἔπηξα*; 1 Perf. *πέπηχα*, *I have fastened*; 2 Perf. *πέπηγα*, *I stand fast*. Mid. *πήγνυμαι*, *I stick fast*; Perf. *πέπηγμαι*, *I stand fast*; 2 Aor. Pass. *ἐπάρην*.

24. *ῥήγ-νῦ-μι*, *I tear, break*; Fut. *ῥήξω*; 1 Aor. *ἔρρηξα*; 2 Perf. *ἔρρωγα*, *I am broken, rent*; 2 Aor. Pass. *ἐρράγην*; Fut. Pass. *ῥωρήσομαι*.

EXERCISE LXVII.

A.—1. Στρώννυτε κώπας. 2. Πυρὶ οὐ σβέννυται πῦρ. 3. Ἡ ὄργη εὐθὺς σβεννύοιτο. 4. Μολπῇ θυμὸν κορέσωμεν. 5. Ἀποσκεδάσων κήδεα θυμοῦ. 6. Οἱ Πέρσαι πολυτελεῖς στολὰς ἡμφιέννυντο. 7. Ἀλέξανδρος τῶν Ἰνδικῶν φιλοσόφων πολλοὺς ἐκρέμασεν. 8. Ὑδατος ῥοαὶ τὸ πῦρ κατασβεννύουσιν, ὄργην δὲ ἔπος ἀβρόν. 9. Ὁ οἶνος πολλάκις τοῖς ποτοῖς φαρμάκοις κεράννυται. 10. Ἡρακλῆς χειρωσάμενος τὸν λέοντα τὴν δορὰν ἡμφιέσατο.

1. They are spreading-out the beds. 2. They will spread-out the beds. 3. They extinguished the fire. 4. The fire ceased-to-burn. 5. The philosopher will scatter the cares of the mind. 6. The young-man has clothed-himself-with an expensive robe. 7. The young-men will clothe-themselves-with expensive robes. 8. The barbarians hung many of the Greeks. 9. Water extinguishes fire, and a mild word anger. 10. The wicked man hangs-himself.

B.—1. Ἴππους ἔζευξε πρῶτος Ἐριχθόνιος. 2. Ἡρακλῆς ἐν Λέρνῃ πολυαίχενον ὤλεσεν ὕδραν. 3. Εἰ μὴ φυλάξεις μικρά, ἀπολεῖς τὰ μείζονα. 4. Τῶν πολεμίων οἱ μὲν ἀπολώλασιν, οἱ δὲ διέφυγον. 5. Θάλαττα τὴν μίαν πλευρὰν τῆς πόλεως ἐπιζεύγνυνσι. 6. Οὐδέποτε κλέος ἐσθλὸν ἀπόλλυται οὐδ' ὄνομα αὐτοῦ. 7. Οἱ ἰσχυροὶ ἵπποι ἐς τὴν δεξιὰν σειρὰν ζεύγνυνται τοῦ ἄρματος. 8. Πᾶσαν ἔργου χάριν ἢ τῶν λόγων ἀκαιρία ἀπόλλυσι. 9. Ἡ μὲν εὐταξία σώζειν δοκεῖ, ἡ δὲ ἀταξία πολλοὺς ἤδη ἀπολώλεκεν. 10. Μὴ δαιμόνων χόλον ὄρσης.

1. I will yoke the horses. 2. Hercules will destroy the snake having-many-necks in Lerna. 3. Unless you take-care-of (say guard, pl.) small-things, you will lose (pl.) the greater-things. 4. The general has destroyed many of the enemy. 5. The young-man is undone. 6. A strong horse is yoked to the right trace of the chariot. 7. Strong horses were yoked to the right trace of the chariot. 8. The barbarians destroyed many cities. 9. The impious young-man roused the anger of the deities. 10. The impious young-men will rouse the anger of the deities.

C.—1. Θύραν τίς ἀνοίξει μοι; 2. μεμίζεται ἐσθλὰ κακοῖσιν. 3. Ὅρκον φεῦγε, κἂν δικαίως ὀμνῇς. 4. Ἄνδρὸς δικαίου καρπὸς οὐκ ἀπόλλυται. 5. Ὁμώμοκεν ὁ δικαστὴς δικάσειν κατὰ τοὺς νόμους. 6. Ἐν Τήνῳ κρήνη ἐστίν, ἥς τῷ ὕδατι οἶνος οὐ μίγνυται. 7. Ξενοφάνης ἔλεγε τὴν γῆν ἐξ ἀέρος καὶ πυρὸς συμπαγῆναι. 8. Ἡ ὀργὴ καὶ ἡ ἀσυνεσία, δύο μεγίστω κακῷ, πολλοὺς ἀπώλεσαν. 9. Φρύγες ὅρκους οὐ χρῶνται, οὐτ' ὀμνύντες, οὐτ' ἄλλους ἐξορκοῦντες. 10. Ζεὺς ἄνδρ' ἐξολέσειεν Ὀλύμπιος, ὅς τὸν ἐταῖρον ἐξαπατᾶν ἐθέλει.

1. Who opened the door? 2. Who has opened the door? 3. The bad were mixed with the good. 4. Flee-from (pl.) oaths, even if ye swear justly. 5. They will swear justly. 6. The judges swore that they-would-judge according-to the laws. 7. The water of the fountain will not mix with wine. 8. The earth is compounded of (ἐξ) air and fire. 9. The Phrygians neither swear nor make others swear. 10. May the gods destroy the men who wish to deceive their (the) companions.

XXX.—IRREGULAR VERBS IN Ω.

The irregularities of the Greek verb are chiefly confined to the Present Tense. As a general rule it is necessary to commit to memory only the Present, Future, Aorist, and Perfect Active. The Perfect Passive and the 1 Future and 1 Aorist Passive follow the 1 Perfect Active.

I.—VERBS WHICH ADD ϵ TO THE STEM.1. *In the Present Tense.*

Present.	Future.	Aorist.	Perfect.
γαμέω, <i>I marry</i> δοκέω, <i>I appear</i>	γαμῶ δόξω, δο- κήσω	ἔγημα ἔδοξα, ἐδό- κησα	γεγάμηκα δέδογμαι
ῥιπτέω, ῥίπτω, <i>I</i> <i>throw</i> ἄθρόω, <i>I push</i>	ῥίψω ῶσω	ἔρριψα ἔωσα	ἔρριψα —

2. *In other Tenses.*

ἀλέξω, <i>I ward off</i> ἄχθομαι, <i>I am vexed</i>	ἀλεξήσω ἀχθέσομαι, ἀχθεσθή- σομαι	ἤλεξα ἤχθεσθην	— —
βόσκω, <i>I feed</i> βούλομαι, <i>I wish</i>	βοσκήσω βουλήσομαι	— ἐβουλήθην	— βεβούλημαι, βέβουλα
δέω, <i>I want</i> δέομαι, <i>I entreat</i> ἐθέλω and θέλω, <i>I</i> <i>wish</i>	δεήσω δεήσομαι ἐθελήσω	ἐδέησα ἐδεήθην ἠθέλησα	δεδέηκα δεδέημαι ἠθέληκα
ἔρρω, <i>I go away</i> (ἔρομαι), <i>I ask</i> εὕδω, <i>I sleep</i> ἔψω, <i>I cook</i>	ἔρρήσω ἐρήσομαι εὐδήσω ἐψήσομαι	ἤρρησα ἤρόμην — ἤψησα	ἤρρηκα — — —
καθέζομαι, <i>I sit down</i> μάχομαι, <i>I fight</i> μέλει, <i>it is a care</i> μέλλω, <i>I am about to</i> μέλομαι, <i>I care for</i> μένω, <i>I remain</i> νέμω, <i>I distribute</i> ὀίω, <i>I smell</i> οἶομαι, <i>I think</i> οἴχομαι, <i>I go away</i> ὀφείλω, <i>I owe</i> παίω, <i>I strike</i>	καθεδούμαι μαχοῦμαι μελήσει μελλήσω μελήσομαι μενῶ νεμῶ ὀξήσω οἰήσομαι οἰχήσομαι ὀφειλήσω παίω, παιήσω	ἐκαθεζόμην ἐμαχεσάμην ἐμέλησεν ἐμέλλησα ἐμελήθην ἔμεινα ἔνειμα ὠξήσα ὠήθην — ὠφειλήσα ἔπαισα	μεμάχημαι μεμέληκεν — μεμέλημαι μεμένηκα νεμένηκα ὠῶδα, 2 Perf. — (ὠχῆμαι) ὠφείληκα πέπαικα
χαίρω, <i>I rejoice</i>	χαίρήσω	ἐχάρην	κεχάρηκα

II.—VERBS WHICH ADD *ν* TO THE PRESENT TENSE.1. With *ν* simply.

Present.	Future.	Aorist.	Perfect.
δάσσω, <i>I bite</i>	δήξομαι	ἔδακον	δέδηχα
δύνω, <i>I dip</i>	—	ἔδυν	δέδυκα
κάμνω, <i>I toil, become weary</i>	καμοῦμαι	ἔκαμον	κέκμηκα
τέμνω, <i>I cut</i>	τεμῶ	ἔτεμον, ἔταμον	τέτμηκα
τίνω, <i>I pay a penalty</i>	τίσω	ἔτισα	τέτικα Pass. Pf. τέ- τισμαι, Aor. ἐτίσθην
φθάσω, <i>I anticipate</i>	φθήσομαι	ἔφθασα, ἔφθην	ἔφθακα
φθίνω, <i>I perish</i>	φθίσομαι, φθίσω, <i>I will make to perish</i>	ἔφθιμην, Opt. φθίμην, ἔφθισα, <i>I made to perish</i>	ἔφθιμαι

2. Also with the Stem lengthened, or *ε* added to the *ν*.

βαίνω, <i>I go</i> (Stem βα)	βήσομαι, βήσω, <i>I will make to go</i>	ἔβην, ἔβησα, <i>I made to go</i>	βέβηκα
βυνέω, <i>I stop up</i> (Stem βυ)	βύσω	ἔβυσσα	— Pass. Pf. βέ- βυσμαι, Aor. 1 ἐβύσθην
ελαίνω, <i>I drive</i> (Stem ελα)	ελῶ	ἤλασα	ἐλήλακα
ικνέομαι, <i>I come</i> (Stem ικ)	ἴξομαι	ἰκόμην	ἔγμαι
κυνέω, <i>I kiss</i> (Stem κυ)	κίσσω	ἔκυσσα	—
ἐπισχένομαι, <i>I promise</i> (Stem ἐπ-εχ)	ἐπισχέσομαι	ἐπέσχόμην	ἐπέσχημαι

III.—VERBS WHICH ADD *av* TO THE PRESENT TENSE.

1. With *av* simply.

(The vowel *e* is added to the Stem in some Tenses.)

Present.	Future.	Aorist.	Perfect.
αἰσθάνομαι, <i>I perceive</i> (Stem αἰσθ, αἰσθε)	αἰσθήσομαι	ᾗσθόμην	ᾗσθημαι
ἁμαρτάνω, <i>I err</i> , ein (Stem ἁμαρτ, ἁμαρτε)	ἁμαρτήσομαι	ἡμαρτον	ἡμάρτηκα
ἀπεχθάνομαι, <i>I am hated</i> (St. ἀπεχθ, ἀπεχθε)	ἀπεχθήσομαι	ἀπηχθόμην	ἀπήχθημαι
αὐξάνω, αὖξω, <i>I increase</i> (Stem αὖξ, αὖξε)	αὐξήσω	ἠϋξήσα	ἠϋξήκα
βλαστάνω, <i>I bud</i> (St. βλαστ, βλαστε)	βλαστήσω	ἔβλαστον	ἐβλάστηκα
δαρθάνω, <i>I sleep</i> (Stem δαρθ, δαρθε)	δαρθήσομαι	ἔδαρθον	δεδάρθηκα
ἐλίσθάνω, <i>I slip</i> (Stem ἐλίσθ, ἐλίσθε)	ἐλίσθήσω	ἔλισθον	ἐλίσθηκα
ὀσφραίνομαι, <i>I smell</i> (Stem ὀσφ & ὀσφρε)	ὀσφρήσομαι	ὠσφρόμην	ὠσφρημαι
ὀφλισκάνω, <i>I owe</i> (Stem ὀφλ & ὀφλε: there is a double strengthening in the Present (ι)σκ and αν)	ὀφλήσω	ὠφλον	ὠφληκα

2. With the insertion of a nasal in the Stem: namely, *ν* before Dentals, *γ* before Gutturals, *μ* before Labials.

(The vowel of the Stem is also lengthened in most of the Tenses except the Present.)

θιγγάνω, <i>I touch</i> (Stem θιγ)	θίξομαι	ἔθιγον	—
λαγχάνω, <i>I meet with</i> (Stem λαχ)	λήξομαι	ἔλαχον	ἐῤληχα

VERBS WHICH ADD *αν* TO THE PRESENT TENSE
(continued).

Present.	Future.	Aorist.	Perfect.
λαμβάνω, <i>I take</i> (Stem λαβ)	λήψομαι	ἔλαβον	ἔειληφα Pf. Pass. εἵ- λημαι
λανθάνω, <i>I escape</i> notice, Mid. <i>I for-</i> get (Stem λαθ)	λήσω	ἔλαθον, λέ- λαθον	ἔλεληθα Pf. Mid. λέ- λησμαι
μανθάνω, <i>I learn</i> (Stem μαθ εἰ μαθε)	μαθήσομαι	ἔμαθον	μεμάθηκα
πυνθάνομαι, <i>I learn</i> (Stem πυνθ)	πείσομαι	ἐπυθόμην	πέπυσμαι
τυγχάνω, <i>I meet with,</i> obtain (St. τυχ)	τεύξομαι	ἔτυχον, ἐτύ- χησα	τετύχηκα

IV.—VERBS WHICH ADD *σκ* TO THE PRESENT TENSE

A. Without Reduplication.

1. Without any other alteration of the Stem.

Present.	Future.	Aorist.	Perfect.
ἀρέσκω, <i>I please</i> (Stem ἀρε)	ἀρέσω	ἤρεσα	(ἀρήρεκα) Pass. Pf. ἤρε- σμαι, Aor. 1 ἤρέσθην
γηράσκω, γηράω, <i>I</i> <i>grow old</i> (St. γηρα)	γηράσομαι	ἐγήρασα Inf. Aor. 2 γηρᾶναι, more com- mon than γηρᾶσαι	γεγήρακα
ἡβάσκω, ἡβάω, <i>I</i> <i>become marriage-</i> able (Stem ἡβα)	ἡβήσω	ἡβησα	ἡβηκα
ιλάσκομαι, <i>I appease</i> (Stem ιλα)	ιλάσομαι	ιλασάμην	—
μεθύσκω, <i>I make</i> <i>drunk</i> , Mid. <i>I</i> <i>become drunk</i> (Stem μεθυ)	μεθύσω	ἐμέθυσα	—

VERBS WHICH ADD *σκ* TO THE PRESENT TENSE
(continued).

2. With lengthening of the final vowel of the Stem.

Present.	Future.	Aorist.	Perfect.
ἀναβιώσκομαι, <i>I come to life again</i> (St. ἀνα-βιο)	ἀναβιώσομαι	ἀνεβιωσάμην	—
θνήσκω, <i>I die</i> (Stem θᾶν, θνή)	θανοῦμαι	ἔθανον	τέθνηκα
θρώσκω, <i>I leap</i> (Stem θορ, θρω)	θοροῦμαι	ἔθορον	—

3. With the connecting vowel *ι* (*ι-σκ*).

ἀλίσκομαι, <i>I am taken</i> (St. ἄλ, ἄλο)	ἀλώσσομαι	ἔαλων, ἤλων	ἔάλωκα, ἤλωκα
ἀναλίσκω, <i>I expend</i> (Stem ἀναλ, ἀναλο)	ἀναλώσω	ἀνάλωσα, ἀνήλωσα	ἀνάλωκα, ἀνήλωκα
εὐρίσκω, <i>I find</i> (Stem εὐρ, εῖρε)	εὐρήσω	εἶρον	εὐρήκα Pass. Aor. 1 εὐρέθην
στερίσκω, στερέω, <i>I deprive</i> (St. στερ and στερε)	στερήσω	ἐστέρησα	ἐστέρηκα

4. With the omission of a consonant before *σκ*.

διδάσκω, <i>I teach</i> (Stem διδαχ)	διδάξω	ἐδίδαξα	δεδίδαχα
πάσχω, <i>I suffer</i> (Stem παθ: Pres. παθ-σκω becoming πα-σχω, the aspirate in θ being transferred to κ)	πείσομαι	ἔπαθον	πέπονθα
χάσκω, <i>I open the mouth</i> (St. χαν)	χανοῦμαι	ἔχανον	κέχηται

VERBS WHICH ADD *σκ* TO THE PRESENT TENSE

(continued).

B. With Reduplication.

Present.	Future.	Aorist.	Perfect.
βιβράσκω, <i>I eat</i> (Stem βρω)	(βρώσομαι)	(ἔβρωσα) ἔβρων	βέβρωκα
γινώσκω, <i>I know</i> (Stem γνω)	γνώσομαι	ἔγνων	ἔγνωκα Pass. Pf. ἔγνω- σμαι, Aor. 1 ἐγνώσθην
διδράσκω, <i>I run</i> (Stem δρα)	δράσομαι	ἔδρᾱν	δέδρακα
μιμνήσκω, <i>I remind</i> (Stem μνα)	μνήσω	ἔμνησα	Pass. Pf. μέ- μνημαι, <i>I re- member</i> , Aor. 1 ἐμνή- σθην
πιπράσκω, <i>I sell</i> (Stem πρα)	—	—	πέπρακα Fut. 3 πεπρά- σομαι
τιτρώσκω, <i>I wound</i> (Stem τρω)	τρώσω	ἔτρωσα	— Pf. Pass. τέ- τρωμαι

V.—VERBS WHICH FORM THEIR TENSES FROM
DIFFERENT STEMS.

Present.	Future.	Aorist.	Perfect.
αἰρέω, <i>I take, Mid.</i> <i>I choose</i>	αἰρήσω	εἶλον	ἤρηκα Aor. Pass. ἤρέ- θην
λέγω, <i>I say</i>	ἐρῶ, λέξω	εἶπον, εἶπα, ἔλεξα	εἶρηκα Pass. Pf. λέ- λεγμαι, Aor. ἐρρήθην, ἐλέχθην, Fut. ῥηθήσομαι

VERBS WHICH FORM THEIR TENSES FROM DIFFERENT
STEMS (*continued*).

Present.	Future.	Aorist.	Perfect.
ἔρχομαι <i>I go</i>	ἐλεύσομαι	ἦλθον, ἦλυ- τον	ἐλήλυθα
ἐσθίω, <i>I eat</i>	ἔδομαι	ἔφαγον	ἐδήδοκα Pf. Pass. ἐδή- δεσμαι ἐώνημαι
ὠνέομαι, <i>I buy</i>	ὠνήσομαι	ἔωνησάμην, ἐπριάμην	ἔώνημαι
ὁράω, <i>I see</i>	ὄψομαι	εἶδον	ἑώρακα Pass. Pf. ἑώρα- μαι and ὤμμαι, Aor. ὤφθην, Fut. ὀφθήσο- μαι πέπωκα Pf. Pass. πέ- πομαι δεδράμηνκα ἐνήνοχα Pass. Pf. ἐνή- νεγμαι, Aor. 1 ἠνέχθην, Fut. ἐνεχθήσο- μαι and οἰσθή- σομαι, Mid. Fut. οἴσο- μαι, Aor. 1 ἠνεγκά- μην
πίνω, <i>I drink</i>	πίομαι	ἔπιον, Imp. πίθι	πέπωκα Pf. Pass. πέ- πομαι δεδράμηνκα ἐνήνοχα Pass. Pf. ἐνή- νεγμαι, Aor. 1 ἠνέχθην, Fut. ἐνεχθήσο- μαι and οἰσθή- σομαι, Mid. Fut. οἴσο- μαι, Aor. 1 ἠνεγκά- μην
τρέχω, <i>I run</i>	δραμοῦμαι	ἔδραμον	δέδραμηνκα
φέρω, <i>I carry</i>	οἴσω	ἠνεγκον, ἠνεγκα	ἐνήνοχα Pass. Pf. ἐνή- νεγμαι, Aor. 1 ἠνέχθην, Fut. ἐνεχθήσο- μαι and οἰσθή- σομαι, Mid. Fut. οἴσο- μαι, Aor. 1 ἠνεγκά- μην

VI.—OTHER IRREGULARITIES.

1. Stems ending in a digamma (F)

Present.	Future.	Aorist.	Perfect.
καίω, Att. κάω, <i>I burn</i> (Stem καF)	καίσω	ἔκανσα	κέκαυκα Aor. 2 Pass. ἐκάην κέκλυκα
κλαίω, Att. κλάω, <i>I weep</i> (Stem κλαF)	κλαύσομαι, κλανσοῦμαι, κλαιήσω	ἔκλυσα	
θέω, <i>I run</i> (Stem θεF)	θείσομαι, θευσοῦμαι	—	—
νέω, <i>I swim</i> (Stem νεF)	νεύσομαι, (νευσοῦμαι)	ἔνευσα	νένευκα
πλέω, <i>I sail</i> (Stem πλεF)	πλεύσομαι, πλευσοῦμαι	ἔπλευσα	πέπλευκα Pass. Pf. πέπλευσμαι, Aor. 1 ἐπλεύσθην πέπνευκα Pass. Pf. πέπνευσμαι, Aor. 1 ἐπνεύσθην
πνέω, <i>I breathe</i> (Stem πνεF)	πνεύσομαι, πνευσοῦμαι	ἔπνευσα	πέπνευκα Pass. Pf. πέπνευσμαι, Aor. 1 ἐπνεύσθην
ῥέω, <i>I flow</i> (Stem ῥεF, ῥν)	ῥνήσομαι, (ῥεύσομαι)	ἔρρύνην (ἔρ- ῥευσα)	ἔρρύνηκα
χέω, <i>I pour</i> (Stem χεF, χν)	χέω	ἔχεα	κέχυκα

2. Stems which suffer Metathesis, Syncope, &c.

βάλλω, <i>I throw</i> (Stem βαλ, Met. βλη)	βαλῶ, (βαλλήσω)	ἔβαλον	βέβληκα
καλέω, <i>I call</i> (Stem καλ, Met. κλη)	καλέσω, καλῶ	ἐκάλεσα	κέκληκα
πίπτω, <i>I fall</i> (Stem πετ, Pres. πι-πετ-ω = πίπτω)	πεσοῦμαι	ἔπεσον	πέπτuka

The digamma (F) pronounced as *v* or *w*, was originally the sixth letter of the Greek alphabet, but went out of use. Before a consonant it is represented by *v*.

OTHER IRREGULARITIES (*continued*).

Present.	Future.	Aorist.	Perfect.
σκέλλω, <i>I dry</i> (Stem σκελ or σκαλ, Met. σκλη)	σκλησομαι	ἔσκλην	ἔσκληκα
γίγνομαι, <i>I become</i> , am (Stem γεν, Pres. γι-γεν-ομαι = γίγνομαι)	γενήσομαι	ἐγενόμην	γεγέννημαι, γέγονα
ἐγείρω, <i>I awake</i> , wake up (St. ἐγερ)	ἐγερῶ	ἤγειρα	ἐγήγερκα Pf. 2 ἐγρήγορα, <i>I am awake</i> , Aor. ἠγρόμην, <i>I was awake</i>
ἔπομαι, <i>I follow</i>	ἔψομαι	ἐσπόμεν, Subj. σπώ-μαι, Inf. σπέσθαι	—
ἔχω, <i>I have</i> (Stem σεχ, Syncop. σχ) εἶχον, Imperf.	ἔξω, σχήσω	ἔσχον, Subj. σχῶ, Opt. σχοίην, Imp. σχές	ἔσχηκα Aor. 1 Pass. ἐσχέθην
πέτομαι, πέταμαι, ἵπταμαι, <i>I fly</i>	(πετήσομαι) πτήσομαι	ἐπτόμην, ἐπτάμην, (ἔπτην)	—
ἄγω, <i>I lead</i> βιώω, <i>I live</i>	ἄξω βιώσομαι	ἤγαγον (ἐβίωσα), ἐβίων Opt. Aor. βιώην	ἀγήοχα, ἤχα βεβίωκα
διαλέγομαι, <i>I converse</i>	διαλεχθήσομαι	διελέχθην	διέλεγμαι
τίκτω, <i>I bear</i> (Stem τεκ, Pres. τι-τεκ-ω = τίκτω)	τέξω (τέξομαι)	ἔτεκον	τέτοκα
τρώγω, <i>I gnaw</i>	τρώξομαι	ἔτραγον	—

VII.—VERBS WHICH FORM THEIR SECOND AORISTS
LIKE THE VERBS IN *μι*.

Many of these Verbs appear in the preceding lists.

Stems in α.

1. ἔ-βη-ν (Stem βα), Pres. βαίνω, *I go*, Imperat. βῆθι, in compounds also βᾶ (κατάβᾶ), Inf. βῆναι, Part. βάς.

2. γηρά-ναι (Stem γηρα), Inf. to the Pres. γηρά-σκω, *I grow old*.

3. ἔ-δρά-ν (Stem δρᾶ), Pres. δι-δρά-σκω, *I run*, Inf. δρά-ναι, Part. δράς.

4. ἔ-κτά-ν (Stem κτᾶ), Pres. κτείνω, *I kill*, Part. κτά-ς, Part. Mid. κτά-μενος (*killed*).

5. ἔ-πτη-ν (Stem πτα, πτε), Pres. πέτομαι, *I fly*, Part. πτάς, Mid. πτάμενος, Inf. πτέσθαι.

6. ἔ-τλη-ν (Stem τλᾶ), *I endured*, Subj. τλῶ, Opt. τλαίην, Imperat. τλήθι, Inf. τλήναι, Fut. τλήσομαι, Perf. τέτληκα.

7. ἔ-φθη-ν (Stem φθα), Pres. φθάνω, *I anticipate*, Inf. φθῆναι.

8. ἐ-πριά-μην (Stem πρια), *I bought*, Imperat. πρίω.

Stems in ε.

9. ἔ-σβη-ν (Stem σβε), Pres. σβέννυμι, *I quench*, Inf. σβῆναι.

10. ἔ-σκλη-ν (Stem σκλε), Pres. σκέλλω, *I dry*, Inf. σκλήναι.

11. Imperat. σχέ-ς, from σχέ-θι (Stem σεχ), Pres. ἔχω, 1 Sing. Aor. Ind. ἔ-σχ-ον.

Stems in ο and ω.

12. ἐ-άλω-ν (Stem ἄλω), *I was caught*, Pres. ἀλίσκομαι, Opt. ἀλοίην, Inf. ἀλῶναι, Part. ἀλούς.

13. ἐ-βίω-ν (Stem βιο), Pres. βιῶω, *I live*, Opt. βιῶην, Inf. βιῶναι, Part. βιούς.

14. ἔ-γνω-ν (Stem γνω), Pres. γι-γνώ-σκω, *I come to know*, Opt. γνῶιην, Imperat. γνῶθι, Inf. γνῶναι, Part. γνούς.

Stem in ι.

15. Imperat. πῖ-θι (Stem πι), Pres. πίνω, *I drink*, 1 Sing. Aor. Ind. ἔπιον.

Stems in υ.

16. ἔ-δϋ-ν (Stem δυ), Pres. δύνω, *I dive*, Imperat. δϋθι, Inf. δϋναι, Part. δϋς.

17. ἔ-φϋ-ν (Stem φυ), *I became*, Pres. φύω, *I produce*, Inf. φϋναι.

VIII.—VERBS WHICH HAVE PERFECTS WITHOUT ANY PRESENT TENSE.

1. οἶδα, *I know*.

Perfect Indicative.

<i>Sing.</i> οἶδα	οἶσθα	οἶδε(ν)
<i>Dual.</i>	ἴστων	ἴστων
<i>Plur.</i> ἴσμεν	ἴστε	ἴσῃσι(ν)

Imperative.

<i>Sing.</i>	ἴσθι	ἴστω
<i>Dual.</i>	ἴστων	ἴστων
<i>Plur.</i>	ἴστε	ἴστωσαν

Subjunctive.

<i>Sing.</i> εἰδῶ	εἰδῆς	εἰδῆ
<i>Dual.</i>	εἰδῆτων	εἰδῆτων
<i>Plur.</i> εἰδῶμεν	εἰδῆτε	εἰδῶσι(ν)

Optative.

<i>Sing.</i> εἰδείην	εἰδείης	εἰδείη, &c.
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Infinitive.

εἰδέναι

Participle.

Nom. εἰδώς	εἰδνῖα	εἰδός
Gen. εἰδότος	εἰδνίας	εἰδότος

Pluperfect, *I knew.*

Sing. ᾔδειν or ᾔδη	ᾔδειςθα, or ᾔδησθα	ᾔδει. or ᾔδη
Dual.	ᾔδειτον, or ᾔστον	ᾔδείτην, or ᾔστην
Plur. ᾔδαιμεν, or ᾔσμεν	ᾔδειτε, or ᾔστε	ᾔδεσαν, or ᾔσαν

Future.

εἴσομαι.

2. ἔοικα, *I resemble, appear.*

Infinitive. εἰκέσθαι or εἰκέναι		
Participle. εἰκώς, or εἰκώς	εἰκνῖα, or εἰκνῖα	εἰκός, or εἰκός
Pluperfect. ἔωκεν		

3. δέδοικα or δέδια, *I fear.*

Perfect.

Sing. δέδια	δέδιας	δέδιε
Dual.	δέδιτον	δέδιτον
Plur. δέδιμεν	δέδιτε	δέδιαν(ν)
Imperative. δέδιθι		
Subjunctive. δεδίω		
Optative. δεδιέην		
Infinitive. δεδιέναι		
Participle. δεδιώς		
1 Aorist. ἔδεια		
Future. δείσομαι		
Pluperfect. ἐδεδίην.	3 Dual. ἐδεδίτην.	3 Plural. ἐδέδισαν

XXXI.—EXERCISES ON THE IRREGULAR VERBS.

I. *Verbs which add ε to the Present Stem.* (See p. 137.)

EXERCISE LXVIII.

A.—1. Ἐχώρησαν Τρῶες, ὥσαντο δ' Ἀχαιοί. 2. Περικλῆς ἔγημε Ἀσπασίαν τὴν Μιλησίαν. 3. Ὁ λέων ἐπιβρύπτει ἑαυτὸν τῇ λεῖα, ὅταν ᾖ πλησίον. 4. Ζεὺς ἐπέβριψε τῷ Τιφῶνι Ἀἴτην, ὅρος ἐν Σικελίᾳ. 5. Ὁ ἀληθῶς σοφὸς οὐ δοκεῖν ἄριστος ἀλλ' εἶναι θέλει. 6. Βουλεύουν μὲν βραδέως, ἐπιτέλει δὲ ταχέως τὰ δόξαντα. 7. Βούλομαί σου κλύειν πότερα δέδοκται σοι μένουντι καρτερεῖν ἢ πλεῖν μετ' ἡμῶν. 8. Μήδεια ἤκεν εἰς Ἀθήνας κάκει γαμηθεῖσα* Αἰγεί παῖδα γεννᾷ Μήδον. 9. Οὐκ ἀχθῆμαι τρέφων ὑμᾶς. 10. Ἐλπίδες οὐποτε καθεύδουσιν.

1. The Trojans will drive-back (push) the Achæans. 2. The men married the beautiful daughters of the philosopher. 3. The men will marry the beautiful daughters of the philosopher. 4. Medea married the hero. 5. The lions will throw themselves upon the booty. 6. Those who are really wise do not wish to appear to be best, but to be (so). 7. They deliberated slowly, but accomplished quickly what-was-determined-upon (aor. part. of δοκέω). 8. We determined (aor. impers. of δοκέω) remaining to persevere. 9. He was vexed (at) rearing us. 10. Hopes will never sleep.

* γαμέω in the Active voice is used of a man marrying, in the Middle of a woman.

B.—1. Οὐ πρέπει τὸν στρατηγὸν ἐν κινδύνους καθευδῆσαι. 2. Μήδεια Αἴσονα ἀνέψῃσασα νέον ποιῆσαι λέγεται. 3. Αἱ ἐλπίδες βόσκουσι τοὺς κενούς βροτῶν. 4. Σίτον αἰτίζων κατὰ δῆμον γαστέρα βοσκήσεις. 5. Τὰ κακὰ ἀλεξόμεθα, τῶν ἀγαθῶν ἀπολαύομεν. 6. Ἀλεξανδρὸς Ἡφαιστίωνα θεὸν χειροτονῆσαι ἐβουλήθη. 7. Πλούσιός ἐστιν οὐχ ὁ πολλὰ κεκτημένος, ἀλλ' ὁ μικρῶν δεησόμενος. 8. Εἴ τις ἡμᾶς ἔροιτο, ὃ τι ἐστὶν ὁ σοφιστής, τί ἂν αὐτῷ ἀποκριναίμεθα; 9. Τοῖς ἀγαθοῖς τῆς ἀρετῆς μελήσει. 10. Ἀφ' ἵππων ἐμάχοντο οἱ Λυδοί. 11. Τῷ Ἀσκληπίῳ ὀφείλομεν ἀλεκτρυόνα. 12. Ὀφειλήσεις τοῖς θεοῖς πολλὴν χάριν.

1. Medea boiled Jason. 2. Hopes will feed empty mortals (say the empty-ones of mortals). 3. They will feed their (the) bellies,

4. He wards-off dangers. 5. The citizens wished to vote Alexander a god. 6. The man will want few-things. 7. I asked him who the sophists are. 8. The good care-for (impers.) virtue. 9. Cyrus fought on-horseback (*say* from a horse). 10. We owed cocks to Asclepius.

II. Verbs which add *ν* or *νε* to the Present Tense. (See p. 138.)

EXERCISE LXIX.

A.—1. Οὐ φθίνει ἀρετή. 2. Τίνεις δίκας. 3. Ἀθηνᾶς μῆνις ἐλαύνει με. 4. Θεοῦ νόμον οὐ παραβαίνομεν. 5. Δεῖλη πᾶσα τέμνεται ὅπωρα. 6. Φιλεῖ τῷ κάμνοντι συσπεύδειν θεός. 7. Οὐκ ἂν δύνατο μὴ καμὼν εὐδαιμονεῖν. 8. Σοφοῖς ὁμιλῶν καὶ τὸς (=καὶ αὐτὸς) ἐκβήσῃ σοφός. 9. Βέβηκε Δηάνειρα τὴν πανυστάτην ὁδῶν ἀπασῶν. 10. Εὐρυδίκη, ἡ γυνὴ Ὀρφέως, ἐτελεύτησε δηχθεῖσα ὑπὸ ὄφεως.

1. Virtue will never perish. 2. We paid the penalty. 3. The wrath of Athena, will drive me. 4. We transgressed the laws of the gods. 5. They will cut the fruit in the afternoon. 6. The gods are-wont (*say* love) to assist those-who-toil (part.). 7. Associating with wise-men, they themselves also turned-out wise. 8. The daughters have gone the last way of all. 9. The boy was bitten by a serpent. 10. The boys died having-been-bitten by serpents.

B.—1. Ὁ Ἡρακλῆς τὸ ῥόπαλον, ὃ ἐφόρει, αὐτὸς ἔτεμεν ἐκ Νεμέας. 2. Ἀλέξανδρος ὑπερβὰς τὸν Τανάιν τοὺς Σκύθας ἐνίκησε μεγάλην ἱππομαχίαν. 3. Πλείστου δοκεῖ ἀνὴρ ἐπαίνου ἄξιος εἶναι, ὃς ἂν φθάνῃ τοὺς φίλους εὐεργετῶν. 4. Κλεισθένης ἐξήλασε Πεισιστρατίδας καὶ κατέλυσε τὴν τυραννίδα. 5. Τοὺς κακούργους οἱ θεοὶ ἀποτίσαντο. 6. Οἱ πολῖται τοὺς πολεμίους ἔφθασαν εἰς τὴν πόλιν φεγγότες. 7. Οἱ κεκμηκότες στρατιῶται ἀνεπαύσαντο. 8. Ἀττικὴ ὑπὸ τῶν Περσῶν ἐτμήθη. 9. Οἱ πρέσβεις εἰς τὴν πόλιν ἀφίκοντο. 10. Ὁ φίλος ὑπέσχετό μοι ἀφίξεσθαι.

1. Hercules will himself cut the club from Nemea. 2. The Greeks having crossed the river conquered the barbarians. 3. The man anticipates his friends (in) benefiting (them). 4. Cleisthenes will drive out the Peisistratidæ, and will overthrow the tyranny. 5. The citizens have driven-out the tyrants. 6. The gods took-vengeance-on the evil-doers. 7. The general fled into the city before the enemy (anticipated having fled). 8. The barbarians have laid-waste (*ρέμνω*) Attica. 9. The ambassador has come into the city. 10. The ambassadors promised to come (fut.).

III. Verbs which add *an* to the Present Tense. (See pp. 132, 140.)

EXERCISE LXX.

A.—1. Πάν ἔργον ἢ μελέτη συνάξει. 2. Οἱ Πέρσαι τοῖς Ἑλλήσιν ἀπηχθάνοντο. 3. Πείθου λέγοντι, κοῦχ (= καὶ οὐ) ἁμαρτήσῃ ποτέ. 4. Ἄκων ἁμαρτῶν οὗ τις ἀνθρώπων κακός. 5. Εἰς θεοὺς καὶ λόγῳ καὶ ἔργῳ ἡμάρτηκας. 6. Λόγῳ ἡγεμῶν ἐν πατρί χρώμενος οὐχ ἁμαρτήσῃ. 7. Αἱ κύνες αἰσθάνονται τὰ λάγῳ. 8. Τάνταλον φεύγει τὴν ἰδίαν, ἐπειδὴν προσιώντα αἰσθῆται αὐτόν. 9. Φίλιππος αὐτὸς ἀπεφάσκειτο δὲ χρυσίου μᾶλλον ἢ διὰ τῶν ὅπλων τῆξινεῖν τὴν ἰδίαν βασιλείαν. 10. Οἱ Σαλαγκιδῶναι προσιώντας αἰσθόμενοι τοὺς Ἀθηναίους τὴν λείαν ἀπασαν κατέθευτο εἰς Θράκας.

1. Practice increases every deed. 2. The philosophers will be hated by the citizens. 3. Obey (pl.) him-who-speaks, and you will never sin. 4. Those-who-sinned (part.) unwillingly are not wicked. 5. He had sinned against (eis) the gods both by word and deed. 6. They will not sin, using reason (λόγῳ) (as) a guide in everything. 7. The dogs perceived the hares. 8. Tantalus perceived the water approaching him. 9. Philip will increase his own kingdom more by-means-of gold than by-means-of arms. 10. The general having perceived the enemies approaching him deposited all the booty among (eis) the Thracians.

B.—1. Κέρδος πονηρὸν μὴ λαβεῖν βούλου ποτέ. 2. Δίκαια δράσας συμμάχου τείξῃ ἐσεῦ. 3. Γράμματα μαθεῖν δεῖ καὶ μαθόντα νοῦν ἔχειν. 4. Λαβὲ πρόνοιαν τοῦ προσήκουτος βίου. 5. Μὴ δίγῃς τοῦ κυνός. 6. Ἄγε δεῦρο, ἵνα πύθῃ τῆς λυγρᾶς ἀγγελίας. 7. Θεὸν ἐπισηκῶν μὴ δόκει λελθῆναι. 8. Μακάριος, ὅστις ἔτυχε γενηαῖον φίλου. 9. Μάθε φέρειν τὴν συμφορὰν. 10. Οὐδεὶς πῶ ξένον ἐξασπατήσας ἀθανάτους ἔλαθεν. 11. Ἀπ' ἐσθλῶν ἐσθλὰ μαθήσῃ. 12. Καὶ κακὸς πολλάκις τιμῇς καὶ δόξῃς ἔλαχεν.

1. The good-man will not take disgraceful gain. 2. Having done just-things they obtained the gods (as) allies. 3. The boys learnt (μανθάνω) literature (pl.) 4. The boys touched the dog. 5. The citizens learnt (πυνθάνομαι) the sad news. 6. The evil-doers escaped-the-notice-of the citizens. 7. They will meet-with noble friends. 8. They have learnt to bear misfortunes. 9. The soldiers obtained honour and glory. 10. He has learnt good-things from good-men.

IV. Verbs which add *σκ* to the Present Stem. (See pp. 140-142.)

EXERCISE LXXI.

A.—1. 'Ολίγους εὗρήσεις ἄνδρας ἐταίρους πιστοὺς ἐν χαλεποῖς πράγμασιν. 2. Πᾶσιν ἀνθρώποις μύριμόν ἐστιν ἀποθανεῖν. 3. Πενθοῦμεν τοὺς τεθνηκότας. 4. Οἶκ' ἂν εὖροις ἄνθρωπον πάντα ὀλβιώτατον. 5. *Ὡ καλῶς ζῆν, ἢ καλῶς τεθνηκέναι ὁ εὐγενὴς βούλεται. 6. Εἰ τις γηράσκει ζῆν εὐχεται, ἄξιός ἐστι γηράσκειν πολλὰς εἰς ἐτῶν ἑκατάδας. 7. Τύχη τέχνην εὗρηκας, οὐ τέχνην τύχην. 8. 'Αχάριστος, ὅστις εὖ παθῶν ἀμνημονεῖ. 9. Μέννησο νέος ὦν ὡς γέρων ἔσῃ ποτέ. 10. 'Ὡς ἡδὺ τοῖς σωθεῖσι μεμνησθαι πόνων. 11. Κύρος Γῆν ἱλάσκετο χοαῖ* καὶ θεοὺς θυσίσαις. 12. 'Αναμνήσω ὑμᾶς τοὺς τῶν προγόνων κινδύνους.

1. The king found few men faithful companions. 2. The philosopher is dead (*say* has died). 3. The well-born-man will die nobly. 4. He mourns-for his (the) friend who-is-dead (*say*, who-has-died, part.). 5. The philosopher has-grown-old. 6. The sophists say that they have discovered wisdom. 7. Having experienced benefits (*say*, having suffered well), they are forgetful. 8. They remembered being young that they should be old sometime. 9. Those-who-were-saved remembered (their) troubles. 10. He reminded you of the valour of your (the) ancestors.

B.—1. 'Ο λαγὼς ἐν σκότει νέμεται, τὴν δὲ ἡμέραν ἀποδιδράσκει. 2. *Ὡν τις ἀποδρᾶ* τῶν οἰκετῶν σε καὶ λάβῃς αὐτόν, τί αὐτῷ χρῆσις; 3. Δεκάτῳ ἔτει τῆς πολιρκίας* Ἴλιον ὑπὸ τῶν Ἀχαιῶν ἔάλω. 4. Θρασύβουλος πολλὰ χρήματα ἀνήλωκεν ἐς στρατιώτας. 5. *Ὡ φύσις τοὺς πελαργοὺς ἐδίδασκε τοὺς πατέρας ἐν γῆρᾳ τρέφειν. 6. *Ἔστ' ἀνάγκη τοῦ παρεστῶτος θέρουσ Τροίαν ἀλῶναι πᾶσαν. 7. Κροῖστος ἀλοὺς ἐπὶ τὴν πυρὰν ὑπὸ τοῦ Κύρου ἀνήχθη. 8. Ἀδύνατόν ἐστιν ἀνευ τοῦ λόγου μὴ δικαίως δεδιδυγμένους δικαίαν θέσθαι τὴν ψήφον. 9. Οἱ Σπαρτιάται τοῖς παισὶν ἐπεδείκνυσαν τοὺς Εἰλωτας μεθυσθέντας εἰς ἀποτροπὴν πολυουσίας. 10. Ἐὰν παρὰ Σπαρτιάτῃ εὐρεθῇ χρυσὸς ἢ ἀργυρος, θανάτῳ ζημιούται.

1. The slaves ran-away in-the night (gen.). 2. If your (the) slaves should run-away-from you (pl.), and you should take (pl.) them, how would you use (pl.) them? 3. The cities were taken by the barbarians. 4. They say that Ilium was taken by the Achæans

* 2 Aor. Subj.

in the tenth year of the siege. 5. Thrasybulus will spend much money upon soldiers. 6. Nature teaches children to support their (the) fathers in old-age. 7. The generals having been taken were carried to the pyre by the king. 8. Troy was taken. 9. The citizens have been taught to give (their) vote justly (adjective). 10. The Spartans made the Helots drunk.

V. *Verbs which form their Tenses from different Stems.*
(See pp. 142, 143.)

EXERCISE LXXII.

A.—1. Οἱ πολέμοι εἶλον τὴν πόλιν. 2. Οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι Θεμιστοκλέα στρατηγὸν εἶλοντο ἐν τῷ Περσικῷ πολέμῳ. 3. Ὀδυσσεὺς εἰς Αἶδου μέγα δῶμα ἦλθεν. 4. Μὴ πίστευε τάχιστα, πρὶν ἀτρεκέως πέρας ὄψει. 5. Μετρίως φάγε. 6. Οὐδὲ εἰς Ὀμηρον εἴρηκε μακρόν. 7. Ὅστις λόγους, ὡς παρακαταθήκη, λαβὼν ἐξείπεν, ἄδικός ἐστιν. 8. Μὴ τοῦτο βλέψης, εἰ νεώτερος λέγω, ἀλλ' εἰ φρονούντων τοὺς λόγους ἀνδρῶν ἔρῳ. 9. Πένθει μετρίως τοὺς ἀποθανόντας φίλους· οὐ γὰρ τευθήκασιν, ἀλλὰ τὴν αὐτὴν ὁδόν, ἣν πᾶσιν εἰλθεῖν ἔστ' ἀνάγκη, προεληλύθασιν. 10. Ξένους πένητας μὴ παραδράμης ἰδών.

1. The enemies have taken the city. 2. Themistocles was chosen general by the Athenians in the Persian war. 3. The soldiers have gone into the city. 4. Hercules saw the great house of Hades. 5. They will-eat with-moderation. 6. He spoke the words of sensible men. 7. He will speak the words of sensible men. 8. He went-before the same way which it is necessary for all to go. 9. He saw the poor strangers. 10. Having seen the poor strangers, he will not pass-by (them).

B.—1. Ποταμός τις καὶ βεῦμα βίαιόν ἐστιν ὁ αἰὼν· ἅμα γὰρ ὥφθη καὶ παρενήνεκται. 2. Ἐνεγκε λύπην καὶ βλάβην ἐρβώμενος. 3. Φίλον δι' ὀργὴν ἐν κακοῖς μὴ περιύδης. 4. Μήπω μέγαν εἴπησ, πρὶν τελευτήσαντ' ἰδῆς. 5. Πολλοὶ συμπίοντες ἀπαξ γίγνονται φίλοι. 6. Οὐκ ἐπιόμαι τὸν οἶνον. 7. Ὁ οἶνος ὑπὸ τῶν στρατιωτῶν ἐξεπόθη. 8. Οὐδεὶς οὐσίαν, ἣν αὐτὸς ἐκτήσατο, κατέφαγεν. 9. Σόλωνος νόμος ἐστίν· ὁ τὰ πατρῶα κατεδηδοκὸς ἄτιμος ἔστω. 10. Γάϊος Καῖσαρ Φαρνάκην νικήσας πρὸς τοὺς φίλους ἔγραψεν· ἦλθον, εἶδον, ἐνίκησα.

1. The generals were seen by the soldiers. 2. The messenger carried the message. 3. He bore (carried) sorrow firmly. 4. He will not neglect his (the) friends in misfortunes on-account of anger. 5. Do not ye as yet call (a man) great before ye see him dead.

6. They drank-together. 7. They will not drink the wine. 8. The wine has been drunk by the citizens. 9. The son ate-up his (the) paternal (possessions). 10. He came, he saw, he conquered.

VI. Other Irregularities.

1. Stems ending in a Digamma. (See p. 144.)

EXERCISE LXXIII.

1. Ἡ στρατιὰ αὔριον ἐκπλεύσεται (ἐκπλευσεῖται). 2. Ἄνεμος βορρᾶς ἐναντίος τῇ στρατιᾷ ἔπνευσεν. 3. Ἐν τῇ ναυμαχίᾳ οἱ Πελοποννήσιοι ἄνδρας τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἀπέκτειναν, ὅσοι μὴ ἐξένευσαν αὐτῶν. 4. Ὅταν οἱ πολέμοι τῇ πόλει πλησιάσωσιν, οἱ στρατιῶται ἀναρπάσαντες τὰ ὄπλα θεύονται πρὸς τὰς πύλας. 5. Πολλοῖς καὶ σοφοῖς ἀνδράσι κέλευσται τάνθρωπινα. 6. Τίς οὐκ ἂν κλαύσει τὸν φίλον ἀτυχῇ; 7. Συγκέχυκε νῦν τὴν πίστιν ὁ καθ' ἡμᾶς βίος. 8. Οἱ πολέμοι τὰς τῶν Ἑλλήνων τάξεις συνέχεαν. 9. Οἱ νόμοι διὰ τὸν πόλεμον συγκέχυνμένοι εἰσίν. 10. Ἰκαρος, ὁ τοῦ Δαυδάλου υἱός, τακέντος τοῦ κηροῦ καὶ τῶν πτερῶν περιβρύντων, εἰς τὸ πέλαγος ἐπέπιπτεν.

1. The armament has sailed-out. 2. The wind will blow opposed to the armament. 3. The men will swim-away. 4. The soldier will run to the gate of the city. 5. The philosopher has wept-for human-affairs. 6. They did not-weep-for their unfortunate friends. 7. The winds have blown opposed to the ships. 8. The slaves poured the water. 9. The enemies have confounded the ranks of the Greeks. 10. The ships sailed-out.

2. Stems which suffer Metathesis, Syncope, &c. (See pp. 144, 145.)

EXERCISE LXXIV.

1. Σόλων ἀποβαλὼν νιὸν ἔκλευσεν. 2. Ἡ Κορινθία χώρα ἀπὸ Κορίνθου, διὸς υἱοῦ, τὸ ὄνομα ἔσχηκεν. 3. Τὸ στενόν, ἔνθα ὑπὸ τοῦ χρυσοῦ κριοῦ Ἑλλή καθρέχθη, Ἑλλήσποντος ἀπ' αὐτῆς ἐκλήθη. 4. Οἱ ἔρχοντες πόλεις πολλὰς ἔσχον. 5. Εἰπόντος τινὸς τῶν στρατιωτῶν πρὸς Πελοπίδαν, ἐμπεπτώκαμεν εἰς τοὺς πολέμιους, τί μᾶλλον, εἶπεν, ἢ εἰς ἡμᾶς ἐκεῖνοι; 6. Ἀρταπάτης λέγεται, ἐπειδὴ εἶδε πεπρωκότα Κῦρον, καταπνέσας ἀπὸ τοῦ ἵππου περιπεσεῖν αὐτῷ. 7. ἐν ταῦταις ταῖς πόλεσιν ἐγένεσθε καὶ ἐτράφητε. 8. ἄμ' ἡλίῳ ἀνίσχοντι ἦλθε Προκλῆς, γεγονὼς ἀπὸ Δαμαρίτου τοῦ Λάκωνος. 9. ἡ ὄρνις τίκτει ὄν. 10. ταῦτα τίκτει πόλεμον καὶ ἔχθραν.

1. The fathers having lost their sons wept. 2. The Corinthian country will have its name from Corinthus, a son of Zeus. 3. The gods have called the narrow-strait Hellespont. 4. The king has held and will hold many cities. 5. The soldiers had fallen into-the-midst-of (eis) the enemies. 6. The companions, having leaped-down from their horses, fell-over Cyrus. 7. He was born and brought-up in this city. 8. Procles is descended from Demaratus the Laconian. 9. The mother bore a beautiful child. 10. These-things have produced and will produce war and enmity.

VII. *Verbs which form their Second Aorists like the Verbs in μι.* (See p. 146.)

EXERCISE LXXV.

A.—1. Ἐν Δελφοῖς ἦν γεγραμμένον πρὸς τῷ νεῷ, τὸ Γνωθὶ σαυτὸν.* 2. Μὴ τλῆς † με προδοῦναι. 3. Ἡ τυραννὶς ἀδικίας μήτηρ ἔφυν. 4. Διὰ δίκης ἔβη νέμεσις εἰς Ἑλάνην. 5. Ἀπλοῦς ὁ μῦθος τῆς ἀληθείας ἔφυν. 6. Ὀργιζόμενος ἄνθρωπος οὐκ ἂν εὖ γνοίη. 7. Τλῆθι τοὺς σοὺς προσβλέπειν ἐναντίους ἐχθρούς. 8. Τὸ ἐνδύναι τὰ ὅπλα ἐκάλουν οἱ παλαιοὶ ζώσασθαι. 9. Λέγεται ὁ Ἡρακλῆς ἐπὶ τὸν Κέρβερον κίνα καταβῆναι. 10. Δαίδαλος ποιήσας πτέρυγας προσθετὰς ἐξέπητ μετὰ τοῦ Ἰκάρου.

1. He knew himself. 2. Know (pl.) yourselves. 3. He did not endure to betray me. 4. Do not ye endure to betray us. 5. He went into the city. 6. Do not go into the city. 7. Simple are (2 aor. of φύνω) the words of truth. 8. Men in-anger (being angry) would not judge rightly. 9. Hercules descended to the dog Cerberus. 10. Daedalus and Icarus having made wings flew away.

τὸ the saying.

† Subj. used as an imperative.

B.—1. Οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τοὺς πρώτους ἀνθρώπους ἐκ τῆς Ἀττικῆς ἀναφῦναι λέγουσιν. 2. Κατὰ τὸν Πελοποννησιακὸν πόλεμον Μυτιλήνη, πόλις ἐν τῇ νήσῳ Λέσβῳ, ὑπ' Ἀθηναίων ἔαλω. 3. Ὁ Πλάτων ἐτελεύτησε τῷ πρώτῳ ἔτει τῆς ὀγδόης καὶ ἐκατοστῆς Ὀλυμπιάδος, βιοὺς ἔτος ἐν πρὸς τοῖς ὀγδοήκοντα. 4. Χίλιοι Ἀθηναίων ἐπὶ τὰς ναῦς τὰς ἐν Πηγαῖς ἐπιβάντες παρέπλευσαν ἐς Σικυῶνα. 5. Οἱ ἄνθρωποι τὴν ἀλήθειαν γνῶναι σπεύδουσιν. 6. Ἡ πόλις ἐκινδύνευσεν ὑπὸ τῶν πολεμίων ἀλῶναι. 7. Σύγγνωθί μοι, ὦ πάτερ. 8. Εἷς τι καταδὺς τοῦ κόσμου μέρος καὶ ἀποκρίψας σεαυτὸν, πιστεύεις ὅτι τὸν θεὸν ἀποσέφηνυγας; 9. Ὁ δοῦλος ἔλαθεν ἀποδρὰς τὸν δεσπότην. 10. Μήποτε σεαυτὸν ἀπογνῶς.

1. The first men sprang out-of Attica. 2. In the (κατά) Peloponnesian war the cities in the island (of) Lesbos were taken by the Athenians. 3. Plato lived one year in addition to eighty. 4. The philosopher is said to have lived one hundred years. 5. Two thousand Athenians embarked upon the ships. 6. The cities having been taken by the enemies were razed-to-the-ground. 7. The fathers pardoned the boy. 8. The wicked having descended into some portion of the world, and having concealed themselves, believe that they have fled from God. 9. The slaves escaped from their masters. 10. He never despaired of himself.

VIII. *Verbs which have Perfects without any Present Tense.* (See p. 147.)

EXERCISE LXXVI.

1. * Ἀχρηστον προειδέναι τὰ μέλλοντα. 2. Οἱ ἀγαθοὶ πάντων μέτρον ἴσασιν ἔχειν. 3. Πολλοὶ ἄνθρωποι οὔτε δίκας ἤδεσαν, οὔτε νόμους. 4. Θεοὺς αἰδοῦ καὶ δειδιθί. 5. Ἰνδοὶ οὔτε δανείζουσιν οὔτε ἴσασι δανείζεσθαι. 6. Δύπην εὖνους οἶδε θεραπεύειν λόγος. 7. * Ὅς οὔτ' ἐρυθρίῃν οἶδεν οὔτε δεδιέναι, τὰ πρῶτα * πάσης τῆς ἀναυδείας ἔχει. 8. * Ἔστιν ἡ Πελοπόννησος εἰκονία φύλλῳ πλατάνου τὸ σχῆμα.†

1. The prophets know-beforehand the future. 2. We prophets knew-beforehand the future. 3. A good man knows (how) to have moderation in all-things (gen.). 4. He reverences and fears the gods. 5. They revered and feared the gods. 6. He knows neither (how) to reverence the gods nor to fear (them). 7. The Indians never lent-money-at-usury, nor did they know (how) to borrow-money-on-usury. 8. The daughter resembles her mother.

* *The elements of all shamelessness*

† *Accusative of reference.*

A SHORT SYNTAX.

First Concord.

§ 1. A Verb agrees with its Nominative case in Number and Person : as, ὁ παῖς τρέχει, *the boy runs* ; οἱ παῖδες τρέχουσι, *the boys run*.

§ 2. EXCEPTION.—The Nominative Plural of Neuter Nouns has the verb in the Singular : as, τὰ ῥόδα ἐστὶ καλὰ, *the roses are beautiful*.

Second Concord.

§ 3. An Adjective agrees with its Noun in Gender, Number and Case : as ὁ ἀγαθὸς ἀνὴρ, *the good man* ; ἡ ἀγαθὴ γυνή, *the good woman* ; τὸ ἀγαθὸν δένδρον, *the good tree*.

Third Concord.

§ 4. The Relative Pronoun agrees with the Antecedent in Gender, Number, and Person, but in Case follows its own clause : as, ὁλβιος ὁ στρατηγός, ὃν οἱ πολῖται θαυμάζουσι, *happy (is) the general whom the citizens admire*.

Apposition.

§ 5. When two Nouns refer to the same person or thing, they are put in the same case by *Apposition* : as, Κῦρος, ὁ τῶν Περσῶν βασιλεὺς, *Cyrus, the king of the Persians*.

The Article.

§ 6. A Noun without the Article is indefinite : as, παῖς, *a boy* ; a Noun with the Article is definite ; as, ὁ παῖς, *the boy*.

§ 7. Without the Article the Adjective may either precede or follow the Noun : as, ἀγαθὸς ἀνὴρ or ἀνὴρ ἀγαθός, *a good man*. But *the good man* must be in Greek in the same order as in English : as, ὁ ἀγαθὸς ἀνὴρ, *the good man*.

§ 8. If the Adjective is placed first or last, with the Article and Noun, it becomes a Predicate; as, ἀγαθὸς ὁ ἀνὴρ or ὁ ἀνὴρ ἀγαθός, *the man (is) good*, ἐστὶ being understood.

§ 9. Hence the Predicate generally has no article. The Article distinguishes the Subject from the Predicate: as, καλὸς ἐστὶν ὁ παῖς, *the boy is handsome*; but καλὸς ἐστὶ παῖς, *he is a handsome boy*.

§ 10. The Article is placed before many Nouns, though not translated in English: as

- (1) Before nouns denoting material: as, ὁ χρυσός *gold*.
- (2) Before nouns denoting whole classes of objects: as, οἱ γῶπες, *vultures*.
- (3) Before abstract nouns: as ἡ δίκη, *justice*.
- (4) Before proper names, especially when they have been previously mentioned, and when not followed by another noun in apposition: as, ὁ Σωκράτης, *Socrates*; but Σωκράτης ὁ φιλόσοφος, *Socrates the philosopher*.

§ 11. The Article supplies the place of the Possessive Pronoun, when the Pronoun is not emphatic: as, ἡ μήτηρ θαυμάζει τὴν θυγατέρα, *the mother admires HER daughter*.

Nominative Case.

§ 12. The Nominative denotes the *Subject*. When two nouns are connected by the verb "to be," they are put in the same case: as, ἡ γῆ σφαῖρά ἐστι, *the earth is a globe*.

Accusative Case.

§ 13. The Accusative denotes the *Object*. Transitive verbs govern the Accusative: as, ἡ Ἀθηνᾶ θαυμάζει τὴν δίκην, *Athena admires justice*.

§ 14. The answers to the questions *How far?* *How long?* are put in the Accusative: as, ἀπέχει πεντήκοντα σταδίων, *it is fifty stades distant*; τρεῖς μῆνας ἔμεινεν, *he stayed three months*.

Genitive Case.

§ 15. The latter of two Nouns is put in the Genitive, when one is dependent upon the other: as, ἡ θεοσέβεια ἐστὶν ἀρχὴ τῆς σοφίας, *the fear-of-God is the beginning of wisdom*.

§ 16. The answer to the question *when?* is put in the Genitive: as, χειμῶνος αἱ νύκτες μακρὰ εἰσιν, *in the winter the nights are long*.

§ 17. The Comparative governs the Genitive: as, σοφία πλούτου κτῆμα τιμιώτερόν ἐστιν, *wisdom is a possession more valuable than wealth*.

§ 18. The *Genitive Absolute* is used in connexion with Participles, just like the *Ablative Absolute* in Latin: as, Κύρου βασιλεύοντος, *Cyros regnante*.

Dative Case.

§ 19. The Dative indicates the person who gains or loses anything: as, ὁ ὕπνος θησαυρός ἐστὶ τοῖς ἀνθρώποις, *sleep is a treasure for (or to) men*.

§ 20. The Dative with Transitive Verbs is the *Indirect Object*, as, δίδωμι τῷ παιδί τὰ χρήματα, *I give the money to the boy*.

§ 21. The Dative with the verb "to be" indicates the possessor: as, πολλοὶ μοι φίλοι εἰσίν, *I have many friends*.

§ 22. The Dative indicates the means or instrument by which a thing is done, or the cause from which an action proceeds: as, ὁρῶμεν τοῖς ὀφθαλμοῖς, *we see with the eyes*; ἄνθρωπος φύσει πολιτικόν, *man (is) by nature (a creature) fitted-for-the state*. When thus used, it is

called the *Instrumental Dative*, corresponding to the Ablative in Latin.

Prepositions.

§ 23. The Prepositions in Greek govern either the Genitive, or the Dative, or the Accusative case. As a general rule, Prepositions signifying *motion to* govern the Accusative; those signifying *motion from* govern the Genitive; and those signifying *rest* or *proximity* govern the Dative.

I. Prepositions with *one* case only :—

1. With Acc. ἀνά, *up*; εἰς, *into*; ὧς, *to*, of persons only.
2. With Gen. ἀνευ, *without*; ἀντί, *in place of*; ἀπό, *from*; ἐκ (or ἐξ), *out of*; πρό, *before*.
3. ἐν, *in*; σύν, *with*.

II. Prepositions with *two* cases :—

	With Accusative.	With Genitive.
ἀμφί,	<i>round</i> ,	<i>about</i> .
διά,	<i>on account of</i> ,	<i>through</i> .
κατά,	<i>down (along)</i> ,	<i>down (upon)</i> .
μετά,	<i>after</i> ,	<i>with</i> .
ὑπέρ,	<i>beyond</i> ,	<i>above, on behalf of</i> .

III. Prepositions with *three* cases :—

	With Acc.	With Gen.	With Dat.
ἐπί,	<i>against, to</i> ,	<i>on, during</i> ,	<i>on</i> .
παρά,	<i>to, across</i> ,	<i>from</i> ,	<i>by</i> .
περί,	<i>around</i> ,	<i>about</i> ,	<i>around</i> .
πρός,	<i>towards</i> ,	<i>from</i> ,	<i>to, at</i> .
ὑπό,	<i>under, near</i> ,	<i>by</i> ,	<i>under</i> .

The Voices.

§ 24. There are three Voices, *Active*, *Passive*, and *Middle*.

§ 25. The *Active* and *Passive* Voices are used nearly as in Latin, the Ablative of the Agent after the Passive Voice being expressed in Greek by ὑπό with the Genitive.

§ 26. The primary meaning of the *Middle Voice* is reflexive, and may be divided into:—

(1.) The *Direct Middle*, in which the Subject is also the direct Object of the Verb: as, λούομαι, *I wash myself*.

(2.) The *Indirect Middle*, in which the Subject is not the direct Object of the Verb, but is affected by the action of the Verb: as, πορίζομαι χρήματα, *I provide money for myself*; ἀγομαι γυναῖκα, *I take a wife to myself*.

(3.) The *Causative Middle*, in which the Subject gets an action done for itself: as, ὁ πατήρ διδάσκεται τὸν υἱόν, *the father gets his son taught*.

Indicative Mood.

§ 27. The Indicative is employed simply to state a fact positively or negatively, or simply to ask a question: as, ὁ ποιμὴν κύνας τρέφει, *the shepherd rears dogs*.

Subjunctive Mood.

§ 28. The Subjunctive expresses what *ought to* take place; it always refers to present or future time. Hence it is used in the following cases:

(1.) As a *challenge* in the first person: as, ἴωμεν, *let us go* [*eamus*].

(2.) With the negative μή in *prohibitions* and in negative admonitions: as, μὴ τοῦτο ποιήσης, *ne hoc feceris, you ought not to do this*.

(3.) In *hesitating questions*, where it is asked what *should* be done: as, τί φῶ; *what am I to say?*

(4.) With μή in sentences expressing *fear* or *anxiety*: οὐκ ἀγρουκότερον ἢ τὸ ἀληθὲς εἰπεῖν, *if it be not rather rude to say the truth*.

Optative Mood.

§ 29. (1.) The Optative alone (without the particle *ἂν*) is used to express a *wish* that something *may* take place: as, εὐδαίμων εἶην, *may I be happy*.

(2.) The Optative with the particle *ἂν* expresses *possibility*: τοῦτο γένοιτ' ἂν, *that (could) might be*.

Subjunctive and Optative Moods in Subordinate Sentences.

§ 30. In sentences expressing an object or purpose introduced by the conjunctions *ἵνα*, *ὥς*, *ὅπως*, *in order that, that*, the *Subjunctive* is used when the preceding sentence has a **PRINCIPAL** tense, and the *Optative* when the preceding sentence has an **HISTORICAL** tense: as,

ὁ ποιμὴν κύνας τρέφει, ἵνα τοὺς λύκους ἀπὸ τῶν προβάτων ἀπερύκωσιν, *the shepherd rears dogs, in order that they may keep off the wolves from the sheep*.

ὁ ποιμὴν κύνας ἔτρεφεν, ἵνα τοὺς λύκους ἀπὸ τῶν προβάτων ἀπερύκοιεν, *the shepherd was rearing dogs, in order that they might keep off the wolves from the sheep*.

The **PRINCIPAL** Tenses are the *Present*, *Perfect* and *Future*.

The **HISTORICAL** Tenses are the *Imperfect*, *Pluperfect* and *Aorist*.

Hence what is sequence of *Tenses* in Latin (see P. L. I. p. 95) is sequence of *Moods* in Greek.

Hypothetical or Conditional Propositions.

§ 31. Every conditional proposition is either *possible* or *impossible*. The *possible* cases either express an uncertainty or not: if they be attended with uncertainty, the speaker either alludes to a future decision and determination or not. Hence the following cases:

(1.) *Possibility*, without any mention of uncertainty. Use *εἰ*, *if*, with the *Indicative*: as, *εἰ τι ἔχεις, δός*, *if thou hast any thing, give it.*

(2.) *Uncertainty*, with the prospect of a decision and determination. Use *ἐάν*, *if*, with the *Subjunctive*: as, *ἐάν τι ἔχωμεν, δώσομεν*, *if we should have any thing, we will give it.*

(3.) *Uncertainty*, without any prospect of decision and determination. Use *εἰ*, *if*, with the *Optative* in the hypothesis, and *ἂν* with the *Optative* in the conclusion: as *εἰ τις ταῦτα πράττοι, μέγα μ' ἂν ὠφελήσῃ*, *if any one should do this, he would render me a great service.*

(4.) *Impossibility*, or belief that the thing is not so. Use the *Indicative* in both clauses, and *ἂν* with the conclusion.

For present or indefinite time, use the *Imperfect*, as *εἰ τι εἶχεν, ἐδίδου ἂν*, *if he had anything, he would give it.*

For past time use the *Aorist*: as, *εἰ τι ἔσχεν, ἔδωκεν ἂν*, *if he had had anything, he would have given it.*

Imperative Mood.

§ 32. The Imperative is the mood of command and, with negatives, of prohibition.

A prohibition in the second person can be expressed only in two ways, viz. either with *μή* and the *Present Imperative*: as, *μή πράττε*, *do not*, of a continued action. Or with *μή* and the *Aorist Subjunctive*: *μὴ πράξῃς*, *do not do*, of a momentary action.

The Infinitive.

§ 33. The latter of two verbs is put in the Infinitive: as, *ἐθέλω τρέφειν ἵππους*, *I wish to rear horses.*

§ 34. The ACCUSATIVE and the INFINITIVE are used as in Latin, after verbs of *saying, thinking, hearing,*

knowing, &c., as ἡγγειλον τὸν Κύρον νικῆσαι, *nuntiabant Cyrum vicisse*, they reported that Cyrus had conquered.

(1.) But if the subject of the Infinitive is the same as the subject of the preceding verb, it is not expressed at all: as, νομίζω νενικηκέναι, *puto me vicisse*, I think that I have conquered.

(2.) When the subject of the Infinitive is thus omitted, the additions to the Infinitive must be in the Nominative: as, ὁ Ἀλέξανδρος ἔφασκεν εἶναι Διὸς υἱός, *Alexander dicebat se esse Jovis filium*, Alexander said that he was the son of Jupiter.

§ 35. The Article before the Infinitive turns it into a Noun: as, τὸ μισεῖν *hating or hatred*. It thus becomes declinable, and answers to the Latin Gerund: as, ἐπιθυμία τοῦ πιεῖν, *desiderium bibendi*, desire of drinking.

The Participle.

§ 36. The Article before the Participle turns it into a Noun: as, οἱ φεύγοντες, *those who flee*, the exiles; ὁ καλῶς πράττων, *he who does well*.

The Verbal Adjective.

§ 37. The Verbal Adjective in -τέος implying necessity, is constructed in two ways:

(1.) The Object of a necessary action becomes the Subject, and the Verbal Adjective agrees with it: as, ἡ πόλις τοῖς πολίταις ὠφελήτέα, *the state must be assisted by its citizens*.

(2.) The Neutral or impersonal construction, where the object of the action is in the case required by the verb: as, διωκτέον ἡμῖν τὴν ἀρετὴν, *we must pursue virtue*; βοηθητέον ἡμῖν ἐστὶ τοῖς πράγμασιν, *we must help the state*.

The agent is in both cases in the Dative.

VOCABULARIES.

Vocabulary 1.

Ἀθηνᾶ, ἡ, the goddess Athena.
 ἀλήθεια, ἡ, truth.
 βασίλεια, ἡ, queen.
 δίκη, ἡ, justice.
 Μοῦσα, ἡ, Muse.
 νύμφη, ἡ, bride.
 ὁ, ἡ, τό, the.
 πηγή, ἡ, fountain.
 χώρα, ἡ, land, country.

Vocabulary 2.

αἰτία, ἡ, cause.
 ἀρετή, ἡ, virtue, valour.
 ἀρχή, ἡ, beginning.
 γῆ, ἡ, earth.
 δόξα, ἡ, glory, reputation.
 ἐπιθυμία, ἡ, desire.
 θεοσέβεια, ἡ, fear of God.
 ρίζα, ἡ, root.
 ῥώμη, ἡ, strength.
 σοφία, ἡ, wisdom.
 σφαῖρα, ἡ, globe.
 φιλία, ἡ, friendship.
 ψυχή, ἡ, soul.

Vocabulary 3.

Ἀναξαγόρας, ὁ, Anaxagoras, a Greek philosopher.
 Γοργίας, ὁ, Gorgias, a Greek philosopher.
 Ἑρμῆς, ὁ, the god Hermes.
 εὑρετής, ὁ, discoverer.
 Εὐριπίδης, ὁ, Euripides, a Greek tragic poet.
 Ἱππίας, ὁ, Hippias, a Greek sophist.
 καί, conj. and, also, even.
 μαθητής, ὁ, disciple.
 νεανίας, ὁ, young man.
 Ὀρέστης, ὁ, Orestes, an Argive hero.
 παλαιστρά, ἡ, wrestling-school.
 πολίτης, ὁ, citizen.
 Πρωταγόρας, ὁ, Protagoras, a Greek [sophist].
 Σκύθης, ὁ, Scythian.

σοφιστής, ὁ, sophist.

Τισίας, ὁ, Tisias, a Greek philosopher.

Vocabulary 4.

ἀδελφός, ὁ, brother. [gods.
 ἀμβροσία, ἡ, ambrosia, food of the
 ἀμπελος, ἡ, vine.
 ἄνθρωπος, ὁ, man.
 ἄργυρος, ὁ, silver.
 βάσανος, ἡ, touchstone, test.
 Διόνυσος, ὁ, the god Dionysus, or
 δόλος, ὁ, guile. [Bacchus.
 θάνατος, ὁ, death,
 θεός, ὁ, god.
 θησαυρός, ὁ, treasure.
 κακία, ἡ, vice.
 νῆσος, ἡ, island.
 σίτος, ὁ, food, corn.
 τρόπος, ὁ, (pl.) character.
 ὕπνος, ὁ, sleep.
 ὑπηρέτης, ὁ, minister.
 χρυσός, ὁ, gold.

Vocabulary 5.

δένδρον, τό, tree.
 δῶρον, τό, gift.
 εἰδωλον, τό, image.
 ἴον, τό, violet.
 λόγος, ὁ, word.
 νόσος, ἡ, disease, illness.
 οἰκητήριον, τό, habitation.
 οἶνος, ὁ, wine.
 Ὀλυμπος, ὁ, Olympus.
 ῥόδον, τό, rose.
 σημεῖον, τό, sign.
 στέφανος, ὁ, crown.
 φάρμακον, τό, medicine, remedy,
 φύλλον, τό, leaf. [poison.

Vocabulary 6.

Ἀνδρόγεως, ὁ, Androgeos, a Greek hero.
 ἀνώγειον, τό, upper-room.
 βωμός, ὁ, altar.

λαγώς, *δ*, hare.
 Μίνως, *δ*, Minos, a Greek hero.
 ναός, *δ*, temple.
 Σάμιος, *δ*, Samian.
 ταῦς, *δ*, peacock.
 υἱός, *ὁ*, son.

Vocabulary 7.

ἀγαθός, *ή, ὁν*, good.
 δίδυμος, *η, ον*, twin.
 καλός, *ή, ὁν*, beautiful, honourable.
 σοφός, *ή, ὁν*, wise.
 φίλιος, *α, ον*, friendly.

Vocabulary 8.

ἄνους, *ον*, foolish.
 ἀπλούς, *ή, ον*, simple.
 εὖνους, *ον*, well-disposed.
 ἱλας, *ον*, propitious.
 κάτοπτρον, *τό*, mirror.
 νοῦς, *ὁ*, mind, intelligence.
 οστούν, *τό*, bone.
 πιστός, *ή, ὁν*, faithful.
 πλοῦς, *δ*, voyage.
 τάφος, *δ*, tomb.
 χαλινός, *δ*, bridle.
 χρυσοῦς, *ή, ον*, golden.

Vocabulary 9.

Αραβ, Ἀραβος, *δ*, Arab.
 βίος, *δ*, life.
 γυψ, γυπτός, *δ*, vulture.
 ἵππος, *δ* and *ή*, horse.
 ἰσχυρός, *α, ὁν*, strong.
 κήρυξ, κήρυκος, *δ*, herald.
 μύρμηξ, μύρμηκος, *δ*, ant.
 ὄνυξ, ὄνυχος, *δ*, talon, claw.
 ὄρνυξ, ὄρνυγος, *δ* and *ή*, quail.
 πολέπωνος, *ον*, laborious.
 φλέψ, φλεβός, *ή*, vein.
 φύλαξ, φύλακος, *δ*, guard.

Vocabulary 10.

ἀσπίς, ἀσπίδος, *ή*, shield.
 ἐλπίς, ἐλπίδος, *ή*, hope.
 λαμπάς, λαμπάδος, *ή*, torch, lamp.
 μακρός, *α, ὁν*, long.
 ὄρνις, ὄρνιθος, *δ* and *ή*, bird.
 παῖς, παιδός, *δ* and *ή*, boy, girl.
 πατρίς, πατρίδος, *ή*, native-land, country.
 προδότης, *ον, δ*, traitor, betrayer.

Vocabulary 11.

ἄρχων, ἄρχοντας, *δ*, ruler.
 γέρον, γέροντος, *δ*, old-man.
 γίγας, γίγαντος, *δ*, giant.
 λέων, λέοντος, *δ*, lion.
 νύξ, νυκτός, *ή*, night.
 Πόδας, Ποιδαντος, *δ*, Poesas, a Greek hero.
 Φιλοκτήτης, *δ*, Philoctetes, a Greek hero.

Vocabulary 12.

Ἕλλη, Ἕλληρος, *δ*, Greek.
 ἡγεμάν, ἡγεμόνος, *δ*, leader.
 θήρ, θηρός, *δ*, wild-beast.
 θυγάτηρ, θυγάτρος, *ή*, daughter.
 λιμὴν, λιμένος, *δ*, harbour.
 μήτηρ, μητρός, *ή*, mother.
 πατήρ, πατρός, *δ*, father.
 ῥήτωρ, ῥήτορος, *δ*, orator.
 φόβηρος, *α, ον*, fearful, formidable.
 χειμὼν, χειμῶνος, *δ*, winter.

Vocabulary 13.

ἀδικία, *ή*, injustice.
 ἀνδρεία, *ή*, valour, bravery.
 διάφορος, *ον*, distinguished.
 ἰσχύς, ἰσχύος, *ή*, strength.
 κακός, *ή, ὁν*, evil.
 κροκόδειλος, *δ*, crocodile.
 Μέμνων, Μέμνωνος, *δ*, an Ethiopian warrior.
 ὀφθαλμός, *δ*, eye.
 πόλις, πόλεως, *ή*, city.
 πράξις, πράξεως, *ή*, action.
 πύργος, *δ*, tower.
 στάσις, στάσεως, *ή*, faction.
 σύνεσις, συνέσεως, *ή*, intelligence.
 σῦς, σῦς, *δ* and *ή*, boar, sow, swine.
 φθόνος, *δ*, envy.
 φρόνησις, φρονήσεως, *ή*, prudence.
 φύσις, εως, *ή*, nature.

Vocabulary 14.

Ἀγαμέμνων, Ἀγαμέμνωνος, *δ*, Agamemnon, a king of Argos, leader of the Greeks. [hero].
 Ἀτρεΐς, Ἀτρέως, *δ*, Atreus, a Greek hero.
 Ἀχιλλεύς, Ἀχιλλεύς, *δ*, Achilles, a Greek hero.
 βασιλεύς, βασιλέως, *δ*, king.

βοῦς, βοῆς, ὁ and ἡ, bull, ox, cow.
 γονεὺς, γονέως, ὁ, a parent, father.
 γράς, γράς, ἡ, old-woman.
 Δρύας, Δρύαντος, ὁ, Dryas, a Macedonian king.
 ἐπιμέλεια, ἡ, care.
 Κύρος, ὁ, Cyrus, a Persian king.
 Λυκούργος, ὁ, Lycurgus, a Macedonian king.
 Μακεδάν, Μακεδόνας, ὁ, Macedonian.
 Μενέλαος, ὁ, Menelaus, a Greek hero.
 νόμος, ὁ, law.
 Ὀδυσσεύς, Ὀδυσσεώς, ὁ, Odysseus, or Ulysses, a Greek hero.
 Πάτροκλος, ου, ὁ, Patroclus, a Greek hero.
 πολύλογος, ου, talkative.
 Πέρσης, ὁ, Persian.
 Τηλέμαχος, ὁ, Telemachus, son of Odysseus.
 φίλος, ὁ, friend.
 χρηστός, ἡ, ὁν, useful.

Vocabulary 15.

αἰδώς, αἰδοῦς, ἡ, reverence.
 ἄξιος, α, ὁν, worthy.
 Ἀπόλλων, Ἀπόλλωνος, ὁ, the god Apollo.
 Ἄρτεμις, Ἀρτέμιδος, ἡ, the goddess Artemis.
 Γοργών, Γοργόνος, ἡ, Gorgon, a fabulous monster.
 δμῶς, δμῶς, ὁ, slave.
 Ἐρατώ, Ἐρατοῦς, ἡ, Erato, one of the Muses.
 ἥρως, ἥρως, ὁ, hero.
 ἱστοριογράφος, ὁ, historian.
 Κλειώ, Κλειῶς, ἡ, Clio, one of the Muses.
 Κητώ, Κητοῦς, ἡ, Ceto, wife of Phorcys.
 Λητώ, Λητοῦς, ἡ, the goddess Leto or Latona.
 λυπηρός, ὁ, ὁν, grievous, painful.
 λυρικός, ἡ, ὁν, lyric.
 ποιητής, ὁ, poet.
 Φόρκυς, Φόρκυος, ὁ, Phorcys, a fabulous personage.

Vocabulary 16.

Ἀστυάγης, Ἀστυάγους, ὁ, Astyages, the last king of Media.
 διδάσκαλος, ὁ, teacher.
 ἐκγονος, ὁ, descendant.
 Ἡρακλῆς, Ἡρακλέους, ὁ, the god Heracles or Hercules.
 Λακεδαιμόνιος, ὁ, Lacedæmonian.
 Μανδάνη, ἡ, Mandane, a Median princess, mother of Cyrus the Great.
 Μῆδος, ὁ, Mede.
 Περικλῆς, Περικλέους, ὁ, Pericles, an Athenian statesman.
 Σοφοκλῆς, Σοφοκλέους, ὁ, Sophocles, a tragic poet.
 τραγωδία, ἡ, tragedy.

Vocabulary 17.

ἄστυ, ἄστεος, τό, city.
 γάλα, γάλακτος, τό, milk.
 γένος, γένους, τό, race, kind.
 γῆρας, γήρως, τό, old-age.
 γόνυ, γόνατος, τό, knee.
 δόρυ, δόρατος, τό, spear.
 ἔπος, ἔπους, τό, word.
 ζημία, ἡ, loss.
 ἡδονή, ἡ, pleasure.
 θαυμαστός, ἡ, ὁν, wonderful.
 κάμηλος, ὁ, camel.
 κέρας, κέρατος, κέρως, τό, horn.
 κέρδος, κέρδους, τό, gain.
 κλέος, κλέους, τό, glory, renown.
 κόσμος, ὁ, ornament.
 κρατήρ, κρατήρος, ὁ, bowl.
 μικρός, ὁ, ὁν, small.
 ὕπλον, τό, weapon, in pl. arms.
 οὖς, ὠτός, τό, ear.
 πονηρός, ὁ, ὁν, evil.
 πρᾶγμα, πράγματος, τό, affair, thing.
 σῶμα, σώματος, τό, body.
 τεῖχος, τείχους, τό, wall.
 τέρας, τέρατος, τό, wonder, prodigy.
 χαλεπός, ἡ, ὁν, troublesome, difficult.
 χωρισμός, ὁ, separation.

Vocabulary 18.

Ἄτλας, Ἀτλαντος, ὁ, Atlas, a fabulous personage.
 βραχύς, εἰς, ὁ, short.
 γλυκύς, εἰς, ὁ, sweet.
 δέ, but.
 ἔργον, τό, work.

εὐρύς, εἶα, ὅ, wide, broad.
 εὐσεβεία, ἡ, piety.
 ἡδύς, εἶα, ὅ, sweet, pleasant.
 θέρος, θέρουσ, τό, summer.
 ἱατρός, ὁ, physician.
 ἱματίων, τό, garment.
 ἴσος, η, ον, equal.
 ἰχίους, ἰχίους, τό, footstep.
 κόλας, κόλακος, ὁ, flatterer.
 κρέας, κρέως, τό, flesh.
 λύπη, ἡ, grief, sorrow.
 μέλας, αἶνα, αν, black.
 μέν, indeed (usually untranslated).
 νέκυς, νέκυος, ὁ, dead-body, dead
 ὀξύς, εἶα, ὅ, sharp. [person].
 οὐρανός, ὁ, heaven.
 πᾶς, πᾶσα, πᾶν, all, every.
 τάλας, αἶνα, αν, wretched.
 τέρψις, τέρψεως, ἡ, enjoyment.
 τέχνη, ἡ, art.
 τραχύς, εἶα, ὅ, rough.
 φιλοσοφία, ἡ, philosophy.
 φυγή, ἡ, flight, exile.
 φωνή, ἡ, voice.
 χαρίεις, εἶσα, εν, graceful, pleasant.
 χρόνος, ὁ, time.
 χωρίον, τό, place.
 ὠτίς, ὠτίδος, ἡ, bustard. [Ex. 63.]
 ὠφέλιμος, η, ον, or os, ον, useful. (See

Vocabulary 19.

ἄδικος, η, ον, unjust.
 ἄθλιος, α, ον, wretched.
 ἀκρατής, ἐς, intemperate.
 ἀληθής, ἐς, true.
 ἀνελεύθερος, α, ον, not-free.
 ἄρσην, εν, male.
 ἀσεβής, ἐς, impious.
 ἀσθενής, ἐς, weak.
 ἀσφαλής, ἐς, safe.
 ἄφρων, ον, senseless.
 ἄχαρις, ι, ungrateful.
 δίκαιος, α, ον, just.
 δίπληχυς, υ, two-cubits-long.
 δυστυχής, ἐς, unfortunate.
 ἐλεύθερος, α, ον, free.
 εὐγενής, ἐς, well-born.
 εὐδαίμων, ον, fortunate.
 εὐσεβής, ἐς, pious.
 εὐτυχής, ἐς, fortunate.
 εὐχαρις, ι, graceful.
 Ζεὺς, Διός, ὁ, the god Zeus.

καταφυγή, ἡ, refuge.
 κολάστης, ὁ, chastiser.
 μάντις, μάντεως, ὁ, prophet.
 μεγαληγορία, ἡ, boastfulness.
 μεγαλήγορος, ον, boastful.
 νέος, α, ον, young, new.
 οἶκος, ὁ, house.
 παιδεία, ἡ, instruction, education
 σιωπή, ἡ, silence.
 στῦλος, ὁ, pillar.
 σώφρων, ον, prudent.
 τόξημα, τοξεύματος, τό, bow.
 ὑπέρφρων, ον, proud.
 ψευδής, ἐς, false.

Vocabulary 20.

ἄγνός, ὠτος, unknown.
 ἅπας, ασα, αν, all.
 ἄρπαξ, ατος, rapacious.
 κοινός, ἡ, ὄν, common.
 πένης, ητος, poor.
 Πλάτων, Πλάτωνος, ὁ, Plato,
 Greek philosopher.
 φθόγγος, ὁ, voice, tune.
 φιλόσοφος, ὁ, philosopher.

Vocabulary 21.

Αἴακος, ον, ὁ, Aeacus, the judge of
 the dead.
 Ἄϊδης, Ἄϊδου, ὁ, Hades, the place
 of the dead.
 ἄλς, ἁλός, ἡ, sea.
 Ἀμάζων, Ἀμάζονος, ἡ, Amazon, one
 of a race of warlike women.
 ἀνδρείος, α, ον, brave.
 ἀνήρ, ἀνδρός, ὁ, man.
 ἄπιστος, ον, faithless.
 Ἄρης, Ἄρεος, ὁ, the God Ares.
 Ἀρμονία, ἡ, Harmonia, a Greek
 heroine.
 Ἀφροδίτη, ἡ, the goddess Aphrodite.
 γυνή, γυναῖκός, ἡ, woman, wife.
 εἰκών, εἰκόνας, ἡ, image.
 θρίξ, τριχός, ἡ, hair.
 ἴστος, ὁ, loom.
 Κάδμος, ὁ, Cadmus, a Greek hero.
 Κάστωρ, Κάστορος, ὁ, the god
 Castor.
 κενός, ἡ, ὄν, empty.
 κίστη, ἡ, chest.
 κλεῖς, κλειδός, ἡ, key.

κύνων, κυνός, *δ* and *ή*, dog.
 Μαία, *ή*, the goddess Maia.
 μαρτυρία, *ή*, evidence.
 μάρτυς, μάρτυρος, *ὁ*, witness.
 ναῦς, νεώς, *ή*, ship.
 ὀλίγος, *η*, *ον*, few, (of time) short.
 Πολυδεύκης, Πολυδεύκου, *ὁ*, the god
 πότιμος, *η*, *ον*, drinkable. [Pollux.
 σιγή, silence.
 σωτήρ, σωτήρος, *ὁ*, preserver.
 ὕδωρ, ὕδατος, τό, water.
 χεῖρ, χειρός, *ή*, hand.
 ψυχρός, *ά*, *όν*, cold.
 ὠφέλεια, *ή*, service.

Vocabulary 22.

Αἴγυπτος, *ή*, the country of Egypt.
 ἀφθονία, *ή*, abundance.
 ἔλαιον, τό, oil.
 ἔθος, ἔθους, τό, (*pl.*) character.
 θάλαττα, *ή*, sea.
 ἰχθυς, ἰχθυος, *ὁ*, fish.
 Κροῖσος, *ὁ*, Croesus, a Lydian king.
 Λυδία, *ή*, the country of Lydia.
 μέγας, ἀλη, *α*, great.
 πλήρης, *ες*, full.
 πλούτος, *ὁ*, wealth.
 πολὺς, πολλή, πολύ, many, much.
 ποταμός, *ὁ*, river.
 πρᾶος, εἶα, *ύ*, mild, gentle, tame.
 πρόσδοτος, *ή*, revenue.
 σύκον, τό, fig.
 τύχη, *ή*, fortune.
 φόβος, *ὁ*, fear.

Vocabulary 23.

Ἀθηναῖος, *ὁ*, Athenian.
 Αἴτνη, *ή*, Aetna, a burning mountain in Sicily.
 Ἀριστείδης, Ἀριστείδους, *ὁ*, Aristides, an Athenian.
 ἀτυχία, *ή*, misfortune.
 βαθύς, εἶα, *ύ*, deep.
 βαρύς, εἶα, *ύ*, heavy.
 βίαιος, *α*, *ον*, violent.
 γέραιος, *α*, *ον*, old.
 διαίτα, *η*, mode of life.
 δοῦλος, *ὁ*, slave.
 ἐγκρατής, *ές*, moderate.
 ἔθνος, ἔθνους, τό, nation.
 ἐβδωμένος, *η*, *ον*, strong.
 εὐτυχία, *ή*, good fortune.

ἤ (after comparative), than.
 θεά, *ή*, goddess.
 Ἰνδός, *ὁ*, Indian.
 Καλλίας, *ὁ*, Callias, an Athenian.
 κλεπτός, *ή*, *όν*, thievish.
 κόραξ, κόρακος, *ὁ*, raven.
 Κριτίας, *ὁ*, Critias, an Athenian.
 κτήσις, κτήσεως, *ή*, possession.
 Κύκλωψ, Κύκλωπος, *ὁ*, Cyclops, a
 fabulous monster.
 Λακεδαιμόνιος, *ὁ*, Lacedaemonian.
 λόλος, *ον*, loquacious.
 μεσότης, μεσότητος, *ή*, moderation.
 παλαιός, *ά*, *όν*, old.
 παραπλήσιος, *α*, *ον*, similar.
 πλούσιος, *α*, *ον*, rich.
 πτωχός, *ή*, *όν*, poor.
 Σπαρτιατικός, *ή*, *όν*, Spartan.
 Σωκράτης, Σωκράτους, *ὁ*, Socrates,
 an Athenian philosopher.
 χειλιδών, χειλιδόνος, *ή*, swallow.

Vocabulary 24.

αἰσχρός, *ά*, *όν*, base.
 βουλή, *ή*, advice, counsel, council.
 ἐχθρός, *ά*, *όν*, hostile.
 ζῶον, τό, animal.
 ἦβη, *ή*, youth.
 θάπτων (or θάσσων), *ον*, swifter;
 comp. of ταχύς.
 λοιπός, *ή*, *όν*, other.
 οὐδείς, οὐδεμία, οὐδέν, no one,
 nothing.
 ὄφεις, ὄφεως, *ὁ*, *ή*, serpent.

Vocabulary 25.

ἄλγιστος, *η*, *ον*, irreg. superl. of
 ἄλγεινός, most (or very) painful.
 ἀναρχία, *ή*, anarchy.
 δουλεία, *ή*, slavery.
 ἐλάττων, *ον*, less; irreg. comp. of
 μικρός.
 ἐμφυτός, *ον*, implanted.
 ἥλιος, *ὁ*, sun.
 κρείττων, *ον*, better; irreg. comp.
 of ἀγαθός.
 κτήμα, κτήματος, τό, possession.
 μείζων, *ον*, greater; irreg. comp. of
 μέγας.

πλείων, *ον*, more; irreg. comp. of πολὺς.
 πλεονεξία, *ῆ*, covetousness.
 σωφροσύνη, *ῆ*, prudence.

Vocabulary 26.

Ἀλκιβιάδης, *ὁ*, Alcibiades, an Athenian general and statesman.
 ἀναίδεια, *ῆ*, shamelessness.
 ἄριστος, *η, ον*, best; irreg. superl. of ἄγαθός.
 δύναμις, *δυνάμεως, ῆ*, power.
 δῶρημα, *δωρήματος, τό*, gift.
 ἐγκράτεια, *ῆ*, self-control.
 ἐνίοτε, *adv.* sometimes.
 ἐσθλός, *ῆ, ὄν*, good.
 καιρός, *ὁ*, opportunity.
 κράτιστος, *η, ον*, irreg. superl. of ἄγαθός, best.
 ὁμόνοια, *ῆ*, harmony.
 πλείστος, *η, ον*, most; irreg. superl. of πολὺς.
 σαφής, *ἐς*, plain.
 ὕβριστος, *η, ον*, violent, insolent.
 φονικός, *ῆ, ὄν*, bloody.

Vocabulary 27.

ἀριθμός, *ὁ*, number, extent.
 ἄρμα, *ἑρματος, τό*, chariot.
 Ἀρχέδημος, *ὁ*, Archedemus, an Athenian.
 βῆμα, *βήματος, τό*, a pace.
 Δαναός, *ὁ*, Danaus, a Greek hero.
 δέκα, *indecl.* ten.
 δεύτερος, *α, ον*, second.
 διακόσιοι, *αι, α*, two hundred.
 ἑβδομος, *η, ον*, seventh.
 εἰκοσι(ν), *indecl.* twenty.
 εἰς, *μία, ἓν*, one.
 ἑκατόν, *indecl.* a hundred.
 ἕκτος, *η, ον*, sixth.
 ἑξακισχίλιοι, *αι, α*, six thousand.
 ἑξακόσιοι, *αι, α*, six hundred.
 ἑπτα, *indecl.* seven.
 ἑπτακόσιοι, *αι, α*, seven hundred.
 Εὐβοία, *ῆ*, the island Euboea.
 εὖρος, *εὐρους, τό*, breadth.
 ῆ, *or*.
 θνητός, *ῆ, ὄν*, mortal.
 ἵππεύς, *ἵππεως, ὁ*, horseman.
 Κιλικία, *ῆ*, Cilicia, a country of Asia Minor.

Κρίτων, *Κρίτωνος, ὁ*, Criton, an Athenian.
 Κρήτη, *ῆ*, Crete, an island in the Mediterranean.
 Κύπρος, *ῆ*, Cyprus, an island on the coast of Asia Minor.
 Κύρνος, *ῆ*, Cynus, an island in the Mediterranean, now Corsica.
 Λέσβος, *ῆ*, Lesbos, an island on the coast of Asia Minor.
 μία, *see εἰς*.
 μέτρον, *τό*, measure, moderation.
 μύριοι, *αι, α*, ten thousand.
 ὁδός, *ῆ*, way, journey.
 ὀκτακισχίλιοι, *αι, α*, eight thousand.
 ὀπλίτης, *ὁ*, armed-man.
 παρασάγγης, *ὁ*, parasang, about a league.
 πέμπτος, *η, ον*, fifth.
 πέντε, *indecl.* five.
 πενήκοντα, *indecl.* fifty.
 πλεθρον, *τό*, plethrum = 100 feet.
 πούς, *ποδός, ὁ*, foot.
 Σαρδῶ, *Σαρδοῦς, ῆ*, the island Sardinia.
 Σάρος, *ὁ*, Sarus, a river of Cilicia.
 Σεμέλη, *ῆ*, Semele, a Greek heroine.
 Σικελία, *ῆ*, the island Sicily.
 Σόλων, *Σόλωνος, ὁ*, an Athenian sage.
 στάδιον, *τό*, stadium, about a furlong.
 σταθμός, *ὁ*, stage.
 στρατεύμα, *στρατεύματος, τό*, army.
 τάξις, *τάξεως, ῆ*, rank.
 τέταρτος, *η, ον*, fourth.
 τετρακισχίλιοι, *αι, α*, four thousand.
 τετρακόσιοι, *αι, α*, four hundred.
 τέτταρες, *α*, four.
 τρεῖς, *τρία*, three.
 τριάκοντα, *indecl.* thirty.
 τρισμύριοι, *αι, α*, thirty thousand.
 τρίτος, *η, ον*, third.
 φυλή, *ῆ*, tribe.
 χίλιοι, *αι, α*, thousand.

Vocabulary 28.

ἀλλήλων, *αιν, οιν*, of or to one another, *ἑς, οὗ*, his own. [another
 ἐγώ, *ἐμοῦ*, I.
 ἡμεῖς, *ἡμῶν*, pl. of ἐγώ.
 ἡμερος, *α, ον*, mild.
 νῶ, *νῶν*, dual of ἐγώ.
 οὔτε, *adv.* neither, nor.

πολέμιος, *ὁ*, enemy, hostile.
 σύ, σου, thou.
 σφά, σφών, dual of σύ.
 ὑμεῖς, ὑμῶν, pl. of σύ.

Vocabulary 29.

ἔμος, *ἡ*, *ὀν*, my, mine.
 ἡμέτερος, *α*, *ον*, our.
 μεθήμων, *ον*, idle.
 σός, σή, σόν, thy, thine.
 σπουδαῖος, *α*, *ον*, diligent.
 ὑμέτερος, *α*, *ον*, your.

Vocabulary 30.

γνώμη, *ἡ*, opinion.
 ὅδε, ἦδε, τόδε, this.
 οὗτος, αὕτη, τοῦτο, this.

Vocabulary 31.

αὐτός, *ἡ*, *ὁ*, self.
 ἡμέρα, *ἡ*, the day.
 μήν, μηνός, *ὁ*, month.
 ὁ αὐτός, *ἡ* αὐτή, τὸ αὐτό, the same.
 στρατηγός, *ὁ*, general.
 ταῦτά, for τὰ αὐτά, from ὁ αὐτός.
 τρόπος, *ὁ*, manner.

Vocabulary 32.

ἄδοτος, *ον*, obscure.
 ἀίνγμα, αἰνίγματος, τό, enigma.
 Ἄργεῖος, *α*, *ον*, Argive, belonging to
 the Greek city of Argos.
 δίπους, *ονν*, two-footed.
 ἐκεῖνος, *η*, *ο*, that. [Sicily.
 *Ερυξ, *Ερυκος, *ἡ*, Eryx, a city in
 *Ερας, *Ερωτος, *ὁ*, Eros, the god of
 love. [imperative, &c.
 μηδεῖς, ἐμῖα, ἐν, no-one, used with
 ἕλβιος, *α*, *ον*, happy. [soever.
 ὅστις, ἧτις, *ὁ*, *τι*, whosoever, what-
 στου, for οὗτινος ἧστινος, gen. of
 οὐσία, *ἡ*, property. [ὅστις.
 περιστέρα, *ἡ*, dove. [Greek hero.
 Περσεύς, Περσέως, *ὁ*, Perseus, a
 πλήθος, πλήθους, τό, multitude.
 Σφίγξ, Σφίγγος, *ἡ*, Sphinx, a fabu-
 lous monster.
 τετράπους, *ονν*, four-footed.
 τίς, τί, who? what? some one, some-
 τρίπους, *ονν*, three-footed. [thing.

Vocabulary 33.

βροτός, *ὁ*, mortal.
 γραφεύς, γραφέως, *ὁ*, painter.
 Διονύσιος, *ὁ*, Dionysius, a Greek
 δύο, δύοιν, two. [painter.
 ζταῖρος, *ὁ*, companion.

ἐλευθερία, *ἡ*, freedom.
 ἔτι, adv., still.
 εὐεργεσία, *ἡ*, good-doing. [nian.
 Ξανθίππος, *ὁ*, Xanthippus, an Athe-
 ὁμοιος, *α*, *ον*, like, with dat.
 οὔποτε, adv., never.
 παιδίον, τό, little-child.
 Πάραλος, *ὁ*, Paralus, an Athenian.
 Πολύγνωτος, *ὁ*, Polygnotus, a Greek
 painter.
 Φίλιππος, *ὁ*, Philip, king of Macedon.

Vocabulary 34.

ἀθάνατος, *ον*, immortal.
 γέλως, γέλωτος, *ὁ*, laughter, acc.
 γέλωτα and γέλων.
 γλῶσσα, *ἡ*, tongue.
 δύσμοιρος, *ον*, unfortunate.
 ἔντιμος, *ον*, honourable.
 ἔπαινος, *ὁ*, praise.
 κακήγορος, *ὁ*, slanderer.
 κοίρανος, *ὁ*, ruler.
 μάλλον, adv., rather, comp. of μάλα.
 μόνον, adv., only. [sup. μάλιστα.
 πολυκοιρανία, poet. for πολυκοιρανία,
 multitude-of-rulers. [torian.
 συγγραφεύς, συγγραφέως, *ὁ*, his-
 τοριοῦτος, αὕτη, οὗτο, such.
 φιλόπονος, *ον*, laborious.
 φίλος, *η*, *ον*, fond of.

Vocabulary 35.

ἄγω, ξω, I lead.
 ἀπερύκω, ξω, I keep off.
 ἀποθνήσκω, θανοῦμαι, I die.
 ἀποτρέπω, ψω, I avert. [away.
 ἀποφένγω, ξύμαι, or ξοῦμαι, I flee
 διαβάλλω, βᾶλω, I calumniate.
 εἰμί, ἔσομαι, I am.
 ἐπιβουλεύω, σω, I plot-against.
 ἔχω, ἔξω, στήσω, I have. (See p.
 ἐχθαίρω, ἀρῶ, I hate. [145.)
 θάπτω, ψω, I bury.
 θνήσκω, θανοῦμαι, I die.
 ἱπτεύω, σω, I ride.
 καίω, καύσω, I burn (trans.).
 κελεύω, σω, I order.
 κλύω, I hear.
 λαμβάνω, λήψομαι, I take, obtain.
 λέγω, ξω, I say.
 μανθάνω, μαθήσομαι, I learn.
 νομίζω, σω, I think.
 ξυνθνήσκω, ανοῦμαι, I die-with.
 πλησιάζω, σω, I approach.

πράττω, ξω, I do, I fare.
 στασιάζω, σω, I am-at-variance.
 ταριχεύω, σω, I embalm.
 τρέφω, θρέψω, I rear.
 φέρω, οἶσω, I bring.
 φροντίζω, σω, I care-for.
 φυλάττω, ξω, I guard.
 χαίρω, χαίρῃσω, I rejoice.

Αἰγύπτιος, ὁ, Egyptian.
 ἄροτρον, τό, plough.
 βάρβαρος, ὁ, barbarian.
 γαστήρ, γαστέρος, ἡ, belly.
 δειλία, ἡ, cowardice.
 δεινός, ἡ, ὄν, terrible. τὸ δεινόν,
 the danger.

Θεμιστοκλῆς, Θεμιστοκλέους, ὁ,
 Themistocles, an Athenian general.
 ἵνα, conj., that, in order that.
 κακία, ἡ, cowardice.
 καλῶς, adv., well.
 Κρής, Κρητός, ὁ, Creten.
 λύκος, ὁ, wolf.
 νέκρος, ὁ, dead.
 ὅτε, adv., when.
 ποιμήν, ἐνος, ὁ, shepherd.
 ποτέ, interr. adv., when.
 ποτέ, adv. indef., at some time or
 other, once upon a time.
 πρόβατον, τό, sheep.
 προμηθία, ἡ, forethought.
 πρόνοια, ἡ, providence.
 σελήνη, ἡ, moon.
 σύμμαχος, ὁ, ally.
 τέκνον, τό, child.
 Τισσαφέρνης, Τισσαφέρνης, ὁ, Tissaf-
 ernēs, conj., that. [phernes, a Persian.

Vocabulary 36.

ἀκούω, σόμαι, I hear.
 ἀλγύνω, ἰνῶ, I pain (trans.).
 ἀπαλλάσσω, ξω, I deliver; free from.
 ἀποκτείνω, ἐνῶ, I kill.
 ἀπολύω, σω, I deliver; free from.
 βλάπτω, ψω, I injure.
 γράφω, ψω, I write.
 διακρίνω, ἰνῶ, I distinguish.
 δικάζω, σω, I judge.
 ἐπαγγέλλω, ἐλῶ, I report.
 ἐπαίρω, ἄρῶ, I raise, elate. [den.
 εὐφραίνω, ἀνῶ, I make rejoice, glad-
 καταλύω, σω, I destroy; put an end
 to (a war), see Ex. 56; overthrow.

κλέπτω, ψω, I steal.
 κομίζω, σω, I carry.
 κρύπτω, ψω, I conceal.
 κτείνω, κτενῶ, I kill.
 μέλλω, ἡσω, I am about (to do).
 μηνίω, σω, I am-angry-with.
 παρέχω, ξω, I grant.
 πέμπω, ψω, I send.
 πιστεύω, σω, I trust.
 σπείρω, σπερῶ, I sow.
 συλλαμβάνω, λήψομαι, I seize, help.
 ὑπομένω, ἐνῶ, I submit.
 φράζω, σω, I tell.
 φυτεύω, σω, I plant.

ἄγγελος, ὁ, messenger.
 ἀγορά, ἡ, market-place.
 ἀμφῶ, οἷν, both.
 ἄν, conditional particle: on its use
 in conditional propositions, see
 Syntax, p. 162.
 Ἀρταξέρξης, οὐ, ὁ, Artaxerxes, a
 Persian king.
 αὐξήσις, αὐξήσεως, ἡ, increase.
 γῆ, ἡ, field.
 δράμα, δράματος, τό, drama.
 δυστυχία, ἡ, misfortune.
 ἐκάν, οὔσα, ὄν, willing, willingly.
 μῦθος, ὁ, account
 ὅτι, conj., that.
 πατρῷος, α, ον, paternal.
 Πλαταιαί, ὦν, Plataeae, a city of
 Greece.
 πρὶν, adv., before.
 Προμηθεύς, Προμηθέως, ὁ, Prome-
 theus, a Greek hero.
 πῦρ, πυρός, τό, fire.
 στρατία, ἡ, army.
 στρατιώτης, οὐ, ὁ, soldier.
 χαλεπῶς, adv., with-difficulty.
 ψεύστης, ὁ, liar.
 ὥς, adv., as.

Vocabulary 37.

ἀγγέλλω, ἐλῶ, I announce.
 ἀποστέλλω, ἐλῶ, I send.
 διασώζω, σω, I keep safe.
 ἐνδύω, σω, I put on.
 θαυμάζω, σομαι, I admire.
 θύω, σω, I sacrifice.
 καλύπτω, ψω, I conceal.
 κατασκευάζω, σω, I prepare.
 κυριεύω, σω, I become master of.

μανθάνω, μαθήσομαι, I learn.
 παιδεύω, σω, I bring-up.
 προφητεύω, σω, I prophesy.
 σώζω, σω, I save.
 ταρασσω, ξω, I throw into confusion.
 τάσσω, ξω, I arrange, post.
 τειχίζω, σω, I fortify.
 τύπτω, ψω, I strike.
 υποτάσσω, ξω, I subordinate.
 φονεύω, σω, I murder.
 φύω, σω, I produce. Perf. (intrans.)
 πέφυκα (often used as pres.), I
 am. νέος πεφυκώς, being (i. e.
 while) young.

καταδύνω, I go down, sink, set.

[king.

Ἀγισίλαος, δ, Agesilaus, a Spartan
 Ἀλέξανδρος, δ, Alexander the Great,
 king of Macedon.

γυναικείος, α, ον, of-a-woman.

Δαίδαλος, δ, Daedalus, a fabulous
 personage.

δάρεϊκος, δ, daric, a Persian coin.

ἐγκώμιον, τό, panegyric. [Greece.

Ἑλλάς, Ἑλλάδος, ἡ, Hellas, or
 ἐπιμελώς, adv., carefully.

ἐπιστολή, ἡ, letter. [in Greece.

Θερμοπύλαι, αἱ, Thermopylae, a pass
 λαβύρινθος, δ, labyrinth.

μάλιστα, adv., most, especially.

Μήδεια, ἡ, Medea, a Greek heroine.

νίκη, ἡ, victory.

Ξενοφών, Ξενοφώντας, δ, Xenophon,
 a Greek historian and general.

*Ὅμηρος, δ, the poet Homer.

ὄνομα, ὀνόματος, τό, name.

ὄνος, δ, ass.

ὅτε, conj., when.

πολλάκις, adv., often.

Σαρδανάπαλος, δ, Sardanapalus, an
 στολή, ἡ, dress. [Assyrian king.

τρειςχίλιοι, αι, α, three thousand.

Φερεκύδης, Φερεκύδους, δ, Phere-
 cydes, a Greek philosopher.

χρῆμα, χρήματος, τό, possessions (in
 plu.)

Vocabulary 38.

ἀποβάλλω, βάλω, I lose.

εἰσβάλλω, βάλω, I invade.

ἐκφεύγω, ξόμαι or ξοῦμαι, I flee-
 out-of.

καταλείπω, ψω, I leave behind, be-
 queath, abandon.

κατοικέω, ἥσω, I inhabit.

φεύγω, ξόμαι or ξοῦμαι, I flee.

Ἀττική, ἡ, the land of Attica.

εἰς, ἐς, prep. (governs acc.), into.

ἐργον ἔστί, it is hard work.

ἐκ, ἐξ (bef. vowel), prep. with gen.,
 out of, from.

κέντρον, τό, sting.

Λυδοί, οἱ, the inhabitants of Lydia,
 in Asia Minor.

μάχη, ἡ, battle.

μελίττα, ἡ, bee.

ὕλησρος, δ, destruction.

Πελοπόννησος, ἡ, the peninsula of
 Peloponnesus.

πρόγονος, δ, ancestor.

Σπαρτιάτης, δ, Spartan.

στρατός, δ, army.

Vocabulary 39.

πείθω, σω, πέπειθα, I persuade.

πλήσσω, ξω, I strike.

κακώς, adv., ill.

σύν, prep. (governs dat.), with.

Vocabulary 40.

βουλεύω, σω, I deliberate. (Act. &
 βουλομαι, ἥσομαι, I wish. [Huld.]

γίγνομαι, γενήσομαι, I become, am.

γινώσκω, γνώσομαι, I know.

διαλέγομαι, ξομαι, I converse.

διώκω, ξω, I pursue.

ἐπομαι, ἐψομαι, I follow.

ἐφέπομαι, ἐψομαι, I follow.

ἰδρύω, σω, I set up (an altar).

κιθαρίζω, σω, I-play-on-the-lyre.

νομίζω, σω, I reckon.

ὀνομάζω, σω, I name.

προσδέχομαι, ξομαι, I expect.,

στρατεύω, σω, I march.

συμβουλεύω, σω, I advise.

ἔγαλμα, ἀγάλματος, τό, image.

ἤλικμος, η, ον, brave.

ἄλυτος, ον, without-grief.

ἀπό, prep. with gen., from.

ἀσφαλώς, adv., safely.

αὐτόχθων, αὐτόχθονος, δ, indigenous.

Γερήνιος, δ, Gerenian, a people of
 Greece.

διά, prep. with acc., on-account-of.

ἐνιοι, αἱ, α. some.

Ἐρεχθεΐδης, ὁ, descendant of Erechtheus.

Ἐρεχθεύς, Ἐρεχθέως, ὁ, Erechtheus, an Athenian king. [against.

ἐν, prep. with dat., for; with acc.

Ἐρινός, Ἐρινός, ἡ, Erinyes; Ἐρινύες, the Furies.

εὖ, adv., well.

Κλυταιμνήστρα, ἡ, Clytemnestra, a Greek heroine.

μάθημα, μαθήματος, τό, learning.

μετά, prep. with gen., with.

Μιλτιάδης, ὁ, Miltiades, an Athenian general.

Μνημόσυνον ἡ, Memory.

Νέστωρ, Νέστορος, ὁ, Nestor, a Greek hero.

ὀργή, ἡ, anger.

Ὀρέστης, ὁ, Orestes, a Greek hero.

ὄρνειον, τό, bird.

Ὀρφεύς, Ὀρφείως, ὁ, Orpheus, a Greek fabulous personage.

παρά, prep. with gen., from, by; with dat. with, among.

πενία, ἡ, poverty.

πικρός, ὁ, ὄν, bitter, sorrowful.

συμβουλία, ἡ, counsel, advice.

σωτήρ, σωτήρος, ὁ, saviour.

ταχύ, adv., quickly.

τεχνίτης, ὁ, artisan.

ὑπό, prep. governing gen., by.

φόνος, ὁ, murder.

Vocabulary 41.

διασπείρω, σπερῶ, I spread.

διαφέρω, αἰσώ, I differ.

ἐκκαθαίρω, ἀρῶ, I burnish.

ἐκκαλύπτω, ψω, I uncover.

ἐπιτρέπω, ψω, I assign, entrust.

ἐργάζομαι, σομαι, I do.

καλέω, ἐσώ, I call.

κατακλείω, σω, I shut up.

κατασκάπτω, ψω, I raze-to-the-ground.

κατοικίζω, σω, I colonize.

κλείω, σω, I shut.

κρίνω, κρίνω, I judge.

κτίζω, σω, I found.

λύω, σω, I loose, abolish, violate (a περιγράφω, ψω, I define. [treaty].

πλέκω, ξω, I wresthe.

τροστάσσω, ξω, I assign.

τελευτάω, ἵσω, I bring to an end (i. e. βίον), I die.

φύρω, ρσω, I mix.

αἷμα, αἱματος, τό, blood.

ἄκρα, ἡ, citadel.

ἀνθρώπιος, η, ον, of man, human.

ἀπαιδευτος, ον, uninstructed.

Ἀσσύριος, α, ον, Assyrian.

ἄτακτος, ον, unarranged. [thority.

Βασιλεία, ἡ, kingdom, royal au-

Γρύλλος, ὁ, Gryllus, an Athenian.

δῆμος, ὁ, people.

Διόδωρος, ὁ, Diodorus, an Athenian.

διχόμενος, ον, double-speaking.

ἐκαστος, η, ον, each. [Euboea.

Ἐρέτρια, ἡ, Eretria, a town in

ἔτος, ἔτους, τό, year.

θάλασσα, ἡ, sea.

θύρα, ἡ, door, gate.

κηναίς, κημίδος, ἡ, greave.

λῃστής, ὁ, robber.

Λιβύη, ἡ, Libya, a country of Africa.

Μακεδονία, ἡ, the land of Macedonia.

μήκιστος, η, ον, longest; irregular superl. of μακρός. See Voc. 10.

Νίνος, ὁ, Ninus, an ancient Assyrian king.

Νίνος, ἡ, Nineveh, in Assyria.

πίτυς, πέντυς, η, pine.

πρό, prep. (governing gen.), before.

πρώτος, η, ον, first.

Σπάρτη, ἡ, the city of Sparta.

συνθήκη, ἡ, treaty.

Τύρος, ἡ, the city of Tyre.

χείρων, ον, worse; irregular comparative of κακός.

Vocabulary 42.

ἀνάγω, ξω, I bring up.

ἀφανίζω, ἵσω, I make to disappear.

ἐπιφέρω, αἰσώ, I bring-on.

εὐφραίνω, ἀνῶ, I gladden.

θέλω, ἡσώ, I wish.

καταπέμψω, ψω, I send down.

καταφλέγω, ξω, I burn down.

ὁμιλέω, ἡσώ, I associate.

ἄγγελμα, ἀγγέματος, τό, message

ἄδύνατος, ον, impossible.

ἀεί, adv., always.

ἀρχή, ἡ, rule.

δημοκρατία, ἡ, democracy.

Δίων, Δίωνος, ὁ, Dion, a Syracusan.

εἶθε, adv., expressive of a wish. O that! Would that! Lat. *utinam*.

Ἔκτορ, Ἐκτορος, ὁ, Hector, a Trojan warrior.

Κόρινθος, ἡ, Corinth, a city of Greece.

νῦν, adv., now.

Παυσανίας, ὁ, Pausanias, a Lacedaemonian king.

πόλεμος, ὁ, war.

πρός, prep. with acc., to.

σατράπης, ὁ, satrap.

τύραννος, ὁ, tyrant.

ὑπέρ, prep. (with gen.), in behalf of.

φῶς, φωτός, τό, light.

Χαλκίς, Χαλκίδος, ἡ, Chalcis, a city of Euboea.

Vocabulary 43.

ἀρπάζω, σω, I carry off.

κατακόπτω, ψω, I destroy.

μαίνομαι, μανήσομαι and μανούμαι, I am mad.

σφάζω, ξω, I kill.

τινῶ, τίσω, I pay.

τρέπω, τρέψω, I turn, put to flight.

φθείρω, φθερῶ, I destroy.

Ἄδωνις, Ἀδώνιδος, ὁ, Adonis, a beautiful youth.

Αἶας, Αἴαντος, ὁ, Ajax, a Greek hero.

Γαλάτης, ὁ, a Gaul.

δύναμις, δυνάμειος, ἡ, power.

κάλλος, κάλλους, τό, beauty.

καρπός, ὁ, fruit.

Κατάνη, ἡ, the city of Catana in Sicily.

Μακεδονικός, ὁ, ὄν, Macedonian.

Μήδος, ὁ, a Mede.

μυελός, ὁ, marrow.

νύμφη, ἡ, nymph.

Πτολεμαῖος, ὁ, Ptolemaeus, a Macedonian king.

Στησίχορος, ὁ, Stesichorus, an ancient Greek poet.

Ἵλως, ὁ, Hylas, a beautiful youth.

Vocabulary 44.

ἀναγράφω, ψω, I record.

ἀποικινυνεύω, σω, I risk.

ἔρχω, ξω, I rule.

δεῖ, must, ought (impers. governs).

κλαίω, κλαύσω, I weep. [acc.]

ποιῶ, ἤσω, I do.

βλαβερός, ὁ, ὄν, hurtful.

δή, adv., indeed.

εὐεργέτης, ὁ, benefactor.

μάτην, adv., in vain.

πρεσβύτερος, ὁ, elder; compar. of

πρέσβυς, εως, an old man; also, an ambassador.

Vocabulary 45.

ἀμύνομαι, ἀμυνόμαι, I receive.

ἀποκρύπτω, ψω, I conceal.

δέχομαι, δέχομαι, I receive.

ὀτρύνω, ὀτρύνω, I urge.

πολεμίζω, σω, I go-to-war.

πορεύομαι, σομαι, I travel.

σπεύδω, σω, I hasten.

σφάλλω, σφαλοῦμαι, I ruin.

φείδομαι, σομαι, I spare.

ἀνδρείως, adv., bravely.

γε, enclitic particle, at least, at any rate. Makes ἔγω emphatic.

περί, prep. with gen., concerning, for.

σωτηρία, safety.

Vocabulary 46.

αἶρω, ἀρῶ, I raise.

ἀναπαύω, σω, I rest. [with gen.]

ἀποκρίνομαι, κρινόμαι, I answer,

γεύω, σω, I make to taste; γεύομαι,

I taste, with gen.

διανέμω, νεμῶ, I distribute.

ἔρωτάω, ἤσω, I ask.

καταστρέφω, ψω, I subdue.

μέμφομαι, ψομαι, I blame.

Ἀθῆναι, ὄν, αἰ, Athens, the city.

Ἀσία, ἡ, the country of Asia Minor.

Εὐρώπη, ἡ, Europe, the continent.

κόσμος, ὁ, world.

Κροτωνιάτης, ὁ, of Croton, a Greek city in Italy.

μέσος, η, ὄν, middle. [athlete.

Μίλων, Μίλωνος, ὁ, Milon, an

Ὀλυμπία, ἡ, Olympia, a town in Elis.

Πλούτων, Πλούτωνος, the god Pluto.

Ποσειδών, Ποσειδῶνες, ὁ, the god
Posidon, or Neptune.
ταῦρος, ὁ, bull.
τιμή, ἡ, honour.

Vocabulary 47.

εἰσάγω, ξω, I introduce.
ἐκτρέπω, ψω, I turn out.
ἐλαύνω, ἐλάσω, I drive.
καταβάλλω, βαλῶ, I cast down.
καταβάλλομαι, μιλ, I found (a
sect).
καταφεύγω, ξόμαι or ξοῦμαι, I fly-
for-refuge.
παραίνω, σω, I advise.
περιβάλλω, βαλῶ, I surround.

Ἀρίστιππος, ὁ, Aristippus, a Greek
philosopher.
εἰ, conj., if.
Κυρηναῖος, ἡ, ὄν, of Cyrene, a city
in Africa.

Ληστεία, ἡ, piracy.
πάλαι, adv., formerly.
ποῦ, interr. adv., whither?
Σάραπις, Σαράπιδος, ἡ, Serapis, an
Egyptian deity.
Φαέθων, Φαέθωντος, ὁ, Phaeton, a
son of Apollo.

Vocabulary 48.

ἀγαπάω, ἡσω, I love.
ἀστράπτω, ψω, I lighten.
βροντάω, ἡσω, I thunder.
ἐράω, ἐρασθήσομαι (with gen.), I
love.
νικάω, ἡσω, I conquer.
ὀλοφύρομαι, ροῦμαι, I pity.
σιωπάω, ἡσομαι, I am silent.
συγκυκάζω, ἡσω, I throw-into-con-
fusion.
τολμάω, ἡσω, I dare.

ἀκμή, ἡ, bloom.
ἀμείνων, ον, irreg. comp. of ἀγαθός,
better.
ἡλικία, ἡ, age.
πῶς, conj., how.

Vocabulary 49.

ἐθέλω, ἡσω, I wish.
ἡδομαι, ἡσθήσομαι, I am pleased.
ἰάομαι, σομαι, I heal.

μηχανάομαι, ἡσομαι, I contrive.
πειράομαι, ἀσομαι, I try.
τιμάω, ἡσω, I honour.
χρόσομαι, χρήσομαι (with dat.), I
use.
ἡμερόδρομος, ὁ, courier.
ἐπόδημα, ἐποδήματος, τό, shoe.

Vocabulary 50.

ἀδυνμέω, ἡσω, I am discouraged.
ἀμελέω, ἡσω, I neglect.
ἀπορρέω, ρεύσομαι, I flow from.
ἀσκέω, ἡσω, I practise, exercise.
δυστυχέω, ἡσω, I am-unfortunate.
ἐπαινώ, ἔσω, I praise.
εὐτυχέω, ἡσω, I am fortunate.
κρατέω, ἡσω, I conquer.
πονέω, ἡσω, I labour.
προσδοκάω, ἡσω, I expect.
τελέω, ἔσω, I fulfil.
φρονέω, ἡσω, I think; φρονέω μέγα,
I am haughty.

βελτίων, ον, better, irreg. comp. of
ἀγαθός.
δικαιοσύνη, ἡ, justice.
εὐχή, ἡ, prayer.
θυμός, ὁ, passions, spirit, courage.
μέλι, μέλιτος, τό, honey.
οὐδέποτε, adv., never at any time.
ᾤσπερ, conj., as.

Vocabulary 51.

ἀδικέω, ἡσω, I injure.
ἀληθεύω, εὖσω, I speak-the-truth
αἰδέομαι, ἔσομαι, I reverence.
ἀπιστέω, ἡσω, I disbelieve.
δέομαι, δεήσομαι, I want.
καταφρονέω, ἡσω, I despise.
μισέω, ἡσω, I hate.
πολιορκέω, ἡσω, I besiege.
φιλέω, ἡσω, I love.
φοβέομαι, ἡσομαι, I fear.

ἀπόλυσις, ἀπολύσεις, ἡ, release,
Τροία, ἡ, the city Troy.

Vocabulary 52.

ἀμαυρόω, ὤσω, I darken.
δολῶ, ὤσω, I deceive.
δουλόω, ὤσω, I enslave.
ἐλευθερόω, ὤσω, I-set-free.

ζηλώω, ὥσω, I strive after, emulate.

ὀρθόω, ὥσω, I raise up.

ταπεινώω, ὥσω, I humble.

ὑψόω, ὥσω, I exalt.

αἰχμαλώτος, ὁ, captive.

εὐνομία, ἡ, good-government.

ζωή, ἡ, life.

ταπεινός, ἡ, ὄν, humble.

ὕβρις, ὕβρεως, ἡ, violence.

ὑψηλός, ἡ, ὄν, lofty.

φρῆν, φρενός, ἡ, soul.

Vocabulary 53.

βεβαιόω, ὥσω, I confirm.

γαυρόομαι, ὥσομαι, I pride myself.

ἐναντιόομαι, I oppose.

ζημιόω, ὥσω, I punish.

ἀδίκως, adv., unjustly.

ἀλκή, ἡ, strength.

ἀνάγκη, ἡ, necessity.

εἰρήνη, ἡ, peace.

ἐπιφανής, ἐς, distinguished.

μήτε, conj., μήτε . . . μήτε, neither, nor.

πάθος, πάθους, τό, passion.

σάρξ, σαρκός, ἡ, flesh.

ὑπερήφανος, ὄν, haughty.

Vocabulary 54.

ἀκολουθεῖω, ἥσω, I follow.

ἀξιόω, ὥσω, I deem worthy.

κοσμέω, ἥσω, I adorn.

κτάομαι, ἥσομαι, I obtain.

μάχομαι, ἐσομαι, οὔμαι, I fight.

ὠφελέω, ἥσω, I benefit.

γενναίως, adv., nobly.

λόγιος, α, ὄν, talkative.

Λυσάνδρος, ὁ, Lysander, a Lacedaemonian general.

μακάριος, α, ὄν, happy.

σιώπηλος, ὄν, silent.

Vocabulary 55.

ἀνίστημι, ἀναστήσω, I set up, arouse from sleep. (Intrans.) I rise, rise from bed, wake up.

ἀφίστημι, ἀποστήσω, I make to turn away, make to revolt; mid. I revolt.

IN. GR.—PT. I.

ἵστημι, στήσω, I make to stand.

καθίστημι, καταστήσω, I establish.

παρίστημι. παραστήσω, I make to stand by, assist; perf. part. παρεστώς or παρεστηκώς, used as adj., present.

πολεμέω, ἥσω, I go-to-war.

συνίστημι, συστήσω, I make to consist. (Intrans.) I consist.

φημι, I say. See p. 127.

ἀτυχής, ἐς, unfortunate.

δεινός, ἡ, ὄν, keen.

δικαστής, ὁ, judge.

διψώδης, ἐς, thirsty.

δύνατος, η, ὄν, powerful.

Ἡράκλειτος, ὁ, Heraclitus, a Greek philosopher.

ιδιώτης, ὁ, private citizen.

Ἴωνικός, ἡ, ὄν, Ionian.

Κορίνθιος, α, ὄν, Corinthian.

κούφος, adv., lightly.

λίμνη, ἡ, lake.

Μίλητος, ἡ, the city Miletus, in Asia Minor.

Νάξιος, α, ὄν, of Naxos, an island in the Aegean Sea.

πλὴν, prep. (with gen.) and adv., except.

πολιτεία, ἡ, commonwealth.

Τάνταλος, ὁ, Tantalus, a fabulous personage.

τρόπαιον, τό, trophy.

Vocabulary 56.

ἀνθίστημι, ἀντιστήσω, I resist.

κρατέω, ἥσω, I am-in-power.

ὕπικω, ξω, I yield.

ἀήρ, ἀέρος, ὁ, air.

Ἀκαρνᾶς, Ἀκαρνᾶνος, ὁ, Acarnanian.

ἀξιόλογος, ὄν, memorable.

ἀργός, ἡ, ὄν, idle.

Ἄρειος πᾶγος, ὁ, Areopagus.

ἐμπόριον, τό, emporium.

ἐνιαυτός, ὁ, year.

κατά, prep. with acc., by.

μέθη, ἡ, drunkenness.

Μίνως, ὁ, Minos, a king of Crete.

ναυτικός, ἡ, ὄν, naval.

ὀλιγαρχία, ἡ, oligarchy.

N

Πειραιεύς, Πειραιεύς, ὁ, Piræus, the
port of Athens.
Πελοποννησιακός, ὁ, ὄν, Pelopon-
nesiacus, τὸ, element. [nesian.

Vocabulary 57.

διατίθωμι, θήσω, I manage.
δοκέω, ἔω, I seem.
ἐπιτίθωμι, θήσω, I impose. (Mid.) I
put-on, I att. ok. Ex. 58.
μετατίθωμι, θήσω, I change.
οἰκέω, ἔσω, I dwell, arrange.
περιτίθωμι, θήσω, I put around.
προστίθωμι, θήσω, I add.
προτίθωμι, θήσω, I put forth, set
forth.
τίθωμι, θήσω, I place, give, enact,
put, institute.

ἀγών, ἀγῶνας, ὁ, contest.
ἄθλον, τὸ, prize.
ἀκρόπολις, ἀκροπόλεως, ἡ, acro-
polis.
ἄλλοτριος, α, ὄν, of-others.
ἀργαλεός, α, ὄν, difficult.
δέλτος, ἡ, tablet.
εὐή, ἡ, fine.
ἴδιος, α, ὄν, own.
ἰδρώς, ἰδρώτος, ὁ, sweat.
λέαινα, ἡ, lioness.
Λυκοῦργος, ὁ, Lycurgus, a Spartan
lawgiver.
πτερόν, τὸ, feather.
ράβδος, α, ὄν, ensy.
χαλκοῦς, ὁ, ὄν, brazen.

Vocabulary 58.

ἀνατοίφω, θρέψω, I bring-up.
ἀποτίθωμι, θήσω, I put-away.
ἐκτίθωμι, θήσω, I put out, expose.
κατατίθωμι, θήσω, I lay-by.
παροξύνω, ἑνῶ, I exhort.

αἴξ, αἰγός, ὁ and ἡ, goat.
δόρα, ἡ, skin.
ἐφοδίων, τὸ, travelling money.
Κελτίβηρ, Κελτίβηρος, ὁ, Celti-
berian.
κεφαλή, ἡ, head.
κράνος, κράνους, τὸ, helmet.

Νεμέα, ἡ, Nemea, a place in
Greece.

περί, prep. with acc., around.

Vocabulary 59.

διαδίδωμι, δώσω, I distribute.
δίδωμι, δάσω, I give.
παράδιδωμι, δώσω, I hand over.
πρέπει, impers., it behoves, it is
fitting.
προδίδωμι, δώσω, I betray.
προσφέρω, οἶσω, I bring to.
ἀντί, prep. (with gen.), instead of.

βία, ἡ, force.
γράμμα, γράμματος, τὸ, letter.
ἐμπεδος, ὄν, lasting.
έρπετός, ἡ, ὄν, creeping.
εὐθύς, adv., immediately.
ἡλικιώτης, ὁ, one of the same age,
a comrade.
Καμβύσης, ὁ, Cambyses, a Persian
king.
Κίμων, Κίμωνος, ὁ, Cimon, an Athe-
mian.
μάκαρ, αιρ. αρ, happy. [nian
ὕλθος, ὁ, happiness, wealth.
Φοίνιξ, Φοίνικος, ὁ, Phœnician.

Vocabulary 60.

ἀποδίδωμι, δώσω, I restore; in the
mid. I sell.
κύπελλον, τὸ, goblet.
μήποτε, adv., never.

Vocabulary 61.

αἰδῶ, σω, I sing.
ἀνίημι, ἔσω, I urge.
ἀφίημι, ἔσω, I dismiss.
ἐρίημι, ἔσω, I send forth.
ἐρίεμαι, ἔσομαι, I desire.
καθίημι, ἔσω, I let down.
μεθίημι, ἔσω, I give up, I neglect.
παρίημι, ἔσω, I let pass by.
περισσεύω, σω, I am superfluous.

ἄκτις, ἀκτίνας, ἡ, beam.
δοῖδος, ὁ, bard.
ἀφανής, ἐς, obscure.
Ξέρξης, ὁ, Xerxes, a Persian king.
πέδη, ἡ, fetter.
περισσεύοντα, τὰ, superfluity.
φανερὸς, ὁ, ὄν, manifest.

Vocabulary 62.

ἔδω, *σω*, I sing.
 ἀντιτάσσω, *ξω*, I draw-up-against.
 ἐπειμι, I will-go-away.
 εἶμι, I will-go.
 ἐμβάλλω, *βαλῶ*, I invade.
 ἐπέξειμι, I will-go-out-to-meet.
 ἔπειμι, I will-advance.
 κάτειμι, I will-go-down.
 ζητέω, *ήσω*, I seek.
 μένω, *μενῶ*, I remain.
 παρασκευάζω, *σω*, I make-preparations.
 πάρεμι, I will-pass-by.
 περίεμι, I will-go-round.
 πρόσειμι, I will-go-to.

δειλός, *ή, όν*, cowardly.
 Δημήτηρ, *Δήμητρος, ή*, the goddess Demeter.
 διχοστασία, *ή*, dissension.
 ἐκείσε, *adv.*, thither.
 ἔρις, *ἐριδος, ή*, strife; acc. *ἐριδα* and *ἐριν*.
 Λυσίτανος, *ό*, Lusitanian.
 ὅπῃ, *conj.*, whither.
 ὅταν, *conj.*, when (used with subj.).
 παιάν, *παιάνος, ό*, psalm.
 πάλιν, *adv.*, again.
 Περσεφόνη, *ή*, the goddess Persephone, or Proserpine.
 φυγάς, *φυγάδος, ό*, exile.

Vocabulary 63.

ἀνάκειμαι, *κείσομαι*, I am dedicated.
 ἀνθῶ, *ήσω*, I flourish.
 ἐξανδραποδίζω, *σω*, I reduce to slavery.
 καθήμι, *ήσομαι*, I sit.
 κείμαι, *κείσομαι*, I lie.

ἀρίστερος, *α, ον*, left-hand.
 Βάκτρα, *τά*, Bactra, a country in Asia.
 γλαύξ, *γλαυκός, ή*, owl.
 μεταξύ, *adv.*, between.
 Ὀλυμπος, *ό*, Mount Olympus, in Greece.

Ὄσσα, *ή*, the mountain Ossa.
 Ῥαδάμανθος, *ό*, Rhadamanthus, a fabulous personage.
 Τέμπη, *τά*, indecl. the Valley of Tempe, in Thessaly.
 Τρικανία, *Ηγραινα*, a country in Asia.
 χώρος, *ό*, spot, place.

Vocabulary 64.

ἀνατίμπλημι, *πλήσω*, I fill.
 ἐμπύρην, *πρήσω*, I burn.
 κακῶ, *ώσω*, I injure.
 κίχρημι, *χρήσω*, I lend.
 κτάσμαι, *κτήσομαι*, I obtain, acquire.
 οἶμαι, *οήσομαι*, I think.
 ὀνίημι, *ὀνήσω*, I benefit.
 ὑποτίθημι, *θήσω*, I suggest.
 χρή, *impers.*, it behoves.

ἀλήθινος, *η, ον*, true.
 ἀπιστία, *ή*, mistrust.
 ἱκανός, *η, ον*, capable.
 κολακεία, *ή*, flattery.
 κακυτός, *ό*, wailing.
 ναυμαχία, *ή*, sea-fight.
 πρεσβεία, *ή*, embassy.
 Σαλαμίς, *Σαλαμίνος, ή*, the island Salamis.

Vocabulary 65.

ἄγαμαι, *αγάσομαι*, I admire.
 δύναμαι, *δυνήσομαι*, I can, am able.
 ἐπαμύνω, *υνῶ*, I defend.
 ἐπίσταμαι, *στήσομαι*, I know.
 ἔραμαι, I love.
 ζῶω, *ζήσω*, I live.
 θεραπεύω, *σω*, I attend to.
 κρέμαμαι, *κρεμάσομαι*, I hang (intrins.).
 πλουτέω, *ήσω*, I am rich.
 προπηλακίζω, *ίσω*, I insult.
 ὑπάρχω, *ξω*, I am.

ἔλσος, *ἔλσους, τό*, grove.
 ἀμύητος, *ον*, uninstructed.
 ἀνδρία, *ή*, bravery.
 ὄρυς, *δρυός, ή*, oak.
 ἱππικός, *ή, όν*, acquainted-with-horses.
 Κόλχος, *ό*, Colchian.
 μεταβολή, *ή*, change.

χρυσόμαλλον, τό, golden-fleece.
 ψεῦδος, ψεύδους, τό, falsehood.

Vocabulary 66.

ἀποδείκνυμι, δείξω, I appoint, publish as a law.
 δείκνυμι, δείξω, I show.
 ἐνδείκνυμι, δείξω, I display-in.
 ἐπιδείκνυμι, δείξω, I exhibit.
 ὑποδείκνυμι, δείξω, I point out.

ἀληθῶς, adv., truly.
 βέβαιος, α, ον, firm.
 Γωβρύας, δ, Gobryas, a Persian.
 εὖνοια, ἡ, good-will.
 ἦν, conditional particle, followed by subj. = ἐάν, if.
 κριτής, ὁ, judge.
 ὀξύθυμος, ον, quick-to-anger.
 σεαυτοῦ, ἡς, οὐ, of thyself, thy own.
 ψήφισμα, ψηφισμάτων, τό, decree.

Vocabulary 67.

αμφιέννυμι, ἀμφιῶ, ἀμφιῶ, I clothe.
 ἀνοίγνυμι, ἀνοίξω, I open.
 ἀπόλλυμι, ολέσω, I destroy.
 ἀποσκεδάννυμι, σκεδάσω, I scatter.
 διαφεύγω, ξω, I escape.
 ἐξαπατάω, ἡσω, I deceive.
 ἐξόλλυμι, ολέσω, I utterly destroy.
 ἐσορκῶ, I may swear.
 ἐπιεύγνυμι, ζεύξω, I yoke on.
 ζεύγνυμι, ζεύξω, I yoke.
 κατασβέννυμι, σβέσω, I extinguish.
 κεράννυμι, κεράσω, I mix.
 κορέννυμι, κορέσω, I satisfy—satiatē.
 κρεμάννυμι, κρεμάσω, I hang.
 μίγνυμι, μίξω, I mix.
 ὀλλυμι, ὀλέσω, I destroy.
 ὀμνυμι, ὀμοῖμαι, I swear.
 ὀρνυμι, ὀρσω, I rouse.
 σβέννυμι, σβέσω, I extinguish.
 σπορέννυμι, σπορέσω, σπορά, I spread out.
 συμπήγνυμι, πῆξω, I compound.
 χαιρόω, ὦσω, I overcome.

ἀβρός, δ, ὄν, mild.
 ἀκαιρία, ἡ, unseasonableness.

ἀσυνεσία, ἡ, foolishness.
 ἀταξία, ἡ, disorder.
 δαίμων, δαίμονος, ὁ, deity.
 δεξιός, α, ον, right-hand.
 Ἐριχθόνιος, δ, Erichthonius, a Greek hero.
 εὐταξία, ἡ, good-order.
 ἤδη, adv. now.
 Ἰνδικός, ἡ, ὄν, Indian.
 κήδος, κήδους, τό, care.
 κοίτη, ἡ, bed.
 κρήνη, ἡ, fountain.
 Λέρνη, ἡ, Lerna, a place in Greece.
 μολπή, ἡ, song.
 Ξενοφάνης, Ξενοφάνους, ὁ, Xenophanes, a Greek philosopher.
 Ὀλύμπιος, α, ον, Olympian.
 ὕρκος, ὁ, oath.
 πλευρά, ἡ, side.
 πολυαύχενος, ον, many-necked.
 πολυτελής, ἐς, expensive.
 ποτός, ἡ, ον, drunk.
 ροή, ἡ, stream.
 σείρα, ἡ, trace.
 Τήνος, ἡ, a Greek island.
 ὕδρα, ἡ, snake.
 Φρύξ, Φρυγός, ὁ, Phrygian.
 χάρις, χάριτος, ἡ, thanks. Acc.
 χάριν and χάριτα.
 χόλος, ὁ, anger.

Vocabulary 68.

αἰτίζω, σω, I ask.
 ἀλέξω, ἡσω, I ward off.
 ἀνέψω, ψήσομαι, I boil.
 ἀποκρίνομαι, I answer.
 ἀπολαύω, σόμαι, I enjoy.
 ἄχθομαι, ἀχθέσομαι, I am vexed.
 βόσκω, κήσω, I feed.
 γαμέω, γαμῶ, I marry (said of man, in the mid. of a woman).
 γεννάω, ἡσω, I give birth to.
 ἐπιρρίπτω, ψω, I throw upon.
 ἐπιτελέω, σω, I accomplish.
 ἦκα, ἦξω, I am come.
 καθεύδω, εὐδήσω, I sleep.
 καρτερῶ, ἡσω, I persevere.
 μέλει, μελήσει, impers., it is-a-care.
 ὀφείλω, ἡσω, I owe.
 πλέω, πλεύσομαι, σοῦμαι, I sail.

χειροτονέω, ἤσω, I vote.

χωρέω, ἥσομαι, I go.

ώθεω, ὤσω, I push, drive away.

Αἰγέως, Αἰγέως, ὁ, Ægeus, a Greek hero.

Αἴσων, Αἴσωνος, ὁ, Æson, a Greek hero.

Αἴτνη, ἡ, Mount Etna, in Sicily.

ἄλεκτρυον, ἄλεκτρυονος, ὁ, cock.

Ἀσκληπίος, ὁ, the god Asclepius.

Ἀσπασία, ἡ, Aspasia, a Milesian lady.

Ἀχαιοί, ὁ, Achæan.

βραδέως, adv., slowly.

ἐκεῖ, adv., there.

Ἡφαιστίων, Ἡφαιστίωνος, ὁ, Hephestion, a Macedonian.

κίνδυνος, ὁ, danger.

λεῖα, ἡ, booty.

Μήδης, ὁ, Medus, son of Æson and Medea.

Μιλήσιος, α, ον, Milesian.

ὄρος, ὄρους, τό, mountain.

πλησίον, adv., near.

πότερα, adv., whether.

ταχέως, adv., swiftly.

Τρῶς, Τρωός, ὁ, Trojan.

Τυφών, Τυφώνος, ὁ, Typhon, a fabulous monster.

Vocabulary 69.

ἀναπαύω, σω, I make to rest.

ἀποτίνω, τίσω, I pay.

ἀφικνέομαι, ἵκωμαι, I arrive.

βαίνω, βήσομαι, I go.

δάκνω, δήξομαι, I bite. [(to be).

ἐκβαίνω, βήσομαι, I go out, turn out.

ἐξελαύνω, εἰλώ, I drive out.

εὐδαιμονέω, ἤσω, I am happy.

κάμνω, καμῶμαι, I toil.

παραβαίνω, βήσομαι, I transgress.

συσπεύδω, σω, I assist.

τέμνω, τεμῶ, I cut, lay waste.

ὑπερβαίνω, βήσομαι, I transgress.

ἐπισχνέομαι, ὑποσχέσομαι, I promise.

φθάνω, φθήσομαι, I anticipate.

φθίνω, φθίσκομαι, I perish.

φορέω, ἤσω, I carry.

δείλη, ἡ, afternoon.

Δράνεια, ἡ, Delaneira, wife of Heracles.

Εὐρυδίκη, ἡ, Eurydice, wife of Orpheus.

ἵππομαχία, ἡ, a battle on horseback.

κακοῦργος, ὁ, evil-doer.

Κλεισθένης, Κλεισθένους, ὁ, Cleisthenes, an Athenian.

μῆνις, μήνιος, μήνιδος, ἡ, wrath.

ὄπαρα, ἡ, harvest.

πανύστατος, η, ον, last-of-all.

Πεισιστρατίδης, ὁ, Peisistratid, son of Peisistratus, an Athenian tyrant.

ρόπαλον, τό, club.

Τάναϊς, Τάναϊδος, ὁ, the river Tanais, in Scythia.

τύραννις, τυράννιδος, ἡ, tyranny.

Vocabulary 70.

αἰσθάνομαι, θήσομαι, I perceive.

ἁμαρτάνω, τήσομαι, I err, sin.

ἄπεχθάνομαι, ἀπεχθήσομαι, I am hated.

ἀποφαίνω, φᾶνῶ, I declare.

αὐξάνω or αὐξω, αὐξήσω, I increase.

δράω, σω, I do.

ἐπιορκέω, ἤσω, I swear falsely.

θιγγάνω, θίξομαι, I touch.

λαγχάνω, λήξομαι, I meet with.

λανθάνω, λήσω, I escape notice.

προσέκω, ξω, I am fitting.

πυνθάνομαι, πεύσομαι, I learn.

συναυξάνω (συναύξω), αυξήσω, I help to increase.

τυγχάνω, τεύξομαι, I meet with, obtain.

ἀγγελία, ἡ, news.

ἄκων, ουσια, ον, unwilling.

δεῖρο, adv. here.

ἐπειδάν, conj. when, followed by subj.

Θράξ, Θρακός, ὁ, Thracian.

λυγρός, ᾶ, ον, sad.

μελέτη, ἡ, practice.

ξένος, ὁ, stranger.

πῶ, interrog. where? πῶ adv yet.

συμφορά, ἡ, misfortune.

Χαλκιδόνιος, α, ου, of Chalcedon, in Thrace.

χρυσίον, τό, gold.

Vocabulary 71.

ἐλίσκομαι, ἀλάσσομαι, I am taken.
ἀντημονέω, ἦσα, I am forgetful.
ἀνάγω, ξω, I carry.
ἀναλίσκω, λάσω, I expend.
ἀναμνήσκω, μνήσω, I remind, midl. I remember.
ἀποδιδράσκω, δράσσομαι, I run away.
γηράσκω, άσσομαι, I grow old.
διδάσκω, ξω, I teach.
εὐρίσκω, ἦσα, I find.
εὐχομαι, ξομαι, I pray.
ἰλάσσομαι, σομαι, I appease.
μεθύσκω, μεθίσω, I make drunk.
μυμνήσκω, μνήσω, I remind, midl. I remember.
νέμω, νεμῶ, I dwell.
πάσχω, πείσσομαι, I suffer.
πενθέω, ἦσω, I mourn.

ἄνευ, adv. and prep. governing gen., without.

ἀποτροπή, ἡ, preventive.

δεκάς, δεκάδος, ὅ, a period of ten.

δέκατος, η, ου, tenth.

δικαίως, adv., justly.

ἐάν, conj. followed by subj., if.

Εἰλωτής, ὁ, Helot.

Θρασύβουλος, ὁ, Thrasybulus, an Athenian.

θυσία, ἡ, sacrifice.

μόρσιμος, ου, fated.

οἰκέτης, ὁ, slave.

πελαργός, ὁ, stork.

πολιορκία, ἡ, siege.

πολυοινία, ἡ, drunkenness.

πόνος, ὁ, trouble.

πυρά, ἡ, pyre.

σκότος, σκότους, τό, darkness.

χοή, ἡ, libation.

ψηφος, ἡ, vote.

Vocabulary 72.

βλέπω, ψω, I see.

εἶδον, I saw. See ὄραω, p. 143.

εἶπον, I spoke. See λέγω, p. 142

ἐκπίνω, πίνωμαι, I drink out.

ἐξείπον, I spoke out.

ἐρέω, I will speak.

ἐρχομαι, ἐλεύσομαι, I go.

ἔφαγον, I ate, irreg. 2 Aor. from ἐσθίω,

ἤλθον, irreg. 2 Aor. from ἐρχομαι,

I went.

κατεσθίω, ἐδομαι, I eat up.

κατέφαγον, I ate up.

ὀράω, ὀφθωμαι, I see.

παρatreχω, δραμοῦμαι, I come by.

παραφέρω, οἶσω, I carry-past.

περιεῖδον, I overlooked.

προέρχομαι, ἐλεύσομαι, I go before.

συνπίνω. πίνωμαι, I drink with.

φαγεῖν, see ἔφαγον.

φρονέω, ἦσω, I am sensible.

αἰών, αἰῶνος, ὁ, life.

ἀλλά, conj. but.

ἅπαξ, adv. once.

ἄτιμος, ου, dishonoured.

ἀτρεκέως, adv. truly.

βλάβη, ἡ, harm.

Γάιος, ὁ, Caius, a Roman praetorian.

δῶμα, δώματος, τό, house.

ἐρρωμένως, adv., firmly.

Καῖσαρ, Καίσαρος, ὁ, Julius Caesar, Roman emperor.

μετρίως, adv., with moderation.

μήπω, adv., not-yet (used with imperative, &c.).

παρακαταθήκη, ἡ, trust.

πέρας, πέρατος, τό, end.

Περσικός. ἡ, ου, Persian.

ρεῦμα, ρεύματος, τό, stream.

τάχιστα, adv. very swiftly.

Φαρνάκης, ὁ, Pharnaces, an Armenian king.

Vocabulary 73.

ἀναρπάζω, ἄσω, I snatch-up.

ἐκνέω, νεύσομαι, νουσοῦμαι, I swim-out.

ἐκπλέω, πλεῖσομαι, πλουσοῦμαι, I sail-out.

ἐμπίπτω, πεσοῦμαι, I fall-in.

θέω, θεύσομαι, θευσοῦμαι, I run.

κλαίω, κλαύσομαι, κλαυσοῦμαι, I weep.

περιβρέω, βυήσομαι, βέσσομαι, I fall-away.

πνέω, πνεύσομαι, πνευσοῦμαι, I blow.

συγχέω, χέω, I confound.

τήκω, τήσω, I melt.

άνεμος, ὁ, wind.

ἀόριον, adv. to-morrow.

βόρρας, ὁ, north-wind.

ἐνάντιος, α, ον, opposed.

Ἰκαρος, ὁ, Icarus, son of Dædalus.

κηρός, ὁ, wax.

πέλαγος, τό, sea.

Πελοποννήσιος, α, ον, Peloponnesian.

πίστις, πίστεως, ἡ, faith.

πύλη, ἡ, gate.

στρατία, ἡ, armament.

Vocabulary 74.

ἀνίσχω, ἀνέλω, or ἀνασχέσω, irreg. form of ἀνέχω, I rise.

ἐκλήθην, 2 aor. pass. of καλέω, I call.

ἔσχατα, perf. of ἔχω.

καταπηδάω, ἵσω, I leap-down.

πίπτω, πεσοῦμαι, I fall.

τίκτω, τέξομαι, I produce.

ἅμα, adv., at-the-same-time.

Ἄρταπάτης, ὁ, Artapates, a Persian.

Δαμάρατος, ὁ, Damaratus, a Lacedaemonian.

Ἑλλη, ἡ, Helle, a Greek heroine.

Ἑλλησποντος, ὁ, the straits of the Hellespont.

ἐν, prep. governing dat., in.

ἐνθα, conj., where.

ἐπειδή, conj., when.

ἐχθρα, ἡ, enmity.

Κόρινθος, ὁ, Corinthus, a Greek hero.

κρίδι, ὁ, ram.

Λάκων, Λάκωνος, ὁ, Lacedaemonian.

Πελοπίδας, ὁ, Pelopidas, a Theban.

Προκλῆς, Προκλέως, ὁ, Procles, a Lacedaemonian.

στενόν, τό, narrow-strait.

ᾠον, τό, egg.

Vocabulary 75.

ἀναφύω, σω, I make to grow, 2 aor. spring.

ἀπογινώσκειν, γινώσκειν, I despair of.

βιώω, ὥσκειν, I live.

ἐάλω, irreg. aor., from ἀλίσκομαι, I am taken.

ἐκπέτομαι, πετήσομαι, πτήσομαι, I fly out.

ἐπιβαίνω, βήσομαι, I go-on.

ζώννυμι, ζάσω, I gird.

καταβαίνω, βήσομαι, I descend.

καταβύνω, I descend.

κινδυνεύω, σω, I am-in-danger.

ὀργίζω, ἴσω, I make angry.

παραπλέω, πλεύσομαι, I sail by.

προσβλέπω, ψω, I look to.

συγγιγνώσκειν, γινώσκειν, I pardon.

[τλάω] τλήσομαι, I dure.

Δέλφοι, οἱ, Delphi, a town and temple in Greece.

δεσπότης, ὁ, master.

ἐκατοστός, ἡ, ὅν, hundredth.

Ἑλένη, ἡ, Helena, a Greek heroine.

Κέρβερος, ὁ, Cerberus, a fabulous monster.

Μυτιλήνη, ἡ, Mytilene, a city in Lesbos.

νέμεσις, νεμέσεως, ἡ, vengeance.

ὀγδοήκοντα, indecl., eighty.

ὀγδοός, ἡ, ὅν, eighth.

Ὀλυμπιάς, Ὀλυμπιάδος, ἡ, Olympiad.

Πηγαί, αἱ, Pegæ, a town in Greece.

Πλάτων, Πλάτωνος, ὁ, Plato, a Greek philosopher.

προσθετός, ὄν, attached.

πτέρυξ, πτέρυγος, ἡ, wing.

Σικυῶν, Σικυῶνος, ἡ, Sicyon, a Greek city.

Vocabulary 76.

δανείζω, σω, I lend-money-at-usury.

δέδοικα, or δέδια, I fear.

εἰοικα, I resemble, appear.

ἐρυθρίαω, σω, I blush.

ἴσασιν, they know, irreg., 3rd pl. of οἶδα.

οἶδα, I know. See p. 147.

πρόοιδα, I know beforehand.

ἄναιδεία, ἡ, shamelessness.

ἄχρηστος, ον, useless.

μέτρον, τό, moderation.

πλάττω, ἡ, plait-weave.

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INDEX II. TO VOCABULARIES.

ENGLISH WORDS.

The gender of Substantives is shown by the article (ὁ, ἡ, τὸ) printed after the word.
The terminations of Adjectives are given, and the future tense of verbs.

ABANDON.	ART.	BECOMING.
abandon, καταλείπω, ψω	am- about, μέλλω, μελλήσω	Artapates, Ἀρταπάτης, ὁ
able, am, δυναμαι, δυνήσομαι	Amazem, Ἀμαζών, Ἀμαζών- ρος, ἡ	Artakernes, Ἀρτακέρνης, ὁ
abolish, λύω, σω	ambassador, πρέσβυς, εως, ὁ	Artaxerxes, Ἀρταξέρξης, ὁ
abundance, ἀβυθία, ἡ	ambrosia, ἀμβροσία, ἡ	Artimus, Ἀρτιμύς, ὁ
Acarnanian, Ἀκαρνανία, ἡ	anion, πορὰ, c. dat.	Artisan, τεχνίτης, ὁ
accomplish, ἐπιτελέω, σω	anarchy, ἀναρχία, ἡ	as, ως, adv. ὡς-τε, adv.
account, μύθος, ὁ	Artaxerxes, Ἀρταξέρξης, ὁ	Asclepius, Ἀσκληπίας, ὁ
accuse, κατηγοροῦμαι, ὁ	ancient, ἀρχαῖος, ὁ	Asia Minor, Ἀσία, ἡ
Achæan, Ἀχαιός, ὁ	and, καί, conj.	ask, αἰτέω, ἴσω, ἐρωτάω, ἴσω
Achilles, Ἀχιλλεύς, ὁ	Androgeus, Ἀνδρόγεως, ὁ	Aspidia, Ἀσπιδία, ἡ
Acropolis, Ἀκρόπολις, ἡ	anger, ὀργή, ἡ	assail, ἐπιτίμω, σω, προσ- τίμω, σω
action, πράξις, πράξω, ἡ	angry, make, ὀργίζω	assist, συσπειρώ, σω, παρ- ίστημι, παραστήσω
add, προστίθωμι, θήσω	angry with, am, μηνίζω, σω	associate, ὁμιλέω, ἴσω
admire, ἀγαμέω, ἀγασσομαι	animal ζῷον, τό	Assyrian, Ἀσσυρίος, α, ον
admire, θαυμάζω, σομαι	announce, ἀγγέλλω, εἰδω	Asurgas, Ἀσουργός, ὁ
Adonis, Ἀδωνίς, ὁ	another (of or to-one) ἄλλῃ- θεν	ate, ἔφαγον, 2nd aor.
adorn, κοσμέω, ἴσω	answer, ἀποκρίνω, ἴδω, ἀπο- κρίνομαι, κρίνομαι	ate-up, κατέφαγον, 2nd aor.
advance, will, ἔπειμι	ant, μύμηξ, μύμηκος, ὁ	Athena, Ἀθήνα, ἡ
advice, βουλή, ἡ	and ἡ	Athenian, Ἀθηναῖος, ὁ
advice, συμβουλεύω, σω, πορ- αίνω, σω	anticipate, φθάω, φθίσσομαι	Athena, Ἀθήνη, αἱ
Æacus, Αἰακός, ὁ	Aphrodite, Ἀφροδίτη, ἡ	Atlas, Ἀτλάς, Ἀτλαντός, ὁ
Ægeus, Αἰγέως, ὁ	Apollo, Ἀπόλλων, Ἀπέλλων- ρος, ὁ	Atræus, Ἀτρεΐς, Ἀτρείς, ὁ
Æson, Αἰσών, Αἰσώρος, ὁ	approach, ἐλκεω, ἴδω, ἴδω	attached, προσθετός, ὁ
Ætina, Αἰτίνη, ἡ	approve, ἱλασσομαι, ἱλάσσομαι	attack, ἐπιτίμωμαι (mid.)
affair, πράγμα, πράγματος, τό	appoint, ἀποστέλλω, δέξω	attend-to, θεραπεύω, σω
afternoon, δείλη, ἡ	approach, πλησιάζω, σω	at-the-same-time, ἅμα, adv
again, πάλιν, adv.	Arab, Ἀραβί, Ἀραβός, ὁ	Attica, Ἀττική, ἡ
Agamemnon, Ἀγαμέμνων, ὁ	Archdemus, Ἀρχέδημος, ὁ	avert, ἀποτρέπω, ψω
age, ηλικία, ἡ	Areopagus, Ἀρείος παγός, ὁ	
Agessilaus, Ἀγησίλαος, ὁ	Ares, Ἀρης, Ἀρεός, ὁ	Bactra, Βάκτρα, τά
air, ἀήρ, ἄερος, ὁ	Argive, Ἀργεῖος, α, ον	bad, κακός, ὁ, ὁν
Ajax, Αἴας, Αἰαντός, ὁ	Aristeides, Ἀριστείδης, ὁ	barbarian, βάρβαρος, ὁ
Alcibiades, Ἀλκιβιάδης, ὁ	army, στρατεύμα, στρατεύ- ματος, τό, στρατός, ὁ,	bard, δοῦλος, ὁ
Alexander, Ἀλέξανδρος, ὁ	armed-man, ὁπλίτης, ὁ	base, αἰσχρός, ὁ, ὁν
all, πᾶς, πᾶσα, πᾶν, ἅπας, ἅσα, αν	arms, ὅπλον, τό	battle, μάχη, ἡ
all, σύμμαχος, ὁ	army, στρατεύμα, στρατεύ- ματος, τό, στρατός, ὁ,	battle-on-horseback, ἵππο- μαχία, ἡ
also, καί, conj.	around, περί (with acc.) prep.	beant, ἀκτός, ἀκτίνος, ἡ
altar, θωμέος, ὁ	arrange, τάσσω, ξω, οικώ, ἴσω	beautiful, καλός, ὁ, ον
always, ἀεί, adv.	art, τέχνη, ἡ	beauty, κάλλος, κάλλους, τό
am, εἰμι, εσομαι, γίνομαι, γίγνομαι, υπάρχω, ξω		become, γίγνομαι, γιγνέσθαι
		become-master-of, κυριεύω, σω
		becoming, it is, πρέπει, impera.

ΒΕΔ.	COLONIZE.	DEATH.
bed, <i>κοίτη</i> , ή bee, <i>μέλισσα</i> , ή before, <i>πρό</i> , prep. (genoms gen.), <i>πριν</i> , adv. beginning, <i>ἀρχή</i> , ή behoves, <i>ἴσ</i> , <i>χρή</i> , impera. belly, <i>γαστήρ</i> , <i>γαστέρος</i> , ή benefactor, <i>εὐεργέτης</i> , ή benefit, <i>ὠφέλεια</i> , ήσω, <i>ὠνήρημι</i> , ονήσω beneath, <i>καταλείπω</i> , ὡσω besiege, <i>πολιορκέω</i> , ήσω best, <i>ἀριστος</i> , ή, <i>ον</i> , <i>κράτιστος</i> , ή, <i>ον</i> betray, <i>προδίδωμι</i> , δώσω better, <i>ἀμείνων</i> , <i>ον</i> , <i>βελτέων</i> , <i>ον</i> , <i>κρείττων</i> , <i>ον</i> between, <i>μεταξύ</i> , adv. bld, <i>δονις</i> , <i>ὀνίδιος</i> , ή and ή, <i>ὀνειον</i> , τό bite, <i>δάκνω</i> , <i>δήξομαι</i> black, <i>μέλας</i> , <i>αἶμα</i> , <i>αν</i> blame, <i>μέμφομαι</i> , <i>ψομαι</i> blood, <i>αἷμα</i> , <i>αἱματος</i> , τό bloody, <i>φοινικός</i> , ή, <i>ον</i> bloom, <i>ἀκμή</i> , ή blow, <i>πνέω</i> , <i>πνέομαι</i> , <i>πνέω</i> - <i>σομαι</i> blush, <i>ἐρυθρίω</i> bear, <i>εὖς</i> , <i>εὐός</i> , ή boastful, <i>μεγαλήγορος</i> boastfulness, <i>μεγαληγορία</i> , ή body, <i>σῶμα</i> , <i>σώματος</i> , τό boil, <i>ἀνέβω</i> , <i>ψήσομαι</i> bone, <i>ὀστέον</i> , τό booty, <i>λεία</i> , ή both, <i>ἀμφω</i> , <i>οὖν</i> both-of-us, <i>ἐγώ</i> , <i>νῶν</i> both-of-you, <i>σφώ</i> , <i>σφῶν</i> both . . . and, <i>καί</i> . . . <i>τε</i> bow, <i>τόξενμα</i> , <i>τοξέματος</i> , τό bowl, <i>κρατήρ</i> , <i>κρατήρος</i> , ή boy, <i>παῖς</i> , <i>παιδός</i> , ή brave, <i>ἀλκιμος</i> , ή, <i>ον</i> , <i>ἀνδρείος</i> , <i>α</i> , <i>ον</i> bravely, <i>ἀνδρείως</i> , adv. bravery, <i>ἀνδρία</i> , ή brazen, <i>χαλκοῦς</i> , ή, <i>οὖν</i> breadth, <i>εὐρος</i> , <i>εὐρους</i> , τό bride, <i>νύμφη</i> , ή bridle, <i>χαλινός</i> , ή bring, <i>φέρω</i> , <i>οἶσω</i> bring-on, <i>ἐπιφέρω</i> , <i>οἶσω</i> bring-to, <i>προσφέρω</i> , <i>οἶσω</i> bring-up, <i>ἀνάγω</i> , <i>ξω</i> bring-up (rear), <i>ἀνατρέφω</i> , <i>θρένω</i> , <i>παιδεύω</i> , <i>σω</i> brother, <i>ἀδελφός</i> , ή brother, <i>ἀδελφός</i> , ή bull, <i>ταῦρος</i> , ή, <i>βους</i> , <i>βοός</i> , ή burn (trans.), <i>καίω</i> , <i>καύσω</i> , <i>ἐμπύρημι</i> , <i>πρήσω</i> burn, cease to, <i>κατασβέννυ</i> - <i>μαι</i> (mid.) burn-down, <i>καταφλέγω</i> , <i>ξω</i> burnish, <i>ἐκκαθαίρω</i> , <i>αῶ</i> bury, <i>θάπτο</i> , <i>ψω</i>	bustard, <i>ὠτίς</i> , <i>ὠτίδος</i> , ή but, <i>δέ</i> , conj.; <i>ἀλλά</i> , conj. by, <i>παρά</i> (with gen.), prep.; <i>ὑπό</i> (with gen.), prep.; <i>κατά</i> (with acc.), prep. Cadmus, <i>Κάδμος</i> , ή Caesar, <i>Καῖσαρ</i> , <i>Καίσαρος</i> , ή Cairns, <i>Γαῖος</i> , ή call, <i>καλέω</i> , <i>σω</i> Callias, <i>Καλλίας</i> , ή calumniate, <i>διαβάλλω</i> , <i>ἔλω</i> Cambyses, <i>Καμβύσης</i> , ή camel, <i>κάμηλος</i> , ή can, <i>δύναμαι</i> , <i>δυνήσομαι</i> capable, <i>ἱκανός</i> , ή, <i>ον</i> captive, <i>αἰχμάλωτος</i> , ή care, <i>ἐπιμέλεια</i> , ή, <i>κῆδος</i> , <i>κῆ</i> - <i>δους</i> , τό care-for, <i>φροντίζω</i> , <i>σω</i> (with gen.) care, <i>ἴτ-ἰς-α</i> , <i>μέλει</i> , <i>ήσει</i> , im- pers. carefully, <i>ἐπιμελώς</i> , adv. carry, <i>ἀνάγω</i> , <i>ξω</i> , <i>κομίζω</i> , <i>σω</i> , <i>φορέω</i> , <i>ήσω</i> carry-off, <i>ἀρπάζω</i> , <i>σω</i> carry-past, <i>παραφέρω</i> , <i>οἶσω</i> cast-down, <i>καταβάλλω</i> , <i>βαλῶ</i> Castor, <i>Κάστωρ</i> , <i>Κάστωρος</i> , ή Catana, <i>Κατάνη</i> , ή cause, <i>αἰτία</i> , ή Celtiberian, <i>Κελτίβηρ</i> , <i>Κελτί</i> - <i>βηρος</i> Cerberus, <i>Κέρβερος</i> , ή Ceto, <i>Κητώ</i> , <i>Κητούς</i> , ή Chalcedonian, <i>Χαλκηδόνιος</i> , <i>α</i> , <i>ον</i> Chalcid, <i>Χαλκίς</i> , <i>Χαλκίδος</i> , ή change, <i>μετατίθημι</i> , <i>θήσω</i> change, <i>μεταβολή</i> , ή character, <i>ἔθος</i> , <i>ἔθους</i> , τό (pl.), <i>πρόπος</i> , ή (pl.) chariot, <i>άρμα</i> , <i>άρματος</i> , τό chastiser, <i>κολάστης</i> , ή chest, <i>κίστη</i> , ή child, <i>τέκνον</i> , τό Cilicia, <i>Κιλικία</i> , ή Cimon, <i>Κίμων</i> , <i>Κίμωνος</i> , ή citadel, <i>ἀκράς</i> , ή citizen, <i>πολίτης</i> , ή city, <i>ἄστυ</i> , <i>ἄστεος</i> , τό, <i>πόλις</i> , <i>πόλεως</i> , ή claw, <i>ὄνυχ</i> , <i>ὄνυχος</i> , ή Cleisthenes, <i>Κλεισθένης</i> , ή Clio, <i>Κλειώ</i> , <i>Κλειούς</i> , ή clothe, <i>ἀμφιέννυμι</i> , <i>ἀμφιδύω</i> , <i>αμφύω</i> club, <i>ρόπαλον</i> , τό Clytemnestra, <i>Κλυταιμνή</i> - <i>στρα</i> , ή cock, <i>ἀλεκτρίων</i> , <i>ἀλεκτρί</i> - <i>ωνος</i> , ή Colchian, <i>Κόλχος</i> , ή cold, <i>ψυχρός</i> , ή, <i>ον</i> colonize, <i>κατοικίζω</i> , <i>σω</i>	come, <i>ἔγω</i> , <i>ξω</i> come-by, <i>παρερχώ</i> , <i>εραμοῦ</i> - <i>μαι</i> command, <i>κέλευω</i> , <i>σω</i> common, <i>κοινός</i> , ή, <i>ον</i> commonwealth, <i>πολιτεία</i> , ή companion, <i>ἑταῖρος</i> , ή comprised, <i>συμπληρύνω</i> , <i>πλήρω</i> conceal, <i>καλύπτω</i> , <i>ψω</i> , <i>κρύπτω</i> , <i>ψω</i> , <i>ἀποκρύπτω</i> , <i>ψω</i> confirm, <i>βεβαιόω</i> , <i>ώσω</i> confound, <i>συγχέω</i> , <i>χέω</i> conquer, <i>νικάω</i> , <i>ήσω</i> , <i>κρατέω</i> , <i>ήσω</i> consist, <i>make to</i> , <i>συνίστημι</i> , <i>συστήσω</i> contest, <i>ἀγών</i> , <i>ἀγώνος</i> , ή contrive, <i>μυχανομαί</i> , <i>αἰμαι</i> convert, <i>διαλέγομαι</i> , <i>ἐξομαι</i> Corinth, <i>Κόρινθος</i> , ή Corinthian, <i>Κορίνθιος</i> , <i>α</i> , <i>ον</i> Corinthus, <i>Κόρινθος</i> , ή Corsica, <i>Κύρος</i> , ή council, <i>βουλή</i> , ή counsel, <i>βουλή</i> , ή country, <i>χώρα</i> , ή, <i>πατρίς</i> , <i>πατρίδος</i> , ή courier, <i>ἡμεροδρομος</i> , ή courageousness, <i>πλεονεξία</i> , ή cow, <i>βοῦς</i> , <i>βοός</i> , ή cowardice, <i>κακία</i> , ή, <i>δειλία</i> , ή cowardly, <i>δειλός</i> , ή, <i>ον</i> creeping, <i>ἀρπάζω</i> , ή, <i>ον</i> Crete, <i>Κρής</i> , <i>Κρητός</i> , ή Crete, <i>Κρήτη</i> , ή Critias, <i>Κρίτης</i> , ή Criton, <i>Κρίτων</i> , <i>Κρίτωνος</i> , ή crocodile, <i>κροκόδειλος</i> , ή Croesus, <i>Κροῖστος</i> , ή cross, <i>ὑπερβαίνω</i> , <i>βήσομαι</i> Crotoliate, <i>Κροτωνιάτης</i> , ή crowd, <i>στέφανος</i> , ή cut, <i>τέμνω</i> , <i>τέμω</i> Cyclops, <i>Κύκλωψ</i> , <i>Κύκλω</i> - <i>πος</i> , ή Cyprus, <i>Κύπρος</i> , ή Cyprian, <i>Κυπριακός</i> , ή, <i>ον</i> Cyrus, <i>Κύρος</i> , ή Dædalus, <i>Δαίδαλος</i> , ή Damaratus, <i>Δαμαράτος</i> , ή Danaus, <i>Δάναος</i> , ή, <i>τό δεινόν</i> , see p. 26 danger, <i>ἄν-ἰν</i> , <i>κινδυνεύω</i> , <i>σω</i> dare, <i>τολμάω</i> , <i>ήσω</i> dard, <i>δάρεος</i> , ή darken, <i>αἰμαρῶ</i> , <i>ώσω</i> darkness, <i>σκοτός</i> , <i>σκοτούς</i> , τό daughter, <i>θυγάτηρ</i> , <i>θυγάτε</i> - <i>ρος</i> , ή day, <i>ἡμέρα</i> , ή dead, <i>νεκρός</i> , ή dead-body, <i>νέκος</i> , <i>νέκυος</i> , ή death, <i>θάνατος</i> , ή

DECEIVE.	ERYX.	FISIL.
deceive, εξαπατάω, ἦσω, δολούω, ωσω	dog, κύων, κυνός, ὁ and ἡ dominion, ἀρχή, ἡ	escape, διαφεύγω, ἔω, ἀπο-εξιδράσκω, δρασκομαι
declare, ἀποφαίνω, φάινω	door, θύρα, ἡ	escape notice, λατθαναι, λήσω especially, μάλας, adv.
decree, ψήφισμα, ψηφίσματος, τό	double speaking, διχόμυθος, οὖ	establish, καθιστάμι, καταστήσω
dedicated, am, ἀνάκειμαι, κείσομαι	love, περιστέρα, ἡ	Eubaea, Εὐβοία, ἡ
deem-worthy, ἀξιόω, ὥσω	drama, δράμα, δράματος, τό	Euripides, Εὐριπίδης, ὁ
deep, βαθύς, εἰς, ὕ	draw-up-against, ἀντιτάσσω, ἔω	Europe, Εὐρώπη, ἡ
define, περιγράφω, ψω	drink, ποτήριον, πίνω	Eurydice, Εὐρυδική, ἡ
Deianira, Δηϊανείρα, ἡ	drink-out, ἐκπίνω, πίνω	even, καί
deity, δαίμων, δαίμονος, ὁ	drive, ἐλαύνω, ἐλάσω	every, πᾶς, πᾶσα, πᾶν
deliberate, βουλευώ, σω	drive-away, ὠθέω, ὥσω	evidence, μαρτυρία, ἡ
deliver, ἀπαλλάσσω, ἔω	drive out, ἐξελαύνω, ἐλῶ	evil, κακός, ἡ, ὄν, ποιηρός, ἄ, ὄν
Delphi, Δελφοί, οἱ	drunk, ποτός, ἡ, ὄν	evil-doer, κακοῦργος, ὁ
Demeter, Δημήτηρ, Δήμη-τρος, ἡ	drunkenness, μέθη, ἡ, πολυο-νία, ἡ	exalt, ὑψόω, ὥσω
democracy, δημοκρατία, ἡ	drunk, make, μεθύσκω, μεθύσω	except, πλὴν, prep. and adv.
descend, κατιβαίνειν, βήσομαι	Dryas, Δρύας, Δρύαντος, ὁ	exert, ἀσκέω, ἡσω
descendant, ἐκγονος, ὁ	dwell, νέμω, νεμώ, οἰκέω, ἦσω	exhibit, ἐπιδείκνυμι, δείξω
desire, ἐφίεμαι, ἡσόμεναι	each, ἕκαστος, ἡ, οὖ	exhort, παρορῶναι, ἐνῶ
desire, ἐπιθυμία, ἡ	ear, οὖς, ὡτός, τό	exile, φυγάδος, ὁ
despair-oft, ἀπογινώσκω, γινώ-σομαι	earth, γῆ, ἡ	expect, προσδοκᾶν, ἦσω, προσ-δεχόμεναι, ἔσομαι
despise, καταφρονέω, ἦσω	easy, ῥάδιος, α, οὖ	expend, ἀναλαίω, λῶσω
destruo, καταδύω, σω, κατα-κόπτω, ψω, ὀλλυμι, ἀπόλ-λυμι, ὀλέσω, φθείρω, φθερώ	eat-up, κατέω, ἐδοῦμαι	expensive, πολυτελής, ἐς
destroy-utterly, ἐξόλλυμι, ὀλέσω	education, παιδεία, ἡ	explain, φράζω, σω
destruction, όλεθρος, ὁ	egg, ὠον, τό	extent, ἀριθμός, ὁ
dile, θνήσκω, ἀποθνήσκω, θαν-νοῦμαι, τελευτάω, ἦσω	Egypt, Αἴγυπτος, ἡ	extinguish, σβένδνυμι, σβέσκα
dile-with, συνθνήσκω, θανού-μαι	Egyptian, Αἰγύπτιος, ὁ	κατασβένδνυμι, σβέσω
differ, διαφέρω, οἶσω	eight, ὀγδοός, ἡ, οὖ	eye, ὀφθαλμός, ὁ
difficult, ἀργάλεος, α, οὖ, χα-λεπός, ἡ, ὄν	eight thousand, ὀκτακισχίλι-ται, α	faction, στάσις, στάσεως, ἡ
difficulty, am in, ἀπορέω, ἦσω	eighty, ὀγδοήκοντα, indecl.	faith, πίστις, πίστεως, ἡ
difficulty (with), χαλεπώς	elate, ἐπαύω	faithful, πιστός, ἡ, ὄν
diligent, σπουδαίος, α, οὖ	elder, πρεσβύτερος	faithless, ἄπιστος, οὖ
Diodorus, Διοδόωρος, ὁ	element, στοιχεῖον, τό	fall, πίπτω, πεσοῦμαι
Dion, Δίων, Δίωνος, ὁ	embalm, ταριχεύω, σω	fall-away, περιφύω, ρυτίζομαι
Dionysius, Διονύσιος, ὁ	embassy, πρεσβεία, ἡ	ρεύσομαι
Dionysus, Διόνυσος, ὁ	emporium, ἐμπόριον, τό	fall-in, ἐμπίπτω, πεσοῦμαι
disappear, make to, ἀφανίζω, σω	empty, κενός, ἡ, ὄν	false, ψευδής, ἐς
disbelieve, ἀπιστέω, ἦσω	enact, τίθημι, ἦσω	falsehood, ψεύδος, ψεύδους, τό
disciple, μαθητής, ὁ	end, πέρας, πέρατος, τό	fare, πράττω, ἔω
discouraged, am, ἀθυμέω, ἦσω	enemy, πολέμιος, ὁ	fated, μέσσιμος, οὖ
discoverer, εὐρετής, ὁ	enigma, αἰνίγμα, αἰνίγματος, τό	father, γόνυς, γονεύς, ὁ
disease, νόσος, ἡ	enjoy, ἀπολαύω, σω	father, πατήρ, ὁ
disgraceful, πονηρός, ἄ, ὄν	enjoyment, τέρψις, τέρψεως, ἡ	fear, φόβος, ὁ
dishonoured, ἄτιμος, οὖ	enmity, ἐχθρά, ἡ	fear, φοβόμαι, ἦσομαι, δέ-δοκα, ὅτ δέξα
dismiss, ἀφίημι, ἦσω	enslave, δουλόω, ὥσω	fearful, φοβερός, ἄ, ὄν
disorder, ἀταξία, ἡ	entrust, πιστεύω, σω	fear-of-God, θεοσβεία, ἡ
display-in, ἐνδείκνυμι, δείξω	envy, φθόνος, ὁ	feed (trans.), βόσκω, κήτω
dissension, διχοστασία, ἡ	equal, ἴσος, ἡ, οὖ	fetter, πέδη, ἡ
distinguish, διακρίνω, ἴω	Erato, Ἐρατώ, ἡ	few, ὀλίγος, ἡ, οὖ
distinguished, διάφορος, οὖ, ἐπιφανής, ἐς	Erechtheid, Ἐρεχθεΐδης, ὁ	field, γῆ, ἡ
distribute, διαδίδωμι, δῶσω, διανεμώ, νεμώ	Erechtheus, Ἐρεχθεύς, Ἐρ-εχθεύς, ὁ	fifty, πέμπετος, ἡ, οὖ
do, δρώω, σω, ἐργάζω, σομαι, ποιέω, ἦσω, πράττω, ἔω	Erichthonius, Ἐριχθόνιος, ὁ	fifty, πενήκοντα, indecl.
	Eretria, Ἐρετρία, ἡ	fight, μάχομαι, ἐσσομαι, οὐρ-μαι
	Erinyes, Ἐρινύς, Ἐρινύος, ἡ	fig-tree, σῆκος, ὁ
	Eros, Ἔρως, Ἐρωτος, ὁ	fill, ἀναπλήρωμι, πλήσω
	ert, ἀμαρτάνομαι, τήσσομαι	find, εὐρίσκω, ἦσω
	Eryx, Ἐρυξ, Ἐρυκος, ἡ	fine, θωή, ἡ
		fire, πῦρ, πύρος, τό
		firm, βέβαιος, α, οὖ
		firmly, ἐρρωμένως, adv
		first, πρῶτος, ἡ, οὖ
		fish, ἰχθύς, ἰχθύος, ὁ

HITTING.

fitting, *am*, *προσῆκον*, *ξω*
 fitting, it is, *πρέπει*, *ψci*,
imperi,
 flatterer, *κολαξ*, *κολακος*, *ο*
 flattery, *κολακεία*, *η*
 flee, *φύγω*, *ξω*
 flee-away, *ἀποφύγω*, *ξω*
 flee-out-of, *ἐκφύγω*, *ξω*
 flesh, *κρέας*, *κρέως*, *το*, *σάρξ*,
σαρκος, *η*
 flight, *φύγη*, *η*
 flourish, *ἀνθεω*, *η*
 fly-for-refuge, *καταφύγω*, *ξω*
 fly-out, *ἐκπέτομαι*, *πετήσομαι*, *πητήσομαι*
 follow, *ἀκολουθέω*, *ήσω*, *ἔπομαι*, *ἐδέχομαι*, *ψομαι*
 fond of, *ὤλος*, *η*, *ον*
 food, *τίτος*, *ο*
 foolish, *ἀνους*, *ονν*
 foolishness, *ἀσυνεσία*, *η*
 foot, *πούς*, *ποδός*, *ο*
 fowler, *ἰχνος*, *ἰχρους*, *τό*
 for, *ἐπὶ* (with dat.), *prep.*
 force, *βία*, *η*
 forethought, *προμηθία*, *η*
 forgetful, *am*, *ἀμνημονέω*,
ήσω
 formerly, *πάλαι*, *adv.*
 fortify, *τειχίζω*, *σω*
 fortunate, *εὐδαίμων*, *ον*
 fortunate, *am*, *εὐτυχέω*, *ήσω*
 fortune, *τύχη*, *η*
 wound, *κτείνω*, *σω*, *καταβάλλω*,
βαλώ
 fountain, *κρήνη*, *η*, *πηγή*, *η*
 four, *τέτταρες*, *α*
 four-footed, *τετράπους*, *ονν*
 four-hundred, *τετρακόσιοι*,
αι, *α*
 fourth, *τέταρτος*, *η*, *ον*
 four-thousand, *τετρακισχίλιοι*,
αι, *α*
 free, *ἐλευθερος*, *α*, *ον*
 free, *ἀπολυμ*, *σω*
 freedom, *ἐλευθερία*, *η*
 friend, *φίλος*, *ο*
 friendly, *φίλιος*, *α*, *ον*
 friendship, *φιλία*, *η*
 iron, *αἶτό*, *πορα* (with gen.)
prep.
 fruit, *καρπός*, *ο*
 fall, *τελέω*, *εσω*
 full, *πλήρης*, *ες*

HANG.

giant, *γίγας*, *γίγαντος*, *ο*
 gift, *δωρον*, *τό*, *δωρημα*, *δωρήματος*, *τό*
 girl, *ζώντιμα*, *ζώσω*
 girl, *παῖς*, *παῖδος*, *η*
 give, *δίδωμι*, *δώσω*, *τίθωμι*,
ήσω
 give-birth-to, *γεννάω*, *ήσω*
 give-up, *μεθίμι*, *ήσω*
 gladden, *εὐφροίνω*, *ἀνω*
 globe, *σφαῖρα*, *η*
 glory, *δόξα*, *η*, *κλέος*, *κλέους*,
τό
 go, *βαίνω*, *βήσομαι*, *χωρέω*,
ήσω, *ερχομαι*, *ελευσσομαι*
 go, will, *εἰμι*
 go-away, will, *ἄπειμι*
 go-before, *προέρχομαι*, *ελευσσομαι*
 go-down, will, *κάτειμι*
 go-on, *ἐπιβαίνω*, *βήσομαι*
 go-out, *ἐκβαίνω*, *βήσομαι*
 go-out-to-meet, will, *ἐπέρξειμι*
 go-round, will, *περίεμι*
 go-to-war, *πολεμέω*, *ήσω*, *πολεμίζω*, *σω*
 go-to, will, *πρόσειμι*
 goat, *αἴς*, *αἴγος*, *ο* and *η*
 goblet, *κύπελλον*, *τό*
 Gobyas, *Γωβρύας*, *τό*
 god, *θεός*, *ο*
 goddess, *θεά*, *η*
 gold, *χρυσός*, *ο*, *χρυσίδν*, *τό*
 golden, *χρυσούς*, *η*, *ονν*
 golden-bee, *χρυσόμαλλον*, *τό*
 good, *ἀγαθός*, *η*, *ον*, *εσθλός*,
η, *ον*
 good-doing, *εὐεργεσία*, *η*
 good-fortune, *εὐτυχία*, *η*
 good-government, *εὐνομία*, *η*
 good-order, *εὐταξία*, *η*
 good-will, *εὐνοία*, *η*
 Gorgias, *Γοργίας*, *ο*
 Gorgon, *Γοργών*, *η*
 graceful, *εὐχαρις*, *ι*, *χαρίεις*,
εσσα, *ερ*
 grant, *παρέχω*, *ξω*
 great, *μέγας*, *αλη*, *α*
 greater, *μείζων*, *ον*
 greater, *πημεις*, *κημίδος*, *η*
 grief, *λύπη*, *η*
 grievous, *λυπηρός*, *α*, *ον*
 grove, *ἄλσος*, *ἄλσους*, *τό*
 grow-old, *γηράσκω*, *ἀσσομαι*
 Gryllus, *Γρύλλος*, *ο*
 guard, *φύλαξ*, *φύλακος*, *ο*
 guard, *φυλάττω*, *ξω*
 gulle, *δόλος*, *ο*

HOW?

hang (intrins.), *κρέμαμαι*,
κρεμάσσομαι
 happy, *μάκαρ*, *αιρα*, *αρ*, *μακάριος*, *α*, *ον*, *ὀδβιος*, *α*, *ον*
 happy, *am*, *εὐδαιμονέω*, *ήσω*
 harbour, *λιμὴν*, *λιμένος*, *ο*
 hare, *λαγώς*, *ο*
 harm, *βλάβη*, *η*
 harm, *βλάπτω*, *ψω*
 Harmony, *Ἀρμονία*, *η*
 harmony, *ὁμόνοια*, *η*
 harvest, *ὀπωρία*, *η*
 hasten, *σπεύδω*, *σω*
 hate, *μισέω*, *ήσω*, *ἐχθαίρω*,
ἀρω
 hated, *am*, *ἀπεχθάνομαι*, *ἀπεχθίσσομαι*
 haughty, *υπερήφανος*, *ονν*
 haughty, *am*, *μέγα φροένω*,
ήσω
 have, *έχω*, *έξω*, *αχρήσω*
 heal, *ἰάομαι*, *σομαι*
 hear, *ἀκούω*, *σω*, *κλῶω*, *σω*
 heaven, *οὐρανός*, *ο*
 heavy, *βαρύς*, *εἰα*, *υ*
 Hector, *Ἑκτωρ*, *Ἑκτορος*, *ο*
 Helen, *Ἑλένη*, *η*
 Hellas, *Ἑλλάς*, *Ἑλλάδος*, *η*
 Helle, *Ἑλλη*, *η*
 Hellenian, *Ἑλλαν*, *Ἑλληνος*, *ο*
 Heliopont, *Ἑλλησποντος*, *ο*
 helmet, *κράνος*, *κράνους*, *τό*
 Helios, *Εἰλιώτης*, *ο*
 help, *συλλαμβάνω*, *λήψομαι*
 help-to-increase, *συναυξάνω*
 or *συναυξέω*, *αυξήσω*
 Herphesidon, *Ἡρφασιών*
Ἡρφασιώνιος, *ο*
 Heracles, *Ἡρακλής*, *Ἡρακλέους*, *ο*
 Heraclitus, *Ἡράκλειτος*, *ο*
 herald, *κήρυξ*, *κήρυκος*, *ο*
 here, *δεῦρο*, *adv.*
 Hermes, *Ερμής*, *ο*
 hero, *ήρως*, *ήρωος*, *ο*
 Hippias, *Ἱππίας*, *ο*
 his-own, *ἐαυτοῦ*, *ής*, *οὔ*
 historian, *συγγραφεύς*, *ινηγράφος*, *ο*, *ιστοριογράφος*, *ο*
 Homer, *Ὅμηρος*, *ο*
 honey, *μέλι*, *μέλιτος*, *τό*
 honour, *τιμή*, *η*
 honour, *τιμάω*, *ήσω*
 honourable, *ἐπίτιμος*, *ον*, *καλός*, *η*, *ον*
 hope, *ἐλπίς*, *ἰδος*, *η*
 horn, *κέρας*, *κέρατος*, *κέρας*, *τή*
 horse, *ἵππος*, *ο* and *η*
 horseman, *ἵππεις*, *ἵππεως*, *ο*
 horses, acquainted with, *ἵππικός*, *η*, *ον*
 hostile, *ἐχθρός*, *α*, *όν*, *πολέμιος*, *α*, *ον*
 house, *δῶμα*, *δωματος*, *το*,
οἶκος, *ο*, *οἰκία*, *η*
 how? *πώς*; *ἵνα* *adv.*

HUMAN.	LONG.	MILESIAN.
human, ἀνθρώπινος, η, ον humble, ταπεινός, ὡς humble, ταπεινός, η, ον hundred, εκατόν, ἑκατ. hundredth, ἐκατοστός, η, ον harmful, βλαβερός, ἄ, ὄν Hyllas, Ὑλλας, ὁ Hyrcania, Ὑρκανία, ἡ	keep-safe, διασώζω, σω key, κλεῖς, κλειδός, ἡ kill, κτείνω, ἀποκτείνω, ἐνθ, σφάζω, ξω kind, γένος, γένους, τό king, βασιλεὺς, βασιλείας, ὁ, κοίρανος, ὁ kingdom, βασιλεία, ἡ knee, γόνυ, γόνυτος, τό know, γινώσκω, γινώσσομαι, ἐπίσταμαι, στήσομαι, οἶδα, εἰδῶ know before-hand, πρόοιδα	longest, μακίστος, η, ον look-to, προσβλέπω, ψω loam, ἴστος, ὁ loose, λυτός, σω loquacious, λόλος, η, ον lose, ἀποβάλλω, ἄλω loss, ζημία, ἡ love, ἀγαπᾶω, ἦσω, ἐσᾶω, ἐρᾶμαι, ἐρασμαί, φιλέω, ἡσσω Lusitanian, Λυσίτανος, ὁ Lycurgus, Λυκούργος, ὁ Lydia, Λυδία, ἡ Lydians, Λυδοὶ οἱ lyric, λυρικός, ἡ, ὄν Lyander, Λυσάνδρος, ὁ
I, ἐγώ, ἐμοῦ Icarus, Ἰκαρος, ὁ idle, ἄργος, η, ον, μεθήμενος, ον if, εἰ, conj., εἰάν, ἡν, conj., used with subj. if (expressing a wish) εἴθε, interj. ill, κακός, adv. illness, νόσος, ἡ image, ἀγάλμα, ἀγάλματος, τό, εἰδῶλον, τό, εἰκὼν εἰκό- νος, ἡ immediately, εὐθύς, adv. impious, ἀσεβής, ἐς implanted, ἐμφυτός, ον impulse, ἐπιτίθημι, θήσω impossible, ἀδύνατος, ον in, ἐν, prep. (governs dat.) in-behalf-of, ὑπέρ, πρὸς (gov. gen.) increase, αὐξάνω, οἱ αὐξῶ, αὐξήσω increase, αὐξησις, αὐξησεως, ἡ indeed, μὲν, adv., ὅθι, adv. Indian, Ἰνδός, ὁ Indian, Ἰνδικός, ἡ, ὄν indigenous, αὐτόχθων, αὐτό- χθονος, ὁ inhabit, κατοικέω, ἦσω injure, ἀδικέω, ἦσω, βλάπτω, ψω, κακός, ὡς injustice, ἀδικία, ἡ injustice (to do), ἀδικέω instead-of, ἀντί, prep. (with gen.) institute, τίθημι, θήσω instruction, παιδεία, ἡ insult, προσηλακίζω, σω intelligence, σύνεσις, συνέ- σις, ἡ, νοῦς, ὁ intemperate, ἀκρατής, ἐς into, εἰς (governs acc.) introduce, εἰσάγω, ξω invade, εἰσβάλλω, ἄλω, ἐμ- βάλλω, ἔλω in-vain, μάτην, adv. Ionian, Ἰωνικός, ἡ, ὄν island, νῆσος, ἡ journey, ὁδός, ἡ judge, δικάζω, σω, κρίνω, ἔω judge, δικαστής, ὁ, κρίτης, ὁ just, δίκαιος, α, ον justice, δίκη, ἡ, δικαιοσύνη, ἡ justly, δίκαιως, adv.	laburion, πολύπονος, ον, φιλό- πονος, ον labyrinth, λαβύρινθος, ὁ Lacedaemonian, Λάκων, Λά- κωνος, ὁ, Λακεδαιμόνιος, ὁ lake, λίμνη, ἡ lamp, λαμπάς, λαμπάδος, ἡ land, χώρα, ἡ lasting, ἐμπεδός, ον last-of-all, πανίστατος, η, ον laughter, γέλως, γέλωτος, ὁ lay-by, κατατίθημι, θήσω lay-waste, τέμνω, τεμῶ law, νόμος, ὁ lead, ἄγω, ξω leader, ἡγεμών, ἡγεμόνος, ὁ leaf, φύλλον, τό leap-down, καταπηδάω, ἦσω learn, μαθάνω, μαθήσομαι, πυνθάνομαι, πυνθίσσομαι learning, μάθημα, μαθήματος, τό leave-behind, καταλείπω, ψω left-hand, ἀριστερός, α, ον lend, κίχρημι, χρήσω lend-money-at-usury, δανεί- ζω, σω Lerna, Λέρνη, ἡ Lesbos, Λέσβος, ἡ less, ἐλάττων, ον let-down, καθίημι, ἦσω let-pass-by, παρίημι, ἦσω Leto, Λητώ, Λητούς, ἡ letter, ἐπιστολή, ἡ, γράμμα, γράμματος, τό liar, ψεύστης, ὁ libation, χοή, ἡ Libya, Λιβύη, ἡ lie, κέμαι, κείσομαι life, αἰών, αἰώνας, ὁ, βίος, ὁ ζωή, ἡ light, φῶς, φωτός, τό lighten, ἀστράπτω, ψω lightly, κούφως, adv. like, ὁμοίος, α, ον lion, λέων, λέοντος, ὁ lionesse, λέαινα, ἡ little-child, παιδίον, τό live, βίωω, σω, ζῶω, ζήσω lofty, ὑψηλός, ἡ, ον long, μακρός, α, ον	longest, μακίστος, η, ον look-to, προσβλέπω, ψω loam, ἴστος, ὁ loose, λυτός, σω loquacious, λόλος, η, ον lose, ἀποβάλλω, ἄλω loss, ζημία, ἡ love, ἀγαπᾶω, ἦσω, ἐσᾶω, ἐρᾶμαι, ἐρασμαί, φιλέω, ἡσσω Lusitanian, Λυσίτανος, ὁ Lycurgus, Λυκούργος, ὁ Lydia, Λυδία, ἡ Lydians, Λυδοὶ οἱ lyric, λυρικός, ἡ, ὄν Lyander, Λυσάνδρος, ὁ Macedonia, Μακεδονία, ἡ Macedonian, Μακεδών, Μακε- δόνος, ὁ, Μακεδονικός, ἡ, ον mad, ἀν, μαίνομαι, μανί- σομαι Maia, Μαῖα, ἡ make-preparations, παρα- σκευάζω, σω male, ἄρσεν, ἐν man (human), ἄνθρωπος, ὁ man, ἀνὴρ, ἀνδρός, ὁ man, belonging to, ἀνθρώ- πινος, η, ον manage, διατίθημι, θήσω Mandane, Μανδάνη, ἡ manifest, φανερός, α, ὄν manner, ἔθος, ἔθους, τό, τρό- πος, ὁ many, πολὺς, λή, ὕ many-necked, πολυαῦχυνος, ον march, στρατεύω, σω marrow, μυελός, ὁ marry (of a man), γαμέω, σω (of a woman), γαμέομαι, σομαι master, δεσπότης, ὁ measure, μέτρον, τό Mede, Μηδός, ὁ Medea, Μηδεία, ἡ medicine, φάρμακον, τό Medus, Μηδός, ὁ meet-with, λαγχάνω, λήξομαι meet-with, τυγχάνω, τεύξο- μαι melt, τήκω, ξω Memnon, Μέμνων, Μέμνο- νος, ὁ memorable, ἀξιόλογος, ον Memory, Μνημοσύνη, ἡ Menelaus, Μενέλαος, ὁ message, ἀγγελία, ἀγγελμα- τός, τό messenger, ἀγγελλός, ὁ metal, μέταλλον, τό middle, μέσος, η, ον mild, πρᾶος, εἰα, ὕ, ἄβρῶς, ἡ όν, ἡμερος, α, ον Milesian, Μιλήσιος, α, ον

MILETUS.	PACE.	PLANE-TREE.
<p>Miletus, Μίλητος, ἡ milk, γάλα, γάλακτος, τό Milon, Μίλων, Μίλωνος, ὁ Miltiades, Μιλτιάδης, ὁ mind, νους, ὁ minister, ὑπηρετής, ὁ Mitos, Μήνος, ὁ mirror, κάτοπτρον, τό misfortune, συμφορά, ἡ ἀτυχία, ἡ, δυστυχία, ἡ mistrust, ἀπιστία, ἡ mix, κεράννυμι, κεράσω, μίγ- νυμι, μίξω, θύρω, ἡσω mode-of-life, διαίτα, ἡ moderate, ἐγκρατής, ἐς moderation, μεσότης, μεσ- ότητος, ἡ, μέτρον, τό moderation, with, μετρίως, adv. money, χρήματα, τὰ month, μῆν, μηνός, ὁ moon, σελήνη, ἡ mountain, ὄρος, ὄρους, τό more, πλεῖον, οὐ mortal, θνητός, ἡ, ὄν, βροτός, ὁ most, πλείστος, ἡ, οὐ most, μάλιστα, adv. mother, μήτηρ, μητρόε, ἡ moura, πενθῶ, ἡσω much, πολὺς, λίγ, ὕ multitude, πλῆθος, πλῆθους τό multitude of kings, πολυκοι- ρανῶν, ἡ murder, φονεῖω, σω murder (noun), φόνος, ὁ Muse, Μοῦσα, ἡ must, δεῖ (impers. verb) my, mine, ἐμός, ἡ, ὄν Mylene, Μυτιλήνη, ἡ name, ὄνομα, ὀνόματος, τό name, ὀνομάζω, σω narrow-strait, στενόν, τό nation, ἔθνος, ἔθνους, τό nature, φύσις, φύσεως, ἡ naval, ναυτικός, ἡ, οὐ Naxian, Νάξιος, α, οὐ near, πλησίον, adv. necessity, ἀνάγκη, ἡ neglect, ἀμελέω, ἡσω neither, οὔτε, adv. Nemea, Νεμεά, ἡ Nestor, Νέστωρ, Νέστορος, ὁ never, οὐποτε, adv., μήποτε, adv. never-at-any-time, οὐδέποτε, adv. new, νέος, α, οὐ news, ἀγγελία, ἡ night, νύξ, νυκτός, ἡ Nineveh, Νίνος, ἡ Ninus, Νίνος, ὁ nobly, γενναίως, adv. no-one, οὐδείς, οὐδεμία, οὐδέν, ὑπεῖς, εἷμα, ἐν</p>	<p>not, οὔτε, adv. north-wind, βορρᾶς, ὁ not-free, ἀνελευθέρως, α, οὐ not-yet, μήπω, adv. now, ἥδη, adv., νῦν, adv. number, ἀριθμός, ὁ Nymph, Νύμφη, ἡ oak, δρῦς, δρυός, ἡ oath, ὅρκος, ὁ obscure, ἄδοξος, οὐ, ἀφανής, ἐς obtain, λαμβάνω, λήψομαι. κτάσμαι, κτήσομαι, τυγ- χάνω, τεύξομαι (gov- erns gen.) occur, παρίστημι, στήσω, (mid.) Odysseus, 'Οδυσσεύς, 'Οδυσ- σεύς, ὁ often, πολλάκις, adv. oil, ἐλαιον, τό old, γέραιος, α, οὐ, παλαιός, α, ὄν old-age, γῆρας, γήρως, τό old-man, πρέσβυς, πρέσ- βευς, ὁ old-man, γέρον, γέροντος, ὁ old-woman, γραιύ, γραιός, ἡ oligarchy, ὀλιγαρχία, ἡ Olympia, 'Ολυμπία, ἡ Olympiad, 'Ολυμπιάς, 'Ολυμ- πιάδος, ἡ Olympian, 'Ολύμπιος, α, οὐ Olympus, 'Ολυμπος, ὁ on-account-of, διὰ, (with acc.) prep. once, ἀπᾶς, adv., ποτέ, adv. one, εἷς, μία, ἐν one-another, ἀλλήλων, αιν, οὐ only, μόνον, adv. open, ἀνοίγνυμι, ἀνοίξω opinion, γνώμη, ἡ opportunity, καιρός, ὁ oppose, ἐναντιώω, ὡσω opposed, ἐνάντιος, α, οὐ orator, ῥήτωρ, ῥήτορος, ὁ order, κελεύω, σω order, τάξις, τάξεως, ἡ Orestes, 'Ορέστης, ὁ ornament, κόσμος, ὁ Orpheus, 'Ορφεύς, 'Ορφείας, ὁ Ossa, 'Όσσα, ἡ other, ἄλλος, ἡ, ο other, λοιπός, ἡ, ὄν others, οἱ, ἄλλοι, α, οὐ our, ἡμέτερος, α, οὐ out-of, ἐκ, ἐξ, prep. (governs gen.) overcome, χειρώω, ὡσω overlooked, περιεῖδον overtimew, καταλύω, σω owe, ὀφείλω, ἡσω own, ἴδιος, α, οὐ own, thy, σεαυτοῦ, ἡς, οὐ pace, βῆμα, βήματος, τό</p>	<p>Pæan, Παιάν, Παιάνος, ὁ pain (trans.), ἀλγύνω, ἴνῶ painful, ἀλγυνός, ἡ, οὐ painter, γραφεύς, γραφέως, ὁ panegyric, ἐγκώμιον, τό Paralus, Πάραλος, ὁ parasang, παρασάγγης, ὁ pardon, συγγνωσκω, γνώ- σμαι pass-by, will, πάρεμι passion, πάθος, πάθος, τό. passions, θυμός, ὁ paternal, πατρός, α, οὐ Patroclus, Πάτροκλος, ὁ Pausanias, Πανσανίας, ὁ pay, τίνω, τίνω pay, ἀποτίνω, τίνω peace, εἰρήνη, ἡ peacock, ταῦς, ὁ Pegæ, Πήγαι, αἱ Peiræus, Πειραιεύς, Πει- ραιεύς, ὁ Peisistratid, Πεισιστρα- τίδης, ὁ Pelopidas, Πελοπίδης, ὁ Peloponnesian, Πελοποννή- σιος(α)ν, Πελοποννησια- κός, ἡ, οὐ Peloponnesus, Πελοπόννη- σος, ἡ penalty, ζημία, ἡ people, ὄμιος, ὁ perceive, αἰσθάνομαι, θήσμαι Pericles, Περικλῆς, Περικ- λέους, ὁ perish, φθίνω, φθίσομαι Persephone, Περσεφόνη, ἡ Persens, Περσένς, Περσένς, ὁ persevere, καρτερῶ, ἡσω Persian, Πέρσης, ὁ, Περσικός, ἡ, ὄν persuade, πείθω, σω Phaethon, Φαίθων, Φαέθων. τος, ὁ Pharmaces, Φαρμάκης, ὁ Pherecydes, Φερεκίδης, Φερε- κίδης, ὁ Philip, Φίλιππος, ὁ Philoctetes, Φιλοκτήτης, ὁ philosopher, φιλόσοφος, ὁ philosophy, φιλοσοφία, ἡ Phœnician, Φοινίξ, Φοινικός, ὁ Phorcys, Φορκυς, Φορκυός, ὁ Phrygian, Φρύγξ, Φρυγός, ὁ physician, ἱατρός, ὁ piety, εὐσεβεία, ἡ pillar, στῆλη, ἡ pillar, στῦλος, ὁ pine, πίνυς, πίνυτος, ἡ pious, εὐσεβής, ἐς piracy, ληστεία, ἡ pity, ολοφύρομαι (in fut.) place, τίθημι, ἡσω place, χωρίον, τό plain, σάφης, ἐς plane-tree, πλάτανος, ἡ</p>

PLANT.	ROSE.	SET.
plant, φυτεύω, σω	push, ώθέω, ώσω	rough, τραχύς, εἶα, ύ
Plato, Πλάτων, Πλάτωνος, ό	put, τίθημι, ήτω	rouse, δρυνμι, δρσω
play-on-the-harp, κιθαρίζω, σω	put-around, περιτίθημι, θήσω	royal authority, βασιλεία, ή
pleased, am, ήδομαι, ήσθήσομαι	put-away, αποτίθημι, θήσω	ruin, σφάλλω, σφαλλομαι
pleasure, ήδονή, ή	put-forth, προτίθημι, θήσω	rule, άρχω, έω
plethron, πλέθρον, τό	put-on, ένδύω, σω	rule (subs.), άρχή, ή
plot-against, επιβουλεύω, σω	put-to-flight, τρέπω	ruler, άρχων, άρχοντας, ό
plough, άροτρον, τό	pyre, πυρά, ή	run, έύω, θεύσσομαι, θεύσσομαι
plumage, πτέρον, τό		run-away, αποδιδράσκει, δρ- σομαι
Pluto, Πλούτων, Πλούτωνος, υ	quail, όρνις, όρνυος, ό and ή	sacrifice, θυσία, ή
Pæas, Ποίας, Ποιάντος, ό	queen, βασίλεια, ή	sacrifice, θύω, σω
poet, ποιητής, ό	quickly, ταχύ, adv.	sad, λυγρός, α, έν
point-out, υποδεικνυμι, δείξω	quick-to-anger, όξύθυμος, εν	safely, ασφαλώς, adv.
poison, φάρμακον, τό	race, γένος, γένους, τό	safely, ασφαλώς, adv.
Pollux, Πολυδεύκτης, Πολυ- δύκους, ό	Rhadamanthus, 'Ραδάμαν- θος, ό	safety, σωτηρία, ή
Polygnote, Πολύγνωτος, ό	raise, αίρω, άρῶ, έπαίρω, άρῶ	sail, πλέω, πλεύσσομαι, ευ- σομαι
poor, πένης, ης	raise-up, όρῶω, ώσω	sail-by, παραπλέω, πλεύσο- μαι, εύσομαι
poor, πτωχός, ή, έν	ram, κρίς, ό	sail-out, έκπέλω, εύσομαι, εύ- σομαι
Poseidon, Ποσειδών, Ποσει- δώνος, ό	rank, τάξις, τάξεως, ή	Salamis, Σαλαμίς, Σαλαμί- νος, ή
possession, κτήμα, κτήματος, τό, κτήσις, κτήσεως, ή	rapacious, άρπαγος, η, εν, άρπαξ, αξ	same, ό αυτός, ή αυτή, τῶ * αυτό
possessions, χρήμα, χρήματος, τό (in plu.)	rather, μάλλον, adv.	same-age, one of, ήλικιώτης, ύ
post, τάσσω, έω	raven, κόραξ, κόρακος, ό and ή	Samian, Σάμιος, ό
poverty, πενία, ή	razz-to-the-ground, κατα- σκάπτω, ψω	Sarapis, Σάραπις, Σαράπιδος, ή
power, δύναμις, δυνάμεως, ή	rear, τρέφω, θρέψω	Sardanapalus, Σαρδανάπα- λος, ό
power, am, εν, κρατέω, ήσω	receive, δέχομαι, δέξομαι	Sardinia, Σαρδῶ Σαρδοῦς, ή
powerful, δύνάτος, η, εν	record, αναγράφω, ψω	Sarus, Σάρος, ό
practise, άσκέω, ήσω	reduce-to-slavery, έξανδρα- ποδίζω, σω	satisfy, κορέννμι, κορέσω
practice, μελέτη, ή	refuge, καταφυγή, ή	satrap, σατράπης, ό
praise, έπαίνομαι, έσω	rejoice, χαίρω, χαίρήσω	save, σώζω, σω
praise, έπαυσις, ό	rejoice, make to, εύφραίνω, άνω	saviour, σωτήρ, σωτήρος, ό
pray, εύχομαι, έσομαι	release, άπόλυσις, άπολύ- σεως, ή	saw, είδον
prayer, εύχή, ή	remain, μένω, μενῶ	saw, λέγω, έω, φημί, φήσω
prepare, κατασκευάζω, σω	remember, φάριμακον, τό	scatter, αποσκεδάννυμι, σκε- δάσω
preserver, σωτήρ, σωτήρος, ό	remember, μιμνήσκομαι, ανα- μιμνήσκομαι, μνήσσομαι	Scythian, Σκύθης, ή
preventive, αποτροπή, ή	remind, μιμνήσκω, αναμι- νήσκω, μνήσω	sea, άλς, άλός, ή, όάλας- σ(τ)α, ή, πέλαγος, τό
pride-myself, γαυρόομαι, ύσο- μαι	renown, κλέος, κλέους, τό	sea-flight, ναυμαχία, α, εν
private-citizen, ιδιώτης, ό	repel, άμύνομαι, άμυνοῦμαι	second, δεύτερος, α, εν
prize, άθλον, τό	report, επαγγέλλω, ελώ	see, βλέπω, ψω, όπτομαι, ύ- ψομαι
Procles, Προκλής, Προ- κλέως, ό	resemble, έοικα	seek, ζητέω, ζητήσω
produce, τίκτω, τέξομαι, φύω, σω	resist, άνθίστημι, άντιστήσω	seem, δοκέω, δοξώ
Prometheus, Προμηθεύς, Προ- μηθεός, ό	rest, άναπαύομαι, σομαι	seize, συλλαμβάνω, λήψομαι
promise, ύπισχνέομαι, ύπο- σχίσσομαι	rest, make to, αναπαύω, σω	self, αυτός, ή, ό
property, οὐσία, ή	restore, αποδίδωμι, δώσω	self-control, έγκράτεια, ή
prophecy, προφητεῖν, σω	revenue, πρόσδος, ή	sell, αποδίδωμαι, δώσομαι
prophet, μάντις, μάντις, ό	reverence, αἰδώς, αἰδοῦς, ή	Semele, Σεμέλη, ή
propitious, ήλιος, ων	reverence, αἰδέομαι, έσομαι	send, αποστέλλω, ελώ, πέμπω, ψω
Protagoras, Πρωταγόρας, ό	revolt, άφίσταμαι, αποστή- σομαι	send-down, καταπέμπω, ψω
proud, υπέρβρων, εν	rich, πλούσιος, α, εν	send-forth, έξίτημι, ήσω
providence, πρόνοια, ή	rich, am, πλουτέω, ήσω	senseless, άβρων, εν
prudence, σωφροσύνη, ή, φρό- νισις, φρονήσεως, ή	ride, ιππεύω, σω	sensible, am, φρονέω, ήσω
prudent, σώφρων, εν	right-hand, δεξιός, α, εν	separation, χωρισμός, ή
Ptolemæus, Πτολεμαῖος, ό	rise, άνίσχω, άνέξω, άνασχίζω	serpent, όφις, όφεως, ό and ή
punish, ζημιώω, ώσω	risk, αποκινδυνεύω, σω	service, ώφέλεια, ή
pursue, διώκω, έω	river, ποταμός, ό	set (intrans.), καταδύω, σω
	robber, ληστής, ή	
	root, ρίζα, ή	
	rose, ρόδον, τό	

SET-FORTH.

set-forth, προτίθημι, ἤσω
 set-free, ἐλευθερώω, ὥσω
 set-up, ἰδρύω, σῶ, ἀνίστημι,
 ἀναστήσω
 seven, ἑπτά, indecl.
 seven hundred, ἑπτακό-
 σιοι, αἱ, α
 seven, ἑβδομος, η, ον
 shame, αἰδώς, αἰδώς, ἡ
 shamelessness, ἀναίδεια, ἡ
 sharp, ξύς, εἰα, ὕ
 sheep, πρόβατον, τό
 shepherd, ποιμήν, ἑνός, ὁ
 shield, ἀσπίς, ἀσπίδος, ἡ
 ship, ναῦς, νέως, ἡ
 short, βραχύς, εἰα, ὕ, ὀλίγος
 η, ον
 show, δείκνυμι, δείξω
 shoe, ὑπόδημα, ὑποδήματος, τό
 shut, κλείω, σῶ
 shut up, κατακλείω, σῶ
 Sicily, Σικελία, ἡ
 Sicyon, Σικύνω, Σικύνως, ἡ
 side, πλευρά, ἡ
 siege, πολιορκία, ἡ
 sign, σημειοῦ, ὁ
 silence, σιγή, ἡ, σιωπή, ἡ
 silent, σιωπηλός, ον
 silent, αἶμα, σιωπάω, ἤσω
 silver, ἀργυρός, ὁ
 similar, παραπλήσιος, α, ον
 simple, ἀπλούς, ἡ, οὐν
 sin, ἁμαρτάνομαι, τήσομαι
 sing, αἰδῶ, σῶ, ᾄδω, σῶ
 sit, καθέμαι, ἤσομαι
 six hundred, ἑξακόσιοι, αἱ, α
 sixth, ἕκτος, η, ον
 six thousand, ἑξακισχίλιοι
 αἱ, α
 skin, δόρα, ἡ
 slave, οἰκέτης, ὁ, δοῦλος, ὁ,
 δμῶς, δμῶς, ὁ and ἡ
 slavery, δουλεία, ἡ
 sleep, ὕπνος, ὁ
 sleep, καθεύδω, εὐδῶ
 slowly, βραδέως, adv.
 small, μικρός, α, ὄν
 snake, ὄφρα, ἡ
 snatch-up, ἀναρπάξω, σῶ
 Socrates, Σωκράτης, Σωκρά-
 τος, ὁ
 soldier, στρατιώτης, ον, ὁ
 Solon, Σόλων, Σόλωνος, ὁ
 some, ἕνιοι, αἱ, α
 sometimes, ἑνίοτε, adv.
 son, υἱός, ὁ
 song, μολπή, ἡ
 sorapist, σοφιστής, ὁ
 Sophocles, Σοφοκλής, Σοφο-
 κλέους, ὁ
 sorowful, πικρός, α, ὄν
 soul, ψυχή, ἡ, φρήν, φρενός, ἡ
 sow, σπείρω, ἐρώ
 spare, φείδομαι, σῶμαι
 Sparta, Σπάρτη, ἡ

TANAIS.

Spartan, Σπαρτιάτης, ὁ, Σπαρ-
 τιατικός, ἡ, ὄν
 speak-truth, ἀληθεύω, σῶ
 speak, will, ἐρέω
 spear, δόρυ, δόρατος, τό
 Sphinx, Σφίγξ, Σφίγγος, ἡ
 spoke, εἶπον
 spoke-out, ἐξεῖπον
 spot, χώρος, ὁ
 spread, διασπείρω, ἐρώ
 spread-out, στορέννυμι, στο-
 ρέω, στορῶ
 spring, ἀναφύω, σῶ
 stadium, στάδιον, τό
 stage, σταθμός, ὁ
 stand by, make to, παρίστημι,
 παρορῶ
 stand, make to, ἵσθην, στήσω
 steal, κλέπτω, ψῶ
 Stesichorus, Στησίχορος, ὁ
 still, ἐτι, adv.
 sting, κέντρον, τό
 stork, πελαργός, ὁ
 stranger, ξένος, ὁ
 strength, ἀλκή, ἡ, ἰσχός, ἰσ-
 χυός, ἡ, βῶμη, ἡ
 stream, ρεύμα, ρεύματος, τό,
 ῥοή, ἡ
 strife, ἔρις, ἔριδος, ἡ
 strike, πλήσσω, ξῶ, τύπτω, ψῶ
 strive-after, ζηλώω, ὥσω
 strong, ἐρῶμενος, η, ον, ἰσχυ-
 ρός, α, ὄν
 such, τοιοῦτος, αὐτή, οὗτο
 subdue, καταστρέφω, ψῶ
 submit, ὑπομένω, ἐνώ
 subordinate, ὑποτάσσω, ξῶ
 suffer, πάσχω, πείσομαι
 suggest, ὑποτίθημι, θήσω
 summer, θέρος, θέρους, τό
 sun, ἥλιος, ὁ
 superfluous, αἶμα, περισσεύω,
 σῶ
 surround, περιβάλλω, βάλλω
 swallow, χεῖλῶν, χελιδονός, ἡ
 swear, ὀμνυμι, ὀμοῦμαι
 swear-falsely, ἑπιορκέω, ἤσω
 sweat, make, ἐξορκέω, ἤσω
 sweat, ἰδρώς, ἰδρώτος, ὁ
 sweet, ἡδύς, εἰα, ὕ, γλυκύς,
 εἰα, ὕ
 swift, θάσσ(τ)ων, ον
 swiftly, ταχέως, adv.
 swiftly, very, τάχιστα, adv.
 swim-out, ἐκνέω, εὐσσομαι, εὐ-
 σσομαι
 tablet, δέλτον, τό
 take, λαμβάνω, λήψομαι
 taken, αἶμα, ἀλάσσομαι, ἀλώσσο-
 μαί
 talkative, λόγιος, α, ον, πολύ-
 λογος, ον
 talon, ὄνυξ, ὄνυχος, ὁ
 tame, πρᾶος, εἰα, ὕ
 Tanais, Τανάϊς, Ταναΐδος, ὁ

TREE.

Tantalus, Τάνταλος, ὁ
 taste, make, γένω, σῶ
 taste, γεύομαι, σῶμαι
 teach, διδάσκω, ξῶ
 teacher, διδάσκαλος, ὁ
 Telemachus, Τηλέμαχος, ὁ
 tell, φράζω, σῶ
 Temple, Τέμπε, τά, indecl.
 temple, νέως, ὁ
 ten, δέκα, indecl.
 ten, period of, δεκάς, δεκάδος, ο
 Tenos, Τήνος, ἡ
 tenth, δέκατος, η, ον
 ten-thousand, μύριοι, αἱ, α
 thanks, χάρις, χάριτος, ἡ
 that, ἐκεῖνος, ὁ, ο
 the, ὁ, ἡ, τό
 Themistocles, Θεμιστοκλῆς,
 Θεμιστοκλέους, ὁ
 there, ἐκεῖ, adv.
 Thermopylae, Θερμοπύλαι, αἱ
 thievish, κλεπτός, ἡ, ὄν
 think, νομῶ, σῶ, οἰομαι,
 οἰήσομαι, φρονέω, ἤσω
 thine, thy, σός, σή, σόν
 third, τρίτος, η, ον
 thirsty, αἶμα, α, ον
 thirty, τριάκοντα, indecl.
 thirty thousand, τριεμύριοι,
 αἱ, α
 this, ὅδε, ἡδε, τότε, οὗτος,
 αὐτή, τοῦτο
 thither, ἐκεῖσε, adv.
 thousand, χίλιοι, αἱ, α
 Thracian, Θράξ, Θρακός, ὁ
 Thrasybulus, Θρασύβουλος, ὁ
 three, τρεῖς, τρία
 three-footed, τρίπους, ον
 three-thousand, τριεχίλιοι,
 αἱ, α
 throw-into-confusion, ταρασ-
 σῶ, ξῶ, συγκυκάω, ἤσω
 throw-upon, ἐπιρίπτω, ψῶ
 thunder, βροντάω, ἤσω
 time, χρόνος, ὁ
 Tisias, Τισίας, ὁ
 Tissaphernes, Τισσαφέρνης,
 Τισσαφέρνης, ὁ
 Tisaphernes, Τισσαφέρνης, ὁ
 to, πρός (with acc.), prep.
 toil, κάμνω, καμῶμαι
 tomb, τάφος, ὁ
 to-morrow, αὔριον, adv.
 tongue, γλῶσσα, ἡ
 torch, λαμπάς, λαμπάδος, ἡ
 touch, θιγγάνω, θιγγομαι
 touch-stone, βάσανος, ἡ
 tower, πύργος, ὁ
 trace, σείρα, ἡ
 tragedy, τραγῳδία, ἡ
 transgress, παραβαίνω, βήσσο-
 μαί
 travel, πορεύομαι, σῶμαι
 travelling-money, ἐφέδιον, τό
 treasure, θησαυρός, ὁ
 treaty, συνθήκη, ἡ
 tree, δένδρον, τό

TRIBE.	WILLING.	ZEUS.
tribe, φυλή, ἡ	variance, (am at), στασιάζω, <i>σω</i>	wind, ἄνεμος, ὁ
Trojan, Τροίαν, Τρώος, ὁ	vein, φλέψ, φλεβός, ἡ	wine, οἶνος, ὁ
troubly, τρώπαλον, τό	vengeance, νέμεσις, νεμέσις	wing, πτέρυξ, πτέρυγος, ἡ
trouble, πόνοσ, ὁ	waxed, am, ἀχθόμαι, ἀχθέσομαι	winter, χειμῶν, χειμῶνος, ὁ
troublesome, χαλεπός, ἡ, ὁ	vice, κακία, ἡ	wisdom, σοφία, ἡ
Troy, Τροία, ἡ	victory, νίκη, ἡ	wise, σοφός, ἡ, ὁ
true, ἀληθής, ἐς, ἀληθινός, ἡ, <i>ον</i>	vine, ἀμπέλος, ἡ	wish, βούλομαι, ἡσσομαι
truly, ἀληθῶς, adv.	violate (a treaty), λύω	wish, θέλω, ἡσσω, θέλω, ἡσσω
truly, ἀπρεκῶς, adv.	violence, ὕβρις, ὕβρεως, ἡ	with, μετὰ (with gen.), ἡσσω
trust, παρακαταθήκη	violent, βίαιος, α, <i>ον</i>	with, συν, prep. (synopsis dat.)
trust, πιστεύω, <i>σω</i>	violet, ἰών, τό	without, ἀντ, adv. and prep.
truth, ἀλήθεια, ἡ	virtue, ἀρετή, ἡ	witness, μάρτυρ, μάρτυρος, ὁ
try, πειράσσομαι, <i>σομαι</i>	voice, φθόγγος, ὁ, φωνή, ἡ	wolf, λύκος, ὁ
turn, τρέπω, τρεψέω	vote, ψήφος, ἡ	woman, γυνή, γυναῖκος, ἡ
turn-away, (turns), ἀφίστημι, <i>ἀπρστησω</i>	vote, χειροτονέω, ἡσσω	woman, of α, γυναῖκος, α, <i>ον</i>
turn-out, ἐκτρέπω, <i>ψω</i>	voyage, πλοῦς, ὁ	wonder, τέρας, τέρατος, τό
twenty, ἑκοσι(ν), indecl.	vulture, γύψ, γυψός, ὁ and ἡ	wonderful, θαυμαστός, ἡ, ὁ
twain, διδυμος, ἡ, <i>ον</i>	wailing, κῶκυτος, ὁ	word, λόγος, ὁ, ἔπος, ἔπους τό
two, δύο, δύοιν	wall, τεῖχος, τεῖχους, τό	work, ἔργον, τό
two-cubits-broad, δίπληγος, <i>υ</i>	want, δέομαι, δεήσομαι	world, κόσμος, ὁ
two-footed, δίπους, <i>ον</i>	ward-off, ἀλέξω, ἀλεξήσω	worse, χείρων, <i>ον</i>
two-hundred, διακοσίοι, α, α	war, πόλεμος, ὁ	worthy, ἄξιος, α, <i>ον</i>
Typhon, Τυφῶν, Τυφῶνος, ὁ	water, ὕδωρ, ὕδατος, τό	wrath, μῆνις, μῆνιος, μῆνι- δος, ἡ
tyranny, τυράννις, τυράννιδος	wax, κηρῶν, τό	wreath, πλέκω, <i>ξω</i>
tyrant, τυράννης, ὁ	way, ὁδός, ἡ	wrestling-school, παλαίστρα, ἡ
Τυτε, Τύρος, ἡ	we, ἡμεῖς, ἡμῶν	wretched, ἀθλίος, α, <i>ον</i>
unarranged, ἀτακτος, <i>ον</i>	weak, ἀσθενής, ἐς	wretched, τάλας, αἶνα, <i>α</i>
uncover, ἐκκαλύπτω, <i>ψω</i>	wealth, πλοῦτος, ὁ	write, γράφω, <i>ψω</i>
unfortunate, ἀτυχής, ἐς, <i>δυσ</i> - τυχής, ἐς, <i>δυσ</i> μορος, <i>ον</i>	weapon, ὅπλον, τό	Xanthippus, Ξάνθιππος, ὁ
unfortunate, am, <i>δυσ</i> τυχέω, <i>ῶσω</i>	weep, κλαίω, κλαύσομαι, <i>κλαύσομαι</i>	Xenophanes, Ξενοφάνης, Ξε νοφάνους, ὁ
ungraceful, ἀχαρίς, <i>ι</i>	well, εἶ, adv., καλῶς, adv.	Xenophon, Ξενοφῶν, Ξε νοφῶντος, ὁ
uninstructed, ἀμύητος, <i>ον</i>	well-born, εὐγενής, ἐς	Xerxes, Ξέρξης, ὁ
unjust, ἀδίκος, ἡ, <i>ον</i>	well-disposed, εὖνους, <i>ον</i>	ye, you, ὑμεῖς, ὑμῶν
unjustly, ἀδίκως, adv.	went, ἦλθον	year, ἐνιαυτός, ὁ, ἔτος, ἔτος, <i>ι</i> τό
unknown, ἀγνός, ὡς	when, ἐπειδὴ, conj.; ὅτε, conj.; ἐπειδὴν, conj.; ὅταν, conj.	yet, πῶ, adv.
unreasonableness, ἀκαιρία, ἡ	when? πότε, interrog.	yield, ὑπέκω, <i>ξω</i>
unwilling, ἄκωιν, <i>ον</i> σα, <i>ον</i>	where? ἐθά, adv. and conj.	yoke-on, ἐπιζεύγνυμι, ζεύξω
upper-room, ἀνώγειον, τό	whether, ποτέρα, adv.	young, νέος, α, <i>ον</i>
urge, ἀνίμω, ἡσσω, ἐπύρνω, ὅνω	whither, ὅπη, conj.	young-man, νεανίας, ὁ
use, χράσομαι, ἡσσομαι (with <i>τις</i>)	whither? ποῖ, interrog. adv.	your, ὑμέτερος, α, <i>ον</i>
useful, χρηστός, ὁ, ὁν, ὠφέλ- μος, ἡ, <i>ον</i>	who, τίς, τί	your, ἡβή, ἡ
useless, ἀχρηστος, <i>ον</i>	whosoever, ὅστις, ἡτις, ὅτι	Zeus, Ζεὺς, Διός, ὁ
valour, ἀνδρεία, ἡ	wide, εὐρύς, εἰα, <i>ι</i>	
	wife, γυνή, γυναῖκος, ἡ	
	wild-beast, θήρ, θηρός, ὁ	
	willing, willingly, ἐκῶν, οὐσα, <i>ον</i>	

THE DECLENSIONS

WITH THE CASES ARRANGED AS IN THE

PUBLIC SCHOOL PRIMER.

THE ARTICLE.

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	
Singular.				
Nom.	ὁ	ἡ	τό	<i>the</i>
Acc.	τόν	τήν	τό	<i>the</i>
Gen.	τοῦ	τῆς	τοῦ	<i>of the</i>
Dat.	τῷ	τῇ	τῷ	<i>to the</i>
Dual.				
N. A.	τώ	τά	τώ	<i>the</i>
G. D.	τοῖν	ταῖν	τοῖν	<i>of or to the</i>
Plural.				
Nom.	οἱ	αἱ	τά	<i>the</i>
Acc.	τούς	τάς	τά	<i>the</i>
Gen.	τῶν	τῶν	τῶν	<i>of the</i>
Dat.	τοῖς	ταῖς	τοῖς	<i>to the</i>

THE FIRST DECLENSION.

1. *Feminines.*

Singular.			
N. V.	χώρᾱ Land.	γλῶσσᾱ Tongue.	τιμή Honour.
Acc.	χώρᾱ-ν	γλῶσσᾱ-ν	τιμή-ν
Gen.	χώρᾱς	γλώσσης	τιμῆς
Dat.	χώρᾳ	γλώσσει	τιμῇ

Dual. N. V. A. G. D.	χώρᾱ χώραιν	γλώσσᾱ γλώσσαιν	τιμᾶ τιμαῖν
Plural. N. V. Acc. Gen. Dat.	χώραι χώρᾱς χωρῶν χώραις	γλώσσαι γλώσσᾱς γλωσσῶν γλώσσαις	τιμαί τιμᾶς τιμῶν τιμαῖς

2. *Masculines.*

Sing. Nom. Voc. Acc. Gen. Dat.	νεᾷνῐᾱ-s νεᾷνῐᾱ νεᾷνῐᾱ-ν νεᾷνῐου νεᾷνῐᾱ	Young- man. πολίτη-s πολίτα πολίτη-ν πολίτου πολίτη	Citizen. 'Ερμῆ-s 'Ερμῆ 'Ερμῆ-ν 'Ερμού 'Ερμῆ	Hermes (god)
Dual. N. V. A. G. D.	νεᾷνῐᾱ νεᾷνῐαιν	πολίτᾱ πολίταιν	'Ερμῆ 'Ερμαῖν	Statues of Hermes.
Plural. N. V. Acc. Gen. Dat.	νεᾷνῐαι νεᾷνῐᾱς νεᾷνῐῶν νεᾷνῐαῖς	πολίται πολίτᾱς πολίτῶν πολίταις	'Ερμαῖ 'Ερμᾱς 'Ερμῶν 'Ερμαῖς	Statues of Hermes.

THE SECOND DECLENSION.

Sing. Nom. Voc. Acc. Gen. Dat.	Masc. ὁ ἄνθρωπο-s ἄνθρωπε ἄνθρωπο-ν ἀνθρώπου ἀνθρώπῳ	Fem ἡ νῆσο-s νῆσε νῆσο-ν νῆσου νῆσῳ	Neut. τὸ δῶρο-ν δῶρο-ν δῶρο-ν δῶρου δώρῳ	Gift.
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	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Dual. N. V. A. G. D.	ἄνθρωπῳ ἄνθρώποιν	νήσω νήσῳ	δώρῳ δώρῳιν
Plural. N. V. Acc. Gen. Dat.	ἄνθρωποι ἄνθρώπους ἄνθρώπων ἄνθρώποις	νήσοι νήσους νήσων νήσοις	δώρᾱ δώρᾱ δώρων δώροις

Attic Second Declension containing Stems ending in ω.

Sing. N. V. Acc. Gen. Dat.	ὁ νεῶ-s Temple. νεῶ-ν νεῶ νεῶ	τὸ ἀνώγειω-ν Upper-room. ἀνώγειω-ν ἀνώγειω ἀνώγειω
Dual. N. V. A. G. D.	νεῶ νεῶν	ἀνώγειω ἀνώγειων
Plural. N. V. Acc. Gen. Dat.	νεῶ νεῶς νεῶν νεῶς	ἀνώγειω ἀνώγειω ἀνώγειων ἀνώγειως

ADJECTIVES OF THE FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSIONS.

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Sing. Nom. Voc. Acc. Gen. Dat.	ἀγαθός Good. ἀγαθέ ἀγαθόν ἀγαθοῦ ἀγαθῷ	ἀγαθή ἀγαθή ἀγαθὴν ἀγαθῆς ἀγαθῇ	ἀγαθόν ἀγαθόν ἀγαθόν ἀγαθοῦ ἀγαθῷ

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Dual. N. V. A. G. D.	ἀγαθὴ ἀγαθοῦν	ἀγαθῇ ἀγαθαῖν	ἀγαθόν ἀγαθοῦν
Plural. N. V. Acc. Gen. Dat.	ἀγαθοί ἀγαθοὺς ἀγαθῶν ἀγαθοῖς	ἀγαθαί ἀγαθάς ἀγαθῶν ἀγαθαῖς	ἀγαθὰ ἀγαθὰ ἀγαθῶν ἀγαθοῖς
Sing. Nom. Voc. Acc. Gen. Dat.	φίλιος <i>Friendly.</i> φίλιε φίλιον φιλίου φιλίῳ	φιλίᾱ φιλίᾱ φιλίᾱν φιλίῳς φιλίᾳ	φίλιον φίλιον φίλιον φιλίου φιλίῳ
Dual. N. V. A. G. D.	φιλίῳ φιλίῳν	φιλίᾱ φιλίᾱν	φιλίῳ φιλίῳν
Plural. N. V. Acc. Gen. Dat.	φίλιοι φιλίους φιλίων φιλίοις	φίλιαι φιλίᾱς φιλίων φιλίαις	φίλιᾱ φίλιᾱ φιλίων φιλίοις

CONTRACTED SECOND DECLENSION OF SUBSTANTIVES,
AND CONTRACTED ADJECTIVES OF THE FIRST AND
SECOND DECLENSIONS.

1. *Contracted Substantives.*

Sing.				
Nom.	ὁ νόο-ς	Mind. νοῦ-ς	τὸ ὀστέο-ν	Bone. ὀστοῦ-ν
Voc.	νόε	νοῦ	ὀστέο-ν	ὀστοῦ-ν
Acc.	νόο-ν	νοῦ-ν	ὀστέο-ν	ὀστοῦ-ν
Gen.	νόου	νοῦ	ὀστέου	ὀστοῦ
Dat.	νόῳ	νοῦ	ὀστέῳ	ὀστοῦ

Dual. N. V. A. G. D.	νόω νόοιν	νώ νοῖν	δοτέω δοτέοιν	δοτώ δοτοῖν
Plural. N. V. Acc. Gen. Dat.	νόοι νόους νόων νόοις	νοῖ νοῦς νῶν νοῖς	δοτέᾱ δοτέᾱ δοτέων δοτέοις	δοτᾱ δοτᾱ δοτῶν δοτοῖς

2. Contracted Adjectives.

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Singular.			
Nom.	χρύσεος <i>Golden.</i> χρυσοῦς	χρυσέᾱ χρυσῇ	χρύσειον χρυσοῖν
Acc.	χρύσειον χρυσοῖν	χρυσέαν χρυσῇν	χρύσειον χρυσοῖν
Gen.	χρυσέου χρυσοῦ	χρυσέας χρυσῆς	χρυσέου χρυσοῦ
Dat.	χρυσέῳ χρυσῷ	χρυσέᾳ χρυσῇ	χρυσέῳ χρυσῷ
Dual.			
N. A.	χρυσέω χρυσῶ	χρυσέα χρυσᾶ	χρυσέω χρυσῶ
G. D.	χρυσέοιν χρυσοῖν	χρυσέαιν χρυσαιν	χρυσέοιν χρυσοῖν
Plural.			
Nom.	χρύσειοι χρυσοῖ	χρύσειαι χρυσαῖ	χρύσεᾱ χρυσᾶ
Acc.	χρυσέους χρυσοῦς	χρυσέας χρυσᾶς	χρύσεᾱ χρυσᾶ
Gen.	χρυσέων χρυσῶν	χρυσέων χρυσῶν	χρυσέων χρυσῶν
Dat.	χρυσέοις χρυσοῖς	χρυσέαις χρυσαῖς	χρυσέοις χρυσοῖς

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Singular.			
<i>Nom.</i>	ἄπλός <i>Simple.</i>	ἄπλόῃ	ἄπλόον
	ἄπλοῖς	ἄπλῇ	ἄπλοῦν
<i>Acc.</i>	ἄπλόον	ἄπλόην	ἄπλόον
	ἄπλοῦν	ἄπλῃν	ἄπλοῦν
<i>Gen.</i>	ἄπλόου	ἄπλόης	ἄπλόου
	ἄπλοῦ	ἄπλῆς	ἄπλοῦ
<i>Dat.</i>	ἄπλόῳ	ἄπλόῃ	ἄπλόῳ
	ἄπλῳ	ἄπλῇ	ἄπλῳ
Dual.			
<i>N. A.</i>	ἄπλώ	ἄπλόα	ἄπλώ
	ἄπλῳ	ἄπλᾷ	ἄπλῳ
<i>G. D.</i>	ἄπλόοιν	ἄπλόαιν	ἄπλόοιν
	ἄπλοῖν	ἄπλαῖν	ἄπλοῖν
Plural.			
<i>Nom.</i>	ἄπλόοι	ἄπλόαι	ἄπλόα
	ἄπλοῖ	ἄπλαῖ	ἄπλᾷ
<i>Acc.</i>	ἄπλόους	ἄπλόας	ἄπλόα
	ἄπλοῦς	ἄπλᾱς	ἄπλᾷ
<i>Gen.</i>	ἄπλώων	ἄπλώων	ἄπλώων
	ἄπλῶν	ἄπλῶν	ἄπλῶν
<i>Dat.</i>	ἄπλόοις	ἄπλόαις	ἄπλόοις
	ἄπλοῖς	ἄπλαῖς	ἄπλοῖς

THE THIRD DECLENSION.

A. Masculine and Feminine Substantives.

1. Stems ending in the Guttural and Labial Mutes
κ, γ, χ, and π, β, φ.

Singular.		
<i>Nom. Voc.</i>	ὁ φύλαξ <i>Guard.</i>	ἡ φλέψ <i>Vein.</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	φύλακ-ᾶ	φλέβ-ᾶ
<i>Gen.</i>	φύλακ-ος	φλεβ-ός
<i>Dat.</i>	φύλακ-ι	φλεβ-ι

Dual. <i>N. V. A.</i> <i>G. D.</i>	φύλακ-ε φύλακ-οιν	φλέβ-ε φλεβ-οῖν
Plural. <i>Nom. Voc.</i> <i>Acc.</i> <i>Gen.</i> <i>Dat.</i>	φύλακ-ες φύλακ-ᾶς φύλακ-ων φύλαξι(ν)	φλέβ-ες φλέβ-ᾶς φλεβ-ῶν φλεψί(ν)

2. Stems ending in the Dental Mutes, τ, δ, θ.

Singular. <i>Nom. Voc.</i> <i>Acc.</i> <i>Gen.</i> <i>Dat.</i>	ἡ λαμπᾶ-ς <i>Torch.</i> λαμπᾶδ-ᾶ λαμπᾶδ-ος λαμπᾶδ-ι	ὁ, ἡ ὄρνις <i>Bird.</i> ὄρνι-ν ὄρνιθ-ος ὄρνιθ-ι
Dual. <i>N. V. A.</i> <i>G. D.</i>	λαμπᾶδ-ε λαμπᾶδ-οιν	ὄρνιθ-ε ὄρνιθ-οιν
Plural. <i>Nom. Voc.</i> <i>Acc.</i> <i>Gen.</i> <i>Dat.</i>	λαμπᾶδ-ες λαμπᾶδ-ᾶς λαμπᾶδ-ων λαμπᾶ-σι(ν)	ὄρνιθ-ες ὄρνιθ-ᾶς ὄρνιθ-ων ὄρνι-σι(ν)

3. Stems ending in αντ, οντ.

Sing. <i>Nom.</i> <i>Voc.</i> <i>Acc.</i> <i>Gen.</i> <i>Dat.</i>	ὁ γίγα-ς <i>Giant.</i> γίγαν γίγαντ-ᾶ γίγαντ-ος γίγαντ-ι	ὁ ὀδού-ς <i>Tooth.</i> ὀδού-ς ὀδόντ-ᾶ ὀδόντ-ος ὀδόντ-ι	ὁ λέων <i>Lion.</i> λέον λέοντ-ᾶ λέοντ-ος λέοντ-ι
Dual. <i>N. V. A.</i> <i>G. D.</i>	γίγαντ-ε γίγαντ-οιν	ὀδόντ-ε ὀδόντ-οιν	λέοντ-ε λέοντ-οιν

Plural.			
N. V.	γίγαντ-ες	ὀδόντ-ες	λέοντ-ες
Acc.	γίγαντ-ας	ὀδόντ-ᾱς	λέοντ-ᾱς
Gen.	γίγαντ-ων	ὀδόντ-ων	λέοντ-ων
Dat.	γίγᾱ-σι(ν)	ὀδοῦ-σι(ν)	λέου-σι(ν)

4. Stems ending in the liquids λ, μ, ν, ρ

Sing.			
N. V.	ὁ ἄλ-ς Salt.	ὁ Ἑλλήν Greek.	ὁ θήρ Wild-beast.
Acc.	ἄλ-ς	Ἑλλήν-α	θήρ-α
Gen.	ἄλ-ός	Ἑλλήν-ος	θηρ-ός
Dat.	ἄλ-ί	Ἑλλήν-ι	θηρ-ί
Dual.			
N. V. A.	ἄλ-ε	Ἑλλήν-ε	θήρ-ε
G. D.	ἄλ-οῖν	Ἑλλήν-οιν	θηρ-οῖν
Plural.			
N. V.	ἄλ-ες	Ἑλλήν-ες	θήρ-ες
Acc.	ἄλ-ας	Ἑλλήν-ας	θήρ-ας
Gen.	ἄλ-ων	Ἑλλήν-ων	θηρ-ων
Dat.	ἄλ-σί(ν)	Ἑλλήν-σι(ν)	θηρ-σί(ν)
Sing.			
Nom.	ὁ ἡγεμών Leader.	ὁ ῥήτωρ Orator.	ἡ μήτηρ Mother.
Voc.	ἡγεμόν	ῥήτορ	μήτερ
Acc.	ἡγεμόν-α	ῥήτορ-α	μητέρ-α
Gen.	ἡγεμόν-ος	ῥήτορ-ος	μητρ-ός
Dat.	ἡγεμόν-ι	ῥήτορ-ι	μητρ-ί
Dual.			
N. V. A.	ἡγεμόν-ε	ῥήτορ-ε	μητέρ-ε
G. D.	ἡγεμόν-οιν	ῥητόρ-οιν	μητέρ-οιν
Plural.			
N. V.	ἡγεμόν-ες	ῥήτορ-ες	μητέρ-ες
Acc.	ἡγεμόν-ας	ῥήτορ-ας	μητέρ-ας
Gen.	ἡγεμόν-ων	ῥητόρ-ων	μητέρ-ων
Dat.	ἡγεμό-σι(ν)	ῥήτορ-σι(ν)	μητρᾱ-σι(ν)

5. Stems ending in the vowels *ι* and *υ*.

Sing. Nom.	ἡ πόλι-ς <i>City</i> .	ἡ σῦ-ς <i>Sow</i> .	ὁ πῆχυ-ς <i>Cubit</i> .
Voc.	πόλι	σῦ-ς	πῆχυ
Acc.	πόλι-ν	σῦ-ν	πῆχυ-ν
Gen.	πόλε-ως	σῦ-ός	πήχε-ως
Dat.	(πόλε-ϊ) πόλει	σῦ-ί	(πήχε-ι) πήχει
Dual. N. V. A.	πόλε-ε	σῦ-ε	πήχε-ε
G. D.	πολέ-οιν	σῦ-οῖν	πήχε-οιν
Plural. N. V.	(πόλε-ες) πόλεις	σῦ-ες	(πήχε-ες) πήχεις
Acc.	(πόλε-ας) πόλεις	σῦ-ας or σῦς	(πήχε-ας) πήχεις
Gen.	πόλε-ων	σῦ-ῶν	πήχε-ων
Dat.	πόλε-σι(ν)	σῦ-σί(ν)	πήχε-σι(ν)

6. Stems ending in the diphthongs *ευ*, *αυ*, *ου*.

Sing. Nom.	ὁ βασιλεύ-ς <i>King</i> .	ἡ γραῦ-ς	ὁ & ἡ βοῦ-ς
Voc.	βασιλεῦ	γραῦ	βοῦ
Acc.	βασιλέ-α	γραῦ-ν	βοῦ-ν
Gen.	βασιλέ-ως	γραῦ-ός	βο-ός
Dat.	(βασιλέ-ϊ) βασιλεῖ	γραῦ-ί	βο-ί
Dual. N. V. A.	βασιλέ-ε	γραῦ-ε	βό-ε
G. D.	βασιλέ-οιν	γραῦ-οῖν	βο-οῖν
Plural. N. V.	(βασιλέ-ες) βασιλῆς or βασιλεις	γραῦ-ες	βό-ες
Acc.	βασιλέ-ας	γραῦ-ς	βοῦ-ς
Gen.	βασιλέ-ων	γραῦ-ῶν	βο-ῶν
Dat.	βασιλεῦ-σι(ν)	γραυ-σί(ν)	βου-σί(ν)

7. Stems ending in *o* and *ω*.

Sing. Nom.	ἡ πειθὺ <i>Persuasion.</i>	ὁ ἥρω-ς <i>Hero.</i>	Plural. ἥρω-ες
Voc.	πειθοῖ	ἥρω-ς	[ἥρω-ς]
Acc.	(πειθό-α) πειθὺ	ἥρω-α ἥρω	ἥρω-ας οἱ
Gen.	(πειθό-ος) πειθοῦς	ἥρω-ος	ἥρώ-ων
Dat.	(πειθό-ι) πειθοῖ	ἥρω-ι	ἥρω-σι(ν)
Dual and Plural of πειθὺ are formed as in the second declension.		Dual ἥρω-ε ἥρώ-οιν	

8. Stems ending in *ς*.

Nom.	(Ἡρακλῆ-ς) Ἡρακλῆς.
Voc.	(Ἡράκλε-ς) Ἡράκλεις.
Acc.	(Ἡρακλέ-α) Ἡρακλέα.
Gen.	(Ἡρακλέ-ος) Ἡρακλέους.
Dat.	(Ἡρακλέ-ι, Ἡρακλέει) Ἡρακλεῖ.

B. Neuter Substantives.

1. Stems ending in a consonant, which is dropped in the Nom. Acc. and Voc. Sing.

Sing. N. V. A.	τὸ σῶμα <i>Body.</i>	τὸ γόνυ <i>Knee.</i>	τὸ γάλα <i>Milk.</i>
Gen.	σώματ-ος	γόνατ-ος	γάλακτ-ος
Dat.	σώματ-ι	γόνατ-ι	γάλακτ-ι
Dual. N. V. A.	σώματ-ε	γόνατ-ε	γάλακτ-ε
G. D.	σωμάτ-οιν	γονάτ-οιν	γαλάκτ-οιν
Plural. N. V. A.	σώματ-ᾶ	γόνατ-ᾶ	γάλακτ-ᾶ
Gen.	σωμάτ-ων	γονάτ-ων	γαλάκτ-ων
Dat.	σώμα-σι(ν)	γόνα-σί(ν)	γάλαξι(ν)

2. Stems ending in τ , which is changed into ς in the Nom. Acc. and Voc. Sing. ,

Sing. N. V. A. Gen. Dat.	τὸ τέρας <i>Wonder.</i> τέρατ-ος τέρατ-ι	τὸ οὖς <i>Ear.</i> ὠτ-ός ὠτ-ί
Dual. N. V. A. G. D.	τέρατ-ε τεράτ-οιν	ὠτ-ε ὠτ-οιν
N. V. A. Gen. Dat.	τέρατ-ᾶ τεράτ-ων τέρα-σι(ν)	ὠτ-ᾶ ὠτ-ῶν ὠ-σί(ν)

Singular. N. V. A. Gen. Dat.	τὸ κέρας <i>Horn.</i> κέρατ-ος (κέραος) κέρως κέρατ-ι (κέραϊ) κέρα	τὸ κρέας <i>Meat.</i> (κρέαος) κρέως (κρέαϊ) κρέα
Dual. N. V. A. G. D.	κέρατ-ε (κέραε) κέρα κεράτ-οιν (κεράοιν) κερῶν	
Plural. N. V. A. Gen. Dat.	κέρατ-ᾶ (κέραᾶ) κέρα κεράτ-ων (κεράων) κερῶν κέρα-σι(ν)	(κρέαᾶ) κρέα (κρεάων) κρεῶν κρέα-σι(ν)

3. Stems ending in ς , which is dropped in all the cases, except the Nom. Acc. and Voc. Sing.

Singular. N. V. A. Gen. Dat.	τὸ γένος <i>Race, kind.</i> (γένε-ος) γένους (γένε-ϊ) γένει	τὸ κλέος <i>Glory.</i> (κλέε-ος) κλέους (κλέε-ϊ) κλέει
Dual. N. V. A. G. D.	(γένε-ε) γένη (γενέ-οιν) γενοῖν	(κλέε-ε) κλή (κλέε-οιν) κλεοῖν

Plural. N. V. A. Gen. Dat.	(γένε-ᾶ) γένῃ (γενέ-ων) γενῶν γένε-σι(ν)	(κλέε ᾶ) κλέᾳ (κλεέ-ων) κλεῶν κλέε-σι(ν)
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4. Stems ending in ι and υ.

Singular. N. V. A. Gen. Dat.	τὸ σίνᾱπι <i>Mustard</i> . σινάπε-ος (rarely σινάπεως) (σινάπε-ϊ) σινάπει	τὸ ἄστυ <i>City</i> . ἄστε-ος (rarely ἄστεως) (ἄστε-ϊ) ἄσται
Dual. N. V. A. G. D.	(σινάπε-ε) σινάπη σιναπέ-οιν	(ἄστε-ε) ἄστη ἄστέ-οιν
Plural. N. V. A. Gen. Dat.	(σινάπε-ᾶ) σινάπη σιναπέ-ων σινάπε-σι(ν)	(ἄστε-ᾶ) ἄστη ἄστέ-ων ἄστε-σι(ν)

ADJECTIVES OF THE THIRD DECLENSION.

1. *Adjectives of Three Terminations.*

1. Stems in υ. Nom. Sing. -υς, -εια, -υ.

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Singular.			
Nom.	ἡδύς <i>Sweet</i> .	ἡδεῖᾱ	ἡδύ
Voc.	ἡδύ	ἡδεῖᾱ	ἡδύ
Acc.	ἡδύν	ἡδεῖαν	ἡδύ
Gen.	ἡδέος	ἡδείας	ἡδέος
Dat.	ἡδεῖ	ἡδεῖᾳ	ἡδεῖ
Dual.			
N. V. A.	ἡδέε	ἡδεῖᾱ	ἡδέε
G. D.	ἡδέοιν	ἡδεῖαιν	ἡδέοιν

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Plural.			
N. V.	ἡδεῖς	ἡδεῖαι	ἡδέα
Acc.	ἡδεῖς	ἡδεῖας	ἡδέα
Gen.	ἡδέων	ἡδειῶν	ἡδέων
Dat.	ἡδέσι(ν)	ἡδείαις	ἡδέσι(ν)

2. Stems in *ν*. Nom. Sing. -ας, -αινα, -αν.

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Singular.			
Nom.	μέλας <i>Black.</i>	μέλαινα	μέλαν
Voc.	μέλαν	μέλαινα	μέλαν
Acc.	μέλανα	μέλαιναν	μέλαν
Gen.	μέλανος	μελαίνης	μέλανος
Dat.	μέλανι	μελαίνῃ	μέλανι
Dual.			
N. V. A.	μέλαγε	μελαίνα	μέλαγε
G. D.	μελάνοιν	μελαίναιν	μελάνοιν
Plural.			
N. V.	μέλανες	μέλαιναι	μέλανα
Acc.	μέλανας	μελαίνας	μέλανα
Gen.	μελάνων	μελαινῶν	μελάνων
Dat.	μέλασι(ν)	μελαίναίς	μέλασι(ν)

3. Stems in *αντ*. Nom. Sing. -ας, -ασα, -αν.

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Sing.			
N. V.	πᾶς <i>All, every.</i>	πᾶσα	πᾶν
Acc.	πάντα	πάσαν	πᾶν
Gen.	παντός	πάσης	παντός
Dat.	παντί	πάσῃ	παντί
Dual.			
N. V. A.	πάντε	πάσᾳ	πάντε
G. D.	πάντοιν	πάσαιν	πάντοιν

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Plural.			
N. V.	πάντες	πᾶσαι	πάντα
Acc.	πάντας	πάσας	πάντα
Gen.	πάντων	πασῶν	πάντων
Dat.	πᾶσι(ν)	πάσαις	πᾶσι(ν)

4. Stems in *εντ*. Nom. Sing. *-εις, -εσσα, -εν*.

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Singular.			
Nom.	χαρίεις <i>Pleasing.</i>	χαρίεσσα	χαρίεν
Voc.	χαρίεν	χαρίεσσα	χαρίεν
Acc.	χαρίεντα	χαρίεσσαν	χαρίεν
Gen.	χαρίεντος <i>graceful.</i>	χαρίεσσης	χαρίεντος
Dat.	χαρίεντι	χαρίεσση	χαρίεντι
Dual.			
N. V. A.	χαρίεντε	χαρίεσσα	χαρίεντε
G. D.	χαρίεντου	χαρίεσσαιν	χαρίέντου
Plural.			
N. V.	χαρίεντες	χαρίεσσαι	χαρίεντα
Acc.	χαρίεντας	χαρίεσσας	χαρίεντα
Gen.	χαρίέντων	χαρίεσσῶν	χαρίέντων
Dat.	χαρίεσι(ν)	χαρίεσαις	χαρίεσι(ν)

5. Stems in *οντ*. Nom. Sing. *-ων, -ουσα, -ον*.

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Sing.			
N. V.	έκων <i>Willing.</i>	έκοῦσα	έκόν
Acc.	έκόντα	έκούσαν	έκόν
Gen.	έκόντος	έκούσης	έκόντος
Dat.	έκόντι	έκούση	έκόντι
Dual.			
N. V. A.	έκόντε	έκούσα	έκόντε
G. D.	έκόντου	έκούσαιν	έκόντου

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Plural.			
N. V.	ἐκόντες	ἐκούσαι	ἐκόντα
Acc.	ἐκόντας	ἐκούσας	ἐκόντα
Gen.	ἐκόντων	ἐκουσών	ἐκόντων
Dat.	ἐκούσι(ν)	ἐκούσαις	ἐκούσι(ν)

2. ADJECTIVES OF TWO TERMINATIONS.

1. Stems in *ς*. Nom. Sing. -ης, -ες.

Sing.	Masc. and Fem.		Neut.
Nom.	ἀληθής	<i>True.</i>	ἀληθές
Voc.	ἀληθές		ἀληθές
Acc.	(ἀληθεῖᾱ)	ἀληθῇ	ἀληθές
Gen.	(ἀληθέος)	ἀληθοῦς	
Dat.	(ἀληθεί)	ἀληθεῖ	
Dual.			
N. V. A.	(ἀληθέε)	ἀληθῇ	
G. D.	(ἀληθέοιν)	ἀληθοῖν	
Plur.			
N. V.	(ἀληθείς)	ἀληθεῖς	(ἀληθέα) ἀληθῇ
Acc.	(ἀληθέας)	ἀληθεῖς	(ἀληθέα) ἀληθῇ
Gen.	(ἀληθέων)	ἀληθῶν	
Dat.	ἀληθέσι(ν)		

2. Stems in *ον*. Nom. Sing. -ων, -ον.

Sing.	Masc. and Fem.		Neut.
Nom.	σώφρων	<i>Prudent.</i>	σῶφρον
Voc.	σώφρον		σῶφρον
Acc.	σώφρονα		σῶφρον
Gen.	σώφρονος		
Dat.	σώφρονι		
Dual.			
N. V. A.	σῶφρονε		
G. D.	σωφρόνουν		

Plur.	Masc. and Fem.	Neut.
<i>N.V.</i>	σωφρονες	σωφρονα
<i>Acc.</i>	σωφρονας	σωφρονα
<i>Gen.</i>	σωφρόνων	
<i>Dat.</i>	σωφροσι(ν)	

3. Stems in ι. Nom. Sing. -ις, -ι.

Sing.	Masc. and Fem.	Neut.
<i>Nom.</i>	εὐχαρις <i>Graceful</i>	εὐχαρι
<i>Voc.</i>	εὐχαρι	εὐχαρι
<i>Acc.</i>	εὐχαριν	εὐχαρι
<i>Gen.</i>	εὐχάριτος	
<i>Dat.</i>	εὐχάριτι	
Dual.		
<i>N.V.A.</i>	εὐχάριτε	
<i>G.D.</i>	εὐχαρίτου	
Plural.		
<i>N.V.</i>	εὐχάριτες	εὐχάριτα
<i>Acc.</i>	εὐχάριτας	εὐχάριτα
<i>Gen.</i>	εὐχαρίτων	
<i>Dat.</i>	εὐχάρισι(ν)	

4. Stems in εν. Nom. Sing. -ην, -εν.

Sing.	Masc. and Fem.	Neut.
<i>Nom.</i>	ἄρσην <i>Male</i>	ἄρσεν
<i>Voc.</i>	ἄρσεν	ἄρσεν
<i>Acc.</i>	ἄρσενα	ἄρσεν
<i>Gen.</i>	ἄρσενος	
<i>Dat.</i>	ἄρσενι	
Dual.		
<i>N.V.A.</i>	ἄρσενε	
<i>G.D.</i>	ἄρσένου	
Plural.		
<i>N.V.</i>	ἄρσενες	ἄρσενα
<i>Acc.</i>	ἄρσενας	ἄρσενα
<i>Gen.</i>	ἄρσένων	
<i>Dat.</i>	ἄρσενσι(ν)	

5. Compound Stems in *υ*. Nom. Sing. -*υς*, -*υ*.

Sing.	Masc. and Fem.	Neut.
Nom.	δίπνηχυς <i>of-two-cubits.</i>	δίπνηχυ
Voc.	δίπνηχυ	δίπνηχυ
Acc.	δίπνηχυν	δίπνηχυ
Gen.	διπνήχεος (διπνήχους)	
Dat.	διπνήχεϊ (διπνήχει)	
Dual.		
N.V.A.	διπνήχῃ (διπνήχη)	
G.D.	διπνηχέουν (διπνηχοῖν)	
Plural.		
N.V.	διπνηχέες (διπνήχεις)	διπνήχῃα (διπνήχη)
Acc.	διπνήχεας (διπνήχεις)	διπνήχῃα (διπνήχη)
Gen.	διπνήχεων	
Dat.	διπνήχεσι(ν)	

3. ADJECTIVES OF ONE TERMINATION.

Sing.		
Nom.	πένης	Poor.
Voc.	πένης	πένης
Acc.	πένητα	πένης
Gen.	πένητος	
Dat.	πένητι	
Dual.		
N.V.A.	πένητε	
G.D.	πενήτουν	
Plural.		
N.V.	πένητες	πένητα
Acc.	πένητας	πένητα
Gen.	πενήτων	
Dat.	πένησι(ν)	



SOME IRREGULAR SUBSTANTIVES.

Sing.		
Nom.	* Ἀρης, the god Ares (Mars).	Ζεὺς, the god Zeus (Jupiter).
Voc.	* Ἄρες	Ζεῦ
Acc.	* Ἀρηι, * Ἀρη	Δία
Gen.	* Ἀρεως, * Ἀρεος	Διός
Dat.	* Ἀρει	Διὶ

Sing.	ὁ ἀνὴρ <i>Man.</i>	ἡ γυνή <i>Woman, wife.</i>	ἡ θρίξ <i>Hair.</i>	ἡ κλεῖς <i>Key.</i>	ὁ & ἡ κυν <i>Dog.</i>
Nom.	ἄνερ	γύναι	θρίξ	* κλεῖς	κυῖον
Voc.					
Acc.	ἄνδρα	γυναῖκα	τρίχα	(κλεῖδα) κλεῖν	κυνα
Gen.	ἀνδρός	γυναικός	τριχός	κλειδός	κυνος
Dat.	ἀνδρί	γυναικί	τριχί	κλειδί	κύνι
Dual.					
N. V. A.	ἄνδρε	γυναῖκε	τρίχε	κλεῖδε	κυνε
G. D.	ἀνδρῶν	γυναικῶν	τριχῶν	κλειδοῖν	κυνοῖν
Plur.					
N. V.	ἄνδρες	γυναῖκες	τρίχες	(κλεῖδες) κλεῖς	κυνες
Acc.	ἄνδρας	γυναῖκας	τρίχας	κλειδας (κλεῖς)	κυνας
Gen.	ἀνδρῶν	γυναικῶν	τριχῶν	κλειδῶν	κυνῶν
Dat.	ἀνδράσι (ν)	γυναῖξι (ν)	θριξί (ν)	κλεισί (ν)	κύσι (ν)

Sing.	ὁ λᾶς <i>Stone.</i>	ὁ μάρτυς <i>Witness.</i>	ἡ ναῦς <i>Ship.</i>	ἡ χεῖρ <i>Hand.</i>	τὸ ὕδωρ <i>Water.</i>
N. V.					
Acc.	λᾶαν, λᾶν	μάρτυρα	ναῦν	χεῖρα	ὕδωρ
Gen.	λᾶος	μάρτυρος	νεώς	χειρός	ὑδατος
Dat.	λαῖ	μάρτυρι	νηϊ	χειρί	ὑδατι
Dual.					
N. V. A.	λᾶε	μάρτυρε		χεῖρε	ὑδατε
G. D.	λάοιν	μαρτύροι	νεοῖν	χερσῶν	ὑδατοῖν

Plural. N. V.	λαῖες	μάρτυρες	νηες	χείρες	ῥδατα
Acc.	λάας	μάρτυρας	ναῦς	χειρας	ῥδατα
Gen.	λάων	μαρτύρων	νεῶν	χειρῶν	ῥδατων
Dat.	λάεσσι(ν) λάεσι	μάρτυσι(ν)	ναυσί(ν)	χερσί(ν)	ῥδασι(ν)

SOME IRREGULAR ADJECTIVES.

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Singular.			
Nom.	μέγας <i>Great</i>	μεγάλη	μέγα
Voc.	μέγα	μεγάλη	μέγα
Acc.	μέγαν	μεγάλην	μέγα
Gen.	μεγάλου	μεγάλης	μεγάλου
Dat.	μεγάλῳ	μεγάλῃ	μεγάλῳ
Dual.			
N. V. A.	μεγάλῳ	μεγάλα	μεγάλῳ
G. D.	μεγάλῳιν	μεγάλαιν	μεγάλῳιν
Plural.			
N. V.	μεγάλοι	μεγάλαι	μεγάλα
Acc.	μεγάλους	μεγάλας	μεγάλα
Gen.	μεγάλων	μεγάλων	μεγάλων
Dat.	μεγάλοις	μεγάλαις	μεγάλῳις
Singular.			
Nom.	πολύς <i>Many, much.</i>	πολλή	πολύ
Voc.	πολύ	πολλή	πολύ
Acc.	πολύν	πολλήν	πολύ
Gen.	πολλοῦ	πολλῆς	πολλοῦ
Dat.	πολλῷ	πολλῇ	πολλῳ